) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ______________________

) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் ______________________

) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் ______________________

ழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Education துறை

அரசாணை எண். 1850 அச்சகம்

. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். பலவகை

நாள்: 08-11-1957 20 .

VOL. I

கையாளவோ கூடாது.

Page. No. 1 to 209

,000 Cps.–31–7–2017 [HCL-10]

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம்

பாதுகாப்பு (**Pr1**) பிரிவு

செப்பனிட்டவரின் பெயர் : இரா. பாஸ்கரன், பா.எ.

ஆவணத்திலுள்ள மொத்த தாட்கள் : 601 248/51

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் : 21.12.2017

செப்பனிட்டவரின் கையொப்பம் :

– – சரிபார்க்கப்பட்டது – –

பணி வழங்கிய எழுத்தர்
(Issue Clerk)

பணி சரிபார்த்த எழுத்தர்
(Checking Clerk)

பிரிவுத் தலைவர்

SCANNED

Scott II-15—1,51,000—15-11-21

(1)

Edn (1957) Department.

Ms SERIES

G. O. No. 1850

Education

Dated 8-11-1957

Close
Section Officer

[Despatch Abstract.]

current file
1 to 1219

NR file
1 to 21

Ahmed & Co [illegible]

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.
2634/4-12-76			1563/22-8-78			
822		/ 6-5-78	1884/24.8.81			
G.O.Ms 1422	Edn	/ 9.7.81				
1396		/ 30.6.82				
[illegible]			[illegible] 1427/23-8-75			
(Baalvel) Ms	1815	Edn	26-11-69			
"	1375	"	12-8-[illegible]			
[illegible] "	1064	"	30-8-[illegible]			

Further Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.
[illegible] Ms	[illegible] 1115	(includes call attention notice etc) Edn	27-5-63			

~~[illegible]/12.4.67~~

No compulsion in H.Ss
Ms 2313 [illegible] dt 13-12-79

Fumigation No 74/12.1.77

[illegible] (Ms [illegible] 13 [illegible] 77-82)
Ms 1902/26.8.81

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(Education)

G.O. No. 1850, 8th November 1957

Elementary Education—Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils in elementary schools—Sanctioned.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th October 1957, No. 453 P. & D. 1/57.

Order—No. 1850, Education, dated 8th November 1957.

The Government approve the draft scheme for the supply of school meals for pupils in elementary schools and the draft rules for the payment of grants for the purpose, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter cited. The draft scheme and the draft rules are approved subject to certain modifications and copies of the approved scheme and rules are appended to this order.

2. The scheme should be deemed to have come into force from 1st November 1957. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary supplementary instructions to the officers of the Education Department for the organization and administration of the scheme.

3. The expenditure on the scheme should be met from the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs (rupees ten lakhs) made in the current year's budget towards the scheme and should be debited to a new head " 11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils " to be opened under " 37. Education—S. Miscellaneous—C. Schemes under the Second Five-year Plan ". Funds under the new head will be provided by reappropriation. The grant from the Government of India should be credited under a new detailed head ' school meals ' to be opened under ' XXVI. Education—General—Contribution—I. Grants from Union Government ".

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to propose necessary estimates in the Revised Estimate, 1957-58 and also to take steps to provide funds under the new head at the time of final modification of funds.

(By order of the Governor)

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, Sri A. Kalyanaraman, Accountant-General.
,, all Collectors.
,, all Special Officers, District Boards.
,, all Commissioners of Municipalities, through Chairmen, Municipal Councils, concerned.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards (with copies for Class I panchayats).
,, the Finance (EA) Department.
,, the Finance (EB) Department.
,, the Finance (B.E.V.) Department.
,, the Public (Rural Development Projects) Department.
,, the Public (Information and Publicity) Department.
,, the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.
,, the Food and Agriculture Department.
,, the Home Department.

Copy to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi.

(Appendix

APPENDICES.

I

SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Title.*—This scheme shall be called "The scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools".

2. *Date of coming into force.*—The scheme will come into force from 1st November 1957 or such later date from which the supply of meals to school children is actually started in a centre.

3. *Definition.*—In this scheme the term "Elementary School" means lower or higher elementary school, Junior or Senior basic school.

4. *Object.*—The object of the scheme is to organize and maintain the supply of school meals to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in the State, with the grants provided by Government and donations offered in cash or kind or in both by the local public. The supply will be made only on the working days.

NOTE.—The Director of Public Instruction may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of this scheme.

5. *Scope.*—The scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. Its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Standards I to VIII.

6. *Administration of the scheme.*—The administration of the scheme for the supply of school meals in a centre will be carried on by the local donors who may constitute themselves into two committees to be known as "General Committee", and "Executive Committee" and will be subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

The unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned. But, if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

7. *Constitution of Committees.*—(i) The General Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(a) All donors who have made either in cash or kind such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

(b) The General Committee may elect its Chairman and other office bearers and frame rules for transacting its business, fixing the tenure of its membership and the functioning of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The Executive Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(a) The Chairman of the General Committee. He may also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) Members elected by the General Committee. The number of members of the Executive Committee may be fixed by the General Committee itself.

(iii) The Executive Committee may, by a resolution authorise either the Chairman or one of its members to be in charge of the money and materials collected and to correspond with the Officers of the Education Department and to receive the grants due from the Government.

(iv) The Headmaster of the school will be the non-member Secretary of the General and Executive Committees. If the Committees be common to more than one school, the particular Headmaster nominated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee will be the Secretary.

(v) The Composition of the Committee prescribed in sub-Rules (i) to (iii) is only suggestive and it is open to the Committees to vary it in any manner to suit the local conditions.

8. *Functions of the Committees.*—(i) The General Committee will meet at such intervals as it may fix and review the work done.

(ii) The functions of the Executive Committee will be as follows, namely:—

(a) to collect money and things required for the supply of school meals to poor pupils;

(b) to arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected;

(c) to select the pupils to be provided with meals;

(d) to appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work; and

(e) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the object of the scheme.

The Committee may meet as often as may be necessary.

9. *Membership of employees of Government and Local bodies.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the rules for the personal conduct of officers and servants of Local Bodies and Municipalities and any other rules, employees of Government and Local Boards and Municipalities may work as members of the Committee constituted under this scheme without obtaining the permission of any higher authority. They should not, however, participate in collection of donations.

10. *Recognition.*—All Committees constituted under rule 7 shall apply to the Education Department for recognition. The Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be the authority to recognize the Committees of any centre or school for the purpose of supply of school meals.

11. *Operation of the scheme—(a) Selection of pupils.*—The number of pupils to be provided with school meal will be fixed by the Executive Commitee with due regard to its resources. The Executive Committee will select the pupils on the basis of poverty and need of the pupils of the schools concerned, subject to the instructions that may be issued by the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the Note under Rule 4.

(b) *Nature of the meal.*—The meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambhar or buttermilk or curds and (2) vegetables or pickles. It will be open to the local Committee to provide better fare if it has adequate resources, or to vary the supply according to the local conditions.

(c) *Preparation and service.*—The Executive Committee will make arrangements for preparation and service of the meal in a hygienic manner. This work should not be done on contract basis.

(d) *Expenditure on the scheme.*—The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be entirely borne by the local Committee

Towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme, Government will give the Executive Committee a grant calculated at the rate of the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil; or 6 nP. per meal per pupil, whichever is less. The payment of this grant will be subject to such rules and conditions as the Government and the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe from time to time, and may be restricted to such number of pupils as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer.

For the purpose of the grant, the approved recurring expenditure will include the cost of food stuffs, the wages of the cook and the servants employed and the contingencies connected with the preparation and service of food.

(e) *Use of school produce.*—The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilized for the purposes of this scheme and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purpose of assessing the net Government grant.

12. *Registers to be maintained.*—The Secretary will maintain the following register:—

(a) A register of members of the General and Executive Committees showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member.

(b) Minutes books.

(c) Register of pupils selected for the provision of school meal.

(d) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(e) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and issues.

(f) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee or the Education Department.

The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscriptions received in cash or kind and keep counterfoils of the receipts.

The District Educational Officers concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. *Accounts.*—The Chairman or the member authorized under rule 7 (iii) will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts shall be made available for the scrutiny of the officers of the Education and other departments.

14. *Returns.*—The Secretary will send to the officers of the Education Department such periodical returns as may be prescribed by them.

15. *Schools in Kanyakumari district and under Government departments.*—This scheme will not apply to such elementary schools as are managed by the Government departments and have already provision for the supply of school meal to their pupils entirely at Government cost, and to schools in the Kanyakumari Educational district including Shencottah taluk where the existing system of school meals will continue for the present.

16. *Amendment or alteration of the Scheme.*—The District Educational Officer may, with the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction, amend or alter this scheme to suit local conditions in respect of any centre.

Provided that the [illegible]

II

RULES FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Title.*—The rules may be called "The Rules for the payment of grant towards the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools."

2. *Definition.*—In these rules—

(*a*) The term 'Elementary school' means lower or higher elementary school, junior or senior basic school, recognized under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act.

(*b*) The term "Executive Committee" means the committee recognized by the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned under the scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools.

(*c*) The term 'Chairman of the Executive Committee' includes the person authorized by the Committee to receive the grant.

3. *Amount and rate of grant.*—With effect from 1st November 1957 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, the Executive Committee of every school-meal centre may be paid a grant calculated at the rate of the amount equal to the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil; or 6 nP. per meal per pupil, whichever is less.

4. *Sanctioning authority.*—The District Educational Officer shall be the authority to sanction the grant under these rules.

5. *To whom payable.*—The grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The District Educational Officer, shall draw the grant in the bill prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants of aided elementary schools and endorse it for payment to the authorized person. Alternatively, in case of remote places, if the chairman so desires, the District Educational Officer may remit the grant by money order, the money order commission being deducted from the grant amount due.

6. *Procedure for sanction of grant.*—(*a*) The grant may be sanctioned in advance for each quarter. For the purpose of this rule, the quarter will cover a period of three months ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.

(*b*) The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned for the quarterly advance grant, giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils selected for the provision of the school meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinize the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any fixed by the District Educational Officer, and recommend the payment of the advance at the rate specified in rule 3. On receipt of this recommendation the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant.

(*c*) The grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter.

7. *Monthly Return.*—A monthly return in such form as may be prescribed by the District Educational Officer, shall be furnished by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. It shall contain information regarding the grant received in advance for the quarter, the amount adjusted up to the end of the month, the number of pupils fed during the month, the grant payable, etc. The return shall also be signed by the Headmaster/Headmasters of the school(s) concerned.

8. *Debit head of account.*—The grant sanctioned under these rules shall be debited to the budget head "37. Education—s. Miscellaneous—C. Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan—11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils".

9. *Recognition of school-meal centres, and order of priority.*—The centres will be recognized in the following orders of priority:—

(i) All the private school-meal centres which are in existence on the date of issue of this order.

(ii) New centres opened thereafter in Block Development and National Extension Service areas.

(iii) Other centres opened thereafter with special prior permission of the Director of Public Instruction.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

Education Department.

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Health, Education and Local Administration
Department, Madras.

Rc.No. 376--P & D1/56 dated 10-11-56.

...

Sir,

Sub: SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN -Schemes included in the revised draft proposals -Expansion of Primary Education - Supply of free midday meals to poor children in Elementary Schools - Inclusion of the scheme under Part II of the Budget Estimate for 1957-58.

...

Government have not yet passed orders on the proposal submitted in my C.No. 1545-B10/55 dated 4-11-55 with reference to Government Memorandum No. 9884826-55-2 regarding the scheme for 1956-57 towards the supply of free midday meals to poor children in Elementary Schools.

I request that the scheme may be taken up for 1957-58 and a lump sum provision of Rs.13.33 lakhs may be made under the appropriate head of account as Part II of the Budget Estimate for 1957-58.

Yours faithfully,

S. Vadivelu
10.11.56

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Copy to the Secretary to Government,
Public (P & D1) Department, Madras.
Copy to P & D, A, B1, B2, and M sections.

Rs 10.11.

10.11.56

Pl take 50 copies at once.

(5) 7 (5)

H.E.L.A. (E.6)

PART II SCHEME FOR 1957-58.

Sub: Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary Schools.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Head of account.	Item of Expenditure	Ultimate cost. Rs.	Cost in 1957-58 Rs.
37. Education - t. Development Schemes - I - Schemes included in the Five Year Plan - Direct grants to Non-Govt. primary schools - 5 other Grants.	Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary schools.	5,00,000	5,00,000
Grants to local bodies for Primary Education - 6. Other Grants.	-do-	5,00,000	5,00,000
		10,00,000	10,00,000

(6)

PART II SCHEME FOR 1957-58

Sub: Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary schools.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	Item of expenditure	Ultimate cost.	cost in 1957-58.
37. Education - t. Development schemes - I. Schemes included in the Five Year Plan.	Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary Schools.	190 lakhs (for 5 years)	10 lakhs

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

A scheme for supplying free mid-day meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools in areas where compulsory elementary education was introduced, was in force for some time but owing to the heavy cost involved, it was stopped in 1947. In the Second Five Year Plan, a scheme for the supply of free school meals to poor children in elementary schools has been included and a provision of Rs.190 lakhs for 5 years has also been made. The scheme has not been given effect to in the first year of the plan pending decisions on re-organisation of elementary education discussed in the White Paper on Education. The re-organisation schemes will be given effect to from 1957-58 and necessary budget provision has to be made for them. Provision has therefore to be made for the scheme for the supply of school meals also.

2. The schemes included in the five year plan are normally eligible for Central assistance but the Govt. of India have stated that their assistance is not likely to be available for the scheme for the supply of school meals. The Finance Secretary has therefore noted as below:

"Central assistance is an important factor which decides the issue. A limit has been set to the size of the educational plan of the State. Within this limit we must first incorporate all schemes for which Central assistance is available. That is the only way of making our limited resources go farthest. We may take up schemes without Central assistance only to the extent there is spare provision in the plan."

He has also observed that the point raised by him is not a small one and that it merits the serious consideration of the

S.F.C. and the Cabinet.

3. The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education has examined the scheme of supply of school meals in all its aspects and has welcomed the scheme and recommended that it should be given effect to. The minimum cost of providing one school meal for one pupil on every school day in the year is estimated to be Rs.18 per annum. It is to be supplied only to such pupils as are ascertained by the Panchayat or other local authority responsible for implementing it, to be poor children for whom the provision of free supply is necessary and justified. This number is assumed to be one-third of the total number of enrolled pupils.

4. The scheme is linked to the scheme of introduction of compulory education as required under Article 45 of the Constitution. The supply of free meals will facilitate the enforcement of compulsory enrolment. Even if no direct educational advantage is gained, the removal of undernourishment among school children will have a profoundly beneficial effect on the health, strength and happiness of the next generation. The expenditure is thus justified from a far more important point of view than the spread of primary education and liquidation of illiteracy.

5. This Department therefore recommend that the scheme may be taken up from 1957-58, not withstanding that there will be no Central Assistance for it. Detailed proposals will be worked out defining the areas, conditions and scales of grant to be made. A lump sum provision of Rs.10 lakhs may be made for the scheme.

21.11.56

(7)

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

PART II SCHEME FOR 1957-58.

Sub: Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary schools.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Head of account.	Item of Expenditure	Ultimate cost Rs.	Cost in 1957-58. Rs.
37. Education - t. Development Schemes - I - Schemes included in the Five Year Plan - Primary - Direct grants to Non-Govt. Primary schools - 5 other Grants.	Supply of free meals to poor children in Elementary schools.	5,00,000	5,00,000
Grants to local bodies for Primary Education - 6. Other Grants.	-do-	5,00,000	5,00,000
		10,00,000	10,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

A scheme for supplying free mid-day meals to poor pupils attending elementary schools in areas where compulsory elementary education was introduced, was in force for some time but owing to the heavy cost involved, it was stopped in 1947. In the Second Five Year Plan, a scheme for the supply of free school meals to poor children in elementary schools has been included and a provision of Rs. 190 lakhs for 5 years has also been made. The scheme has not been given effect to in the first year of the plan, pending decisions on re-organisation of elementary education discussed in the White Paper on Education. The re-organisation schemes will be given effect to from 1957-58 and necessary budget provision has to be made for them. Provision has therefore to be made for the scheme for the supply of school meals also.

2. The schemes included in the five year plan are normally eligible for Central assistance but the Govt. of India have stated that their assistance is not likely to be available for the scheme for the supply of school meals. The Finance Secretary has therefore noted as below:

"Central assistance is an important factor which decides the issue. A limit has been set to the size of the

educational plan of the State. Within this limit we must first incorporate all schemes for which Central assistance is available. That is the only way of making our limited resources go farthest. We may take up schemes without Central assistance only to the extent there is spare provision in the plan."

He has also observed that the point raised by him is not a small one and that it merits the serious consideration of the S.F.C. and the Cabinet.

3. The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education has examined the scheme of supply of school meals in all its aspects and has welcomed the scheme and recommended that it should be given effect to. The minimum cost of providing one school meal for one pupil on every school day in the year is estimated to be Rs.18 per annum. It is to be supplied only to such pupils as are ascertained by the Panchayat or other local authority responsible for implementing it, to be poor children for whom the provision of free supply is necessary and justified. This number is assumed to be one-third of the total number of enrolled pupils.

4. The scheme is linked to the scheme of introduction of compulory education required under Article 45 of the Constitution. The supply of free meals will facilitate the enforcement of compulsory enrolment. Even if no direct educational advantage is gained, the removal of under nourishment among school children will have a profoundly beneficial effect on the health, [illegible]ngth and happiness of the next generation. The expenditure is t[illegible]ustified from a far more important point of view than the [illegible]ead of primary education and liquidation of illitera[illegible]

5. This Department [illegible]erefore recommend that the scheme may be taken up from 195[illegible]8, notwithstanding that there will be no Central assistance [illegible] it. Detailed proposals will be

worked out defining the areas, conditions and scales of grant to be made. One further effort will be made to persuade the Govt. of India to share the expenditure. This will be taken up on the basis of the report of the Legislature Committee, after it becomes available.

6. A lump sum provision of Rs.10 lakhs may be made for the scheme.

R.A. Gopalaswami,

Secretary to Government.

(9) 15 9 HEdA / E6

Immediate (9)

Memo to 120970 E6/56-5 Edn Dt 8/2

~~Primary~~ Elementary Edn. Supply of school meals to poor children in ~~primary~~ elementary schools.

p1 cf — From the DPI No. 376 Pr D1/56 dt 4.56

The attention of the DPI is invited to the recommendation of the Legislative Committee on White Paper on Education relating to the supply of school meals to poor children in elementary schools, which occur in the following places in the Report and in the Appendix thereto.

page 6 of the Report (i) Recommendation IX, Section III, Part I of the Report.

p 44 of the Report (ii) Para 32 Section III of Part III of the Report.

~~(iii) Page 53 of the Appendix~~

16

(ii) Page 11 of the Appendix

(v): Page 17 of the Appendix

(iii) Pages 3, 11, 17, 53 and 55 of the Appendix to the Report

The W.C.I. is requested to submit a detailed draft scheme, specifying the manner in which the scheme is proposed to be administered during 1957-58.

B
5/2/57

To the W.R.I.

R. 5.3.

(10)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 12 OCT 1957 HEALTH, EDUCATION & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

From
SRI N.D.SUNDARAVADIVELU, M.A.L.T.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.6.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Health, Education and Local Administration Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.9.

Rc.No. 453 PD1/56 Dated 11.10.1957.

Sir,

Sub: ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Supply of school meals to poor children in elementary schools - scheme for -

Ref: Government Memo.No. 1,20976 EVI/56-3 Edn. dated 5.2.1957.

With reference to the Government Memorandum quoted and in pursuance of my discussion with the Minister and the Secretary on 8.10.1957, I submit herewith for the approval of Government (1) a detailed draft scheme for the supply of mid-day meal to poor pupils in Elementary Schools (Appendix I) and (2) the draft Rules for the payment of grant for the purpose (Appendix II).

2. As the scheme is to be brought into force from 1.11.57 I request that Government may pass urgent orders approving the draft scheme and the draft rules. I will issue necessary supplementary instructions to the officers for the organisation and administration of the Scheme.

3. As the grants are proposed to be paid to local committees irrespectively of the body managing the elementary schools in any area, it is desirable to debit the expenditure to a new head "37.Education - s. Miscellaneous -C.Schemes under Second Five Year Plan - II. Grants for midday meals to poor elementary school pupils."

Yours faithfully,

S. Vadivelu
12.10.57

for Director of Public Instruction.

Vide item IV on p 14-15 NF

(11) Scheme (11) the supply of 2 19 of ~~33~~ 32 meals to pupils in elementary schools

APPENDIX I

~~DRAFT SCHEME FOR SUPPLY OF MID-DAY MEALS TO SCHOOL PUPILS.~~

1. **TITLE:** This scheme shall be called "The Madras scheme for the supply of ~~mid-day~~ school meals to ~~poor~~ pupils reading in elementary schools."

2. **Date of coming into force:** The scheme will come into force from 1-11-1957 or such later date from which the supply of meals to school children is actually started in a centre.

3. **Definition:** In this scheme the term "Elementary School" means lower or higher elementary School, junior or senior basic school.

4. **Object:** (x) The object of the scheme is to organise and maintain the supply of ~~mid-day~~ school meal to ~~poor~~ pupils reading in elementary schools in the State, with the grants provided by Government and the donations offered in cash and kind or in both by the local public. The supply will be made only on the working days. (x)

5. **Scope:** The scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. Its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Stds. I to 8.

6. **Administration of the Scheme.** The administration of the scheme for the supply of ~~midday~~ school meal in a centre will be carried on by the local donors who may constitute themselves into two committees to be known as "General Committee," and "Executive Committee." and will be subject to the Supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

The unit for the administration of the scheme

(x). Note :- "The D.P.I. may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor ~~pupil~~ for the purpose of this Scheme."

will be the village or the town concerned. But, if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

7. <u>Constitution of Committees:</u>

(i) The general committee may consist of the following, namely--

(a) All donors who have made either in cash or kind such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

The general Committee may elect its Chairman and other office bearers and frame rules for transacting its business, fixing the tenure of its membership and the functioning of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The Executive Committee may consist of the following, namely:--

(a) The Chairman of the General Committee. He may also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee;

(b) Members elected by the General Committee. The number of members of the Executive Committee may be fixed by the General Committee itself.

(iii) The Executive Committee may, by a resolution, authorise either the Chairman or one of its members to be in charge of the money and materials collected and to correspond with the officers of the Education Department and to receive the grants due from the Government.

(iv) The Headmaster of the school will be the non-member Secretary of the General and Executive Committees. If the Committees be common to more than one school, the particular Headmaster nominated by

the Chairman of the Executive Committ will be the Secretary.

(v) The Composition of the Committes prescribed in sub-Rules (i) to (iii) is only suggestive and it is open to the committees to vary it in any manner to suit the local conditions.

8. Functions of the committees:-

(i) The Genearal committee will meet at such intervals as it may fix and review the work done;

(ii) The functions of the Executive Committee will be as follows, namely:-

a. to collect money and things required for the supply of mid-day meals to poor pupils;

b. to arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected;

c. to select the pupils to be provided with meals;

d. to appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work; and

e. to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the object of the scheme.

The committee may meet as often as may be necessary.

9. Membership of employees of Govt. and Local Bodies:

Notwithstanding anyting contained in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the Rules for the Personal conduct of officers and servants of Local boards and Municipalities and any other rules, employees of Government and Local boards and Municipalities may work as members of the committees constituted under this scheme without obtaining the permission of any higher authority. They should not however participate in collection of donations.

10. Recognition: All committees constituted under rule 7 shall apply to the Education Department for Recognition. The Deputy Inspector of schools shall be the authority to recognise the committees of any centre or school for the purpose of supply of midday meals.

11. Operation of the scheme:

(a) Selection of pupils: The number of pupils to be-

provided with ~~mid-day~~ school meal will be fixed by the-
Executive Committee with due regard to its resources.
The Executive Committee will select the pupils on the basis of poverty and need of the pupils of the schools concerned, subject to the instructions that may

(b) Nature of the meal: The meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambhar or buttermilk and (2) vegetables or pickles. It will be open to the local Committee to provide better fare if it has adequate resources, or to vary the supply according to the local ~~commodities~~ conditions.

(c) Preparation and Service: The Executive Committee will make arrangements for preparation and service of the meal in a hygenic manner. This work should not be done on contract basis.

(d) Expenditure on the scheme : The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be entirely borne by the local Committee.

Towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme, Government will give the Executive Committee a grant on the basis of one-half of the approved recurring expenditure or a grant calculated at the rate of 5 np per meal per pupil actually fed, whichever is less. The payment of this grant will be subject to such rules and conditions as the Government and the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe from time to time, and may be restricted to such number of pupils as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer.

For the purpose of the grant, the approved recurring expenditure will include the cost of food-stuffs, the wages of the cook and servants employed and the contingencies connected with the preparation and service of food.

(e) Use of School produce: The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilised for the purposes of this scheme, and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purpose of assessment of grant.

12. Registers to be maintained: The Secretary will maintain the following registers:-

(a) A register of members of the General and the Executive Committees showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member;

(b) Minutes books.

(c) Register of pupils selected for the provision of ~~midday~~ School meal.

(d) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(e) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and expenditure;

(f) Stock ledgers of stores showing the receipts and issues;

(g) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee or the Education Department.

The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscriptions received in cash or kind and keep counter-foils of the receipts.

The District Educational Officers concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. Accounts: The Chairman or the member authorised under rule 7(iii) will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts shall be made available for the scrutiny of the officers of the Education and other Departments.

14. Returns: The Secretary will send to the officers of the Education Department such periodical returns as may be prescribed by them.

15. Schools in Kanyakumari district and under ~~other~~ Government Departments: This scheme will not apply to such elementary schools as are managed by the Government Departments and have already provision for the supply of ~~midday~~ school meal to their pupils, entirely at Government cost, and to schools in the Kanyakumari educational district including Shencottah Taluk where the existing system of school meals will continue for the present.

16. Amendment or alteration of the Scheme:

The District Educational Officer may, with the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction, amend or alter this scheme to suit local conditions in respect of any centre.

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APPENDIX. II.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE SUPPLY OF MIDDAY SCHOOL MEAL TO POOR PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:-

1. Title:- The rules may be called "The Madras Rules for the payment of grant towards the supply of midday meals to poor pupils in elementary schools."

2. Definition:- In these rules:-

   a) The term "elementary school" means lower or higher - elementary school, junior or senior basic school, recognised under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act.

   b) The term "Executive committee" means the committee recognised by the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned under the scheme for the supply of midday school meals to poor pupils in elementary schools.

   c) The term "Chairman of the Executive committee" includes the person authorised by the committee to receive the grant.

3. Amount and rate of grant: With effect from 1-11-57 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, ~~the Executive Committee~~ of every midday school meal centre may be paid a grant ~~on the basis of one-half of the approved recurring expenditure on the supply of midday meal to poor pupils in elementary schools or a grant calculated at the rate of 5 Np. per meal per pupil actually fed in respect of such number of pupils as may be fixed by the sanctioning authority, whichever is less.~~

4. Sanctioning authority:- The District Educational Officer, shall be the authority to sanction the grant under these rules.

5. To whom payable:- The grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive committee. The District Educational Officer, shall draw the grant in the bill prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants of aided elementary schools and endorse it for payment to the authorised person. Alternatively, in case of remote places if the chairman so desires the District Educational Officer may ~~permit~~ remit the grant by Money order at the expense of the Government, the M.O. commission being ~~met from the office contingencies of the District Educational Office.~~ deducted from the grant amount due.

6. Procedure for sanction of grant:-

   a) The grant may be sanctioned in advance for each

(*) calculated at the rate of the amount equal to the excess or the actual extra expenditure over 4 nP ~~per pupil~~ per meal per pupils or 6 nP per meal per pupil, whichever is less".

quarter. For the purpose of this rule, the quarter will cover ~~will~~ a period of three months ending with 31st March, 30th June and 30th September and 31st December.

(b) The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned for the quarterly advance grant, giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils selected for the provision of the mid-day meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinise the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any, fixed by the District Educational Officer, and recommend the payment of the advance at the rate specified in rule 3. On receipt of this recommendation the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant.

(c) The grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter.

7. Monthly Return.

A monthly return in such form as may be prescribed by the District Educational Officer, shall be furnished by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. It shall contain information regarding the grant received in advance for the quarter, the amount adjusted upto the end of the month, the number of pupils fed during the month, the grant payable etc. The return shall also be signed by the Headmaster (Headmasters) of the school(s) concerned.

8. ~~HEAD~~ Debit head of account.

The grant sanctioned under these rules shall be debited to the budget head "37 Education - s. Miscellaneous - C. Schemes under Second Five Year Plan 11. Grants for midday meals to poor elementary school children".

FOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rule (9) Recognition of school-meal centres: The Centres will be recognised in the following order:

(i) All the private school meal centres which were in existence on the date of issue of this order will be recognised for aid in the first instance.

(ii) New centres will thereafter be opened ~~first~~ in Block Development and N. E. S. ~~areas and then~~ areas with the previous approval of the ~~D.P.I.~~

(iii) Other Centres will be opened afterwards with special prior permission of the D.P.I.

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H.E. & L.A. (E6)

Sub: Elementary Education - Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools - Sanctioned.

Ref: From the D.P.I., Lr.No.453 P & D 1/57, dated 11-10-1957.

ORDER P. NO. 1850 EDN. DATED 8.11.57

The Government approve the draft scheme for the supply of school meals for pupils in elementary schools and the draft rules for the payment of grants for the purpose, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter cited. The draft scheme and the draft rules as approved are appended to this order.

2. The scheme should be deemed to have come into force from 1-11-1957. The D.P.I. is requested to issue necessary supplementary instructions to the officers of the Education Department for the organisation and administration of the Scheme.

3. The D.P.I. is requested to submit a monthly progress report showing the number of centres opened and the total number of pupils in respect of whom grant-in-aid is payable under thescheme. The return should be submitted to Government before the 15th of the month succeeding the month to which it relates. The D.P.I. is requested to watch the progress of expre. with a view to restrict the expre. to the budget provision. Further, the D.P.I will send up proposals before the end of June every year for claiming the Central

"Subject to certain modifications and copies of the approved scheme and rules"

SCANNED

Govt. share. of the [illegible]

~~2~~ The grant from the Govt. of India should be credited under a new detailed head '~~Midday~~ School meals' to be opened under "XXVI. Edn. General -contribution - I.Grants from the Union Govt." 3. The expenditure on the scheme should be met from the provision of Rs 10 lakhs (Rupees ten lakhs) made in the current year's budget towards the scheme and should be debited to a new head '11.Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils' to be opened under "37. Edn. - S. Misc. -C.Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan" Funds under the new head will be provided by reappropriation.

4. The D.P.I. is requested to propose necessary estimates in the R.E. 1957-58 and also to take steps to provide funds under the new head at the time of final modification of funds.

To The D.P.I.
The A.G. thro' Fin.
A.G. by name.
All Collectors.
All P.D.Bs.
All Commrs. of Municipalities thro' CMCs. concerned
Fin. (EA) Deptt.
" (EB) "
" (BE V) "
Pub. (RDP) Deptt.
" (I & P) Deptt.
~~Fin. Deptt.~~
The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Edn. and S.R., New Delhi (with c.l)

APPENDICES.

I

H.E. pp.27-37 c.f.

II

H.E. pp.39.41 c.f.

P.T.O.

(20)

Appendix I

<u>SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.</u>

1. <u>TITLE</u>: This scheme shall be called "The scheme for ~~xx~~ the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools."

2. <u>Date of coming into force</u>: The scheme will come into force from 1-11-1957 or such later date from whic[h] the supply of meals to school children is actually started in a centre.

3. <u>Definition</u>: In this scheme the term "Elementary School" means lower or higher elementary school, Junior or senior basic school.

4. <u>Object</u>: The object of the scheme is to organise and maintain the supply of school meals to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in the State, with the grants provided by Government and the donations offered in cash or kind or in both by the local public. The supply will be made only on the working days.

Note: The D.P.I. may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of this scheme.

5. <u>Scope</u>: The scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. Its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Standards I to ~~8~~ VIII.

6. <u>Administration of the Scheme</u>: The administratio[n] of the scheme for the supply of school meals in a centre will be carried on by the local donors who may constitute themselves into two committees to be known as "General Committee", and "Executive Committee." a[nd] will be subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

The unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned.

public so desire, there may be separate committees
ach school or a group of schools in the Village
e town.

7. Constitution of Committees: (i) The General Committee
onsist of the following, namely:-

(a) All donors who have made either in cash or kind such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

The General Committee may elect its Chairman and office bearers and frame rules for transacting usiness, fixing the tenure of its membership and the ioning of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The Executive Committee may consist of the ving, namely:-

(a) The Chairman of the General Committee. He may also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee;

(b) Members elected by the General Committee. The number of members of the Executive Committee may be fixed by the General Committee itself.

ii) The Executive Committee may, by a resolution, ise either the Chairman or one of its members to be rge of the money and materials collected and to ponde with the Officers of the Education Department receive the grants due from the Government.

iv) The Headmaster of the school will be the non - Secretary of the General and Executive Committees. Committees be common to more than one school, the lar Headmaster nominated by the Chairman of the ve Committee will be the Secretary.

) The Composition of the Committee prescribed in es (i) to (iii) is only suggestive and it is open Committees to vary it in any manner to suit the onditions.

8. Functions of the Committees:-

(1) The General Committee will meet at such intervals ay fix and review the work done;

P.T.O.

(ii) The functions of the Executive Committee will be as follows, namely:-

a. to collect money and things required for the supply of school meals to poor pupils;

b. to arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected;

c. to select the pupils to be provided with meals;

d. to appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work; and

e. to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the object of the scheme.

The Committee may meet as often as may be necessary.

9. Membership of employees of Govt. and Local bodies.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the Rules for the Personal conduct of officers and servants of Local Bodies and Municipalities and any other rules, employees of Government and Local Boards and Municipalities may work as members of the Committee constituted under this scheme without obtaining the permission of any higher authority. They should not however participate in collection of donations.

10. Recognition: All Committees constituted under rule 7 shall apply to the Education Department for recognition. The Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be the authority to recognise the Committees of any centre or school for the purpose of supply of school meals.

11. Operation of the scheme:

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(a) Selection of pupils: The number of pupils to
provided with school meal will be fixed by the
ecutive Committee with due regard to its resources.
e Executive Committee will select the pupils on the
is of poverty and need of the pupils of the schools
ncerned, subject to the instructions that may be
sued with reference to the Note under Rule 4.

(b) Nature of the meal: The meal will ordinarily
nsist of (1) cooked rice with sambhar or buttermilk
curds and (2) vegetables or pickles. It will be
en to the local Committee to provide better fare if
has adequate resources, or to vary the supply accord-
g to the local conditions.

(c) Preparation and service: The Executive
mmittee will make arrangements for preparation and
rvice of the meal in a hygienic manner. This work
ould not be done on contract basis.

(d) Expenditure on the scheme: The cost of
ensils and any other non-recurring expenditure
nnected with preparation and service of meals should
entirely borne by the local Committee.

Towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme,
overnment will give the Executive Committee a grant
alculated at the rate of the amount ~~equal to the excess~~ [by which actual expenditure]
~~the actual extra expenditur over~~ [exceeds] 4 N.P. per meal [per]
~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ pupil; or 6 N.P. per meal ~~for~~ [per] pupil, which-
ver is less. The payment of this grant will be
ubject to such rules and conditions as the Government
nd the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe
rom time to time, and may be restricted to such
umber of pupils as may be fixed by the District
ducational Officer.

For the purpose of the grant, the approved recurring
xpenditure will include the cost of food-stuffs, the
ages of the cook and servants employed and the contingencies
onnected with the preparation and service of food.

(22)

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(22)

(e) Use of School produce: The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilised for the purposes of this scheme and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purpose of assessing the net Government grant.

12. Registers to be maintained: The Secretary will maintain the following registers:-

(a) A register of members of the General and the Executive Committees showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member;

(b) Minutes books.

(c) Register of pupils selected for the provision of school meal.

(d) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(e) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and issues;

(g) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee or the Education Department.

The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscriptions received in cash or kind and keep counter-foils of the receipts.

The District Educational Officers concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. Accounts: The Chairman or the member authorised under rule 7(iii) will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts shall be made available for the scrutiny of the officers of the Education and other Departments.

14. Returns: The Secretary will send to the officers of the Education Department such periodical returns as may be prescribed by them.

15. Schools in Kanyakumari District and under Government Departments: This scheme will not apply to such elementary schools as are managed by the Government Departments and have already provision for the supply of school meal to their pupils entirely at Government cost, and to schools in the Kanyakumari Educational District including Shencottah Taluk where the existing system of school meals will continue for the present.

16. Amendment or alteration of the Scheme:

The District Educational Officer may, with the

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previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction, amend or alter this scheme to suit local conditions in respect of any centre.

5/11/57

PTO

II

RULES FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEAL TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:--

1. <u>Title</u>: The rules may be called "The Rules for the payment of grant towards the supply of School meals to pupils in elementary schools"

2. <u>Definition</u>: In these rules:--

(a) The term 'Elementary school' means lower or higher elementary school, junior or senior basic school, recognised under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act.

(b) The term 'Executive Committee' means the committee recognised by the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned under the scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools.

(c) The term 'Chairman of the Executive Committee' includes the person authorised by the Committee to receive the grant.

3. <u>Amount and rate of grant</u>: With effect from 1-11-1957 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, of every school meal centre may be paid a grant calculated at the rate of the amount equal to the excess of the actual extra expenditure over 4 np. per meal per pupil, or 6 nP per meal per pupil, whichever is less".

4. <u>Sanctioning authority</u>:-- The District Educational Officer, shall be the authority to sanction the grant under these rules.

5. <u>To whom payable</u>: The grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The District Educational Officer, shall draw the grant in the bill

prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants of aided elementary schools and endorse it for payment to the authorsed person. Alternatively, in case of remote places, if the chairman so desires, the District Educational Officer may remit the grant by Money order, the M.O. commission being deducted from the grant amount due.

6. Procedure for sanction of grant:

(a) The grant may be sanctioned in advance for each quarter. For the purpose of this rule, the quarter will cover a period of three months ending with 31st March, 30th June and 30th September and 31st December.

(b) The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned for the quarterly advance grant, giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils, selected for the provision of the school meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinise the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any fixed by the District Educational Officer, and recommend the payment of the advance at the rate specified in rule 3. On receipt of this recommendation the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant.

(c) The grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter.

7. Monthly Return: A monthly return in such form as may be prescribed by the District Educational Officer, shall be furnished by the Chairman of the

of the Executive Committee to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. It shall contain informati regarding the grant received in advance for the quarter, the amount adjusted upto the end of the month, the number of pupils fed during the month, the grant payable etc. The return shall also be signed by the Headmster (Headmastress) of the school(s) concerned.

8. <u>Debit head of account:</u>

The grant sanctions under these rules shall be debited to the budget head "37. Education - s. Miscellaneous - C. Schemes under Second Five Year Plan - 11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils"

9. <u>Recognition of school-meal centres:</u> and order of priority

The centres will be recognised in the following order of priority:

(i) All the private school meal centres which are in existence on the date of issue of this orde ~~will be recognised for aid in the first instance.~~

(ii) New centres ~~will~~ opened thereafter ~~be opened~~ in Block Development and National Extension Service areas

(iii) Other centres ~~will be~~ opened ~~afterwards~~ thereafter, ~~with~~ with special prior permission of the Director of Public Instruction.

5/11/57

8.11.57

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(Education)

G.O. No. 1850, 8th November 1957

Elementary Education—Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils in elementary schools—Sanctioned.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th October 1957, No. 453 P. & D. 1/57.

Order—No. 1850, Education, dated 8th November 1957.

The Government approve the draft scheme for the supply of school meals for pupils in elementary schools and the draft rules for the payment of grants for the purpose, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, in his letter cited. The draft scheme and the draft rules are approved subject to certain modifications and copies of the approved scheme and rules are appended to this order.

2. The scheme should be deemed to have come into force from 1st November 1957. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary supplementary instructions to the officers of the Education Department for the organization and administration of the scheme.

3. The expenditure on the scheme should be met from the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs (rupees ten lakhs) made in the current year's budget towards the scheme and should be debited to a new head " 11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils " to be opened under " 37. Education—S. Miscellaneous—C. Schemes under the Second Five-year Plan ". Funds under the new head will be provided by reappropriation. The grant from the Government of India should be credited under a new detailed head ' school meals ' to be opened under ' XXVI. Education—General—Contribution—I. Grants from Union Government ".

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to propose necessary estimates in the Revised Estimate, 1957–58 and also to take steps to provide funds under the new head at the time of final modification of funds.

(By order of the Governor)

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, Sri A. Kalyanaraman, Accountant-General.
,, all Collectors.
,, all Special Officers, District Boards.
,, all Commissioners of Municipalities, through Chairmen, Municipal Councils, concerned.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards (with copies for Class I panchayats).
,, the Finance (EA) Department.
,, the Finance (EB) Department.
,, the Finance (B.E.V.) Department.
,, the Public (Rural Development Projects) Department.
,, the Public (Information and Publicity) Department.
,, the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department
,, the Food and Agriculture Department.
,, the Home Department.

Copy to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi.

(Appendix

APPENDICES.

I

SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Title.*—This scheme shall be called "The scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools".

2. *Date of coming into force.*—The scheme will come into force from 1st November 1957 or such later date from which the supply of meals to school children is actually started in a centre.

3. *Definition.*—In this scheme the term "Elementary School" means lower or higher elementary school, Junior or Senior basic school.

4. *Object.*—The object of the scheme is to organize and maintain the supply of school meals to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in the State, with the grants provided by Government and donations offered in cash or kind or in both by the local public. The supply will be made only on the working days.

NOTE.—The Director of Public Instruction may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of this scheme.

5. *Scope.*—The scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. Its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Standards I to VIII.

6. *Administration of the scheme.*—The administration of the scheme for the supply of school meals in a centre will be carried on by the local donors who may constitute themselves into two committees to be known as "General Committee", and "Executive Committee" and will be subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

The unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned. But, if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

7. *Constitution of Committees.*—(i) The General Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(a) All donors who have made either in cash or kind such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

(b) The General Committee may elect its Chairman and other office bearers and frame rules for transacting its business, fixing the tenure of its membership and the functioning of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The Executive Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(a) The Chairman of the General Committee. He may also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) Members elected by the General Committee. The number of members of the Executive Committee may be fixed by the General Committee itself.

(iii) The Executive Committee may, by a resolution authorise either the Chairman or one of its members to be in charge of the money and materials collected and to correspond with the Officers of the Education Department and to receive the grants due from the Government.

(iv) The Headmaster of the school will be the non-member Secretary of the General and Executive Committees. If the Committees be common to more than one school, the particular Headmaster nominated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee will be the Secretary.

(v) The Composition of the Committee prescribed in sub-Rules (i) to (iii) is only suggestive and it is open to the Committees to vary it in any manner to suit the local conditions.

8. *Functions of the Committees.*—(i) The General Committee will meet at such intervals as it may fix and review the work done.

(ii) The functions of the Executive Committee will be as follows, namely:—

(a) to collect money and things required for the supply of school meals to poor pupils;

(b) to arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected;

(c) to select the pupils to be provided with meals;

(d) to appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work; and

(e) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the object of the scheme.

The Committee may meet as often as may be necessary.

9. *Membership of employees of Government and Local bodies.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the rules for the personal conduct of officers and servants of Local Bodies and Municipalities and any other rules, employees of Government and Local Boards and Municipalities may work as members of the Committee constituted under this scheme without obtaining the permission of any higher authority. They should not, however, participate in collection of donations.

10. *Recognition.*—All Committees constituted under rule 7 shall apply to the Education Department for recognition. The Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be the authority to recognize the Committees of any centre or school for the purpose of supply of school meals.

11. *Operation of the scheme*—(*a*) *Selection of pupils.*—The number of pupils to be provided with school meal will be fixed by the Executive Commitee with due regard to its resources. The Executive Committee will select the pupils on the basis of poverty and need of the pupils of the schools concerned, subject to the instructions that may be issued by the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the Note under Rule 4.

(*b*) *Nature of the meal.*—The meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambhar or buttermilk or curds and (2) vegetables or pickles. It will be open to the local Committee to provide better fare if it has adequate resources, or to vary the supply according to the local conditions.

(*c*) *Preparation and service.*—The Executive Committee will make arrangements for preparation and service of the meal in a hygienic manner. This work should not be done on contract basis.

(*d*) *Expenditure on the scheme.*—The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be entirely borne by the local Committee.

Towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme, Government will give the Executive Committee a grant calculated at the rate of the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil; or 6 nP. per meal per pupil, whichever is less. The payment of this grant will be subject to such rules and conditions as the Government and the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe from time to time, and may be restricted to such number of pupils as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer.

For the purpose of the grant, the approved recurring expenditure will include the cost of food stuffs, the wages of the cook and the servants employed and the contingencies connected with the preparation and service of food.

(*e*) *Use of school produce.*—The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilized for the purposes of this scheme and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purpose of assessing the net Government grant.

12. *Registers to be maintained.*—The Secretary will maintain the following register:—

(*a*) A register of members of the General and Executive Committees showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member.

(*b*) Minutes books.

(*c*) Register of pupils selected for the provision of school meal.

(*d*) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(*e*) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and issues.

(*f*) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee or the Education Department.

The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscriptions received in cash or kind and keep counterfoils of the receipts.

The District Educational Officers concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. *Accounts.*—The Chairman or the member authorized under rule 7 (iii) will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts shall be made available for the scrutiny of the officers of the Education and other departments.

14. *Returns.*—The Secretary will send to the officers of the Education Department such periodical returns as may be prescribed by them.

15. *Schools in Kanyakumari district and under Government departments.*—This scheme will not apply to such elementary schools as are managed by the Government departments and have already provision for the supply of school meal to their pupils entirely at Government cost, and to schools in the Kanyakumari Educational district including Shencottah taluk where the existing system of school meals will continue for the present.

16. *Amendment or alteration of the Scheme.*—The District Educational Officer may, with the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction, amend or alter this scheme to suit local conditions in respect of any centre.

II

RULES FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Title.*—The rules may be called "The Rules for the payment of grant towards the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools."

2. *Definition.*—In these rules—

(*a*) The term 'Elementary school' means lower or higher elementary school, junior or senior basic school, recognized under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act.

(*b*) The term "Executive Committee" means the committee recognized by the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned under the scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools.

(*c*) The term 'Chairman of the Executive Committee' includes the person authorized by the Committee to receive the grant.

3. *Amount and rate of grant.*—With effect from 1st November 1957 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, the Executive Committee of every school-meal centre may be paid a grant calculated at the rate of the amount equal to the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil; or 6 nP. per meal per pupil, whichever is less.

4. *Sanctioning authority.*—The District Educational Officer shall be the authority to sanction the grant under these rules.

5. *To whom payable.*—The grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The District Educational Officer, shall draw the grant in the bill prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants of aided elementary schools and endorse it for payment to the authorized person. Alternatively, in case of remote places, if the chairman so desires, the District Educational Officer may remit the grant by money order, the money order commission being deducted from the grant amount due.

6. *Procedure for sanction of grant.*—(*a*) The grant may be sanctioned in advance for each quarter. For the purpose of this rule, the quarter will cover a period of three months ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.

(*b*) The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned for the quarterly advance grant, giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils selected for the provision of the school meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinize the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any fixed by the District Educational Officer, and recommend the payment of the advance at the rate specified in rule 3. On receipt of this recommendation the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant.

(*c*) The grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter.

7. *Monthly Return.*—A monthly return in such form as may be prescribed by the District Educational Officer, shall be furnished by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. It shall contain information regarding the grant received in advance for the quarter, the amount adjusted up to the end of the month, the number of pupils fed during the month, the grant payable, etc. The return shall also be signed by the Headmaster/Headmasters of the school(s) concerned.

8. *Debit head of account.*—The grant sanctioned under these rules shall be debited to the budget head "37. Education—s. Miscellaneous—C. Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan—11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils".

9. *Recognition of school-meal centres, and order of priority.*—The centres will be recognized in the following orders of priority:—

(i) All the private school-meal centres which are in existence on the date of issue of this order.

(ii) New centres opened thereafter in Block Development and National Extension Service areas.

(iii) Other centres opened thereafter with special prior permission of the Director of Public Instruction.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

Sectt. II-22—7,000—8-11-49.

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ORDINARY. (28) URGENT (a). SPECIAL (a). (29) 53

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
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ABSTRACT

EDUCATION - Elementary - Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools - Grant of permission to Municipalities for running Midday Meal Centres and claiming Government grant - Orders issued.

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

G.O. (Ms) No.862 EDUCATION DATED 28TH APRIL, 1960
READ: the following

i) G.O.(Ms) No.1850, Education, dated 8th November, 1957.
ii) From the Commissioner, Madurai Municipality, letter No.A.6 19000/56, dated 15th May, 1958.
iii) From the Director of Public Instruction, D.O. No.208 P&D4/58, dated 15th November, 1958.

::: -- :::

ORDER:

The Government have considered in detail the question whether Municipal Councils can be permitted to contribute to the funds of the Midday Meals Committees constituted in the areas within their jurisdiction under the scheme sanctioned in the G.O. cited and whether the Municipal Councils may constitute themselves into local committees for purposes of receiving Government grant with reference to the scheme sanctioned in the G.O. The Government permit Municipal Councils to constitute themselves into local committees co-opting other persons, if necessary, for the purpose of administering the Midday Meal Scheme in the Elementary Schools managed by them subject to the rules and conditions laid down in G.O.(Ms.) No.1850, Education, dated 8th November, 1957.

2. Municipal Councils are also permitted to contribute money from out of their general funds to the 'Midday Meals Committees' constituted in areas within their jurisdiction. The net expenditure incurred directly from out of the general funds towards the supply of Midday Meals or the contributions made from the general funds to local committees in this behalf will not be taken into account in the calculation of deficits, if any, in the general fund for the purposes of dearness allowance grant payable to the Municipal Councils. That is to say, from the actual deficit in the General Account, an amount equal to the net expenditure on the midday meals, or the amount of contribution made to local committees will be deducted and the remainder, if any, alone will be taken as deficit for purposes of calculating dearness allowance grant.

3. When Municipal Councils constitute themselves into Midday Meal Committees the accounts of the Midday Meals Committees so constituted should be kept separately. Government contribution will be paid direct to the Committees so constituted.

(P.T.O.)

4. The Municipal Councils should on no account contribute any amount from the 'Elementary Education Funds' to the Midday Meals Committees.

5. The Madurai Municipal Council is permitted to entrust the work of supply of Midday Meals to the children in the schools under their control to the Annapoorna Cafeteria subject to the condition that the cost does not exceed 10 nP. per meal per pupil.

This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department--vide their U.O.Note No.37033-EA/60, dated 4th April, 1960.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K.V. RAMANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
Sri S. Natarajan, I.A. & A.S., the Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.
All Municipal Commissioners of all Municipalities through Chairmen, Municipal Councils.
Copy to:
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The Finance Department.
The Rural Development and Local Administration Department,
The Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department.
The Public (Information and Publicity) Department.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1960

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
(Education)

G.O. No. 2075, 27th September 1960

Elementary Education—Functions and duties of Panchayat Unions and Panchayats—Orders passed.

Order—No. 2075, Education, dated 27th September 1960.

Under section 65 (*e*) of the new Panchayat Act, it shall be the duty of a Panchayat Union Council, within the limits of its funds, to make reasonable provision for carrying out the requirements of the Panchayat Union in respect of the opening and maintenance and expansion or improvement of elementary schools, including the payment of grants to private managements in respect of elementary schools. Chapter IV of the Act provides, among other things, for the constitution of a Panchayat Union (Education) Fund to which items of local revenue raised by the Union and specific grants made by Government are to be credited and which will be utilized by the Panchayat Union in the discharge of the functions relating to Elementary Education allotted to it under the Act. The first batch of Panchayat Unions will come into being on the 2nd of October 1960 and, by the 2nd of October 1961, the whole State will be covered by Panchayat Unions. It is necessary, therefore, to make a detailed specification of the functions and duties of Panchayat Unions and Panchayats in respect of Elementary Education and to issue instructions regarding the discharge of those functions and duties. Government have carefully cosidered this question and have taken certain policy decisions which are set out in this order.

2. Before setting out these decisions, it is necessary to take note of certain changes agreed to by Government in the financial scheme recommended by the Local Finance Sub-Committee of the All-Party Legislature Committee on Local Administration (for which statutory provision is made in the new Panchayats Act). Taking into account the rise in the cost of elementary education after the publication of the report of the Local Finance Sub-Committee as a result of successive increases of the remuneration of teachers, the last of which was the result of a comprehensive revision undertaken by the Pay Commission, Government, in G.O. No. 664, Rural Development, dated 16th August 1960, have agreed (i) to the payment of a supplementary Education grant to Panchayat Unions, and (ii) to the financing of the expenditure on school meals and social education outside the second of the three slabs into which the expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Union was to be divided under the scheme of the Local Finance Sub-Committee. This is a very important modification of the original scheme of financing which has to be taken note of by every Panchayat Union in preparing its scheme of work relating to Elementary Education. In the same order, Government have also approved a Panchayat Development Schematic budget constituting not only an estimate of financial resources available for Block-level planning, but also an integrated pattern of financial assistance to be made available by the Government. This budget sets out in detail the resources creditable to the panchayat funds and to the Education Fund of the Panchayat Union and, is, therefore, the basis on which planning in the field of elementary education has to be carried out by the Panchayat Unions. The carrying out of the policy decisions set out and the instructions issued to Panchayat Unions (and, in respect of certain matters also to Panchayats) in this order and in the Annexures thereto will have to be done within the framework of this budget.

3. *Time-table.*—The first point for decision is the time within which the change-over in respect of elementary education should be given effect to. This cannot obviously be before 2nd October 1961, the date on which the last batch of Panchayat Unions are formed. Government have considered this question and have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary that the Panchayat Unions should take over all the responsibilities cast upon them by the new Act from the date of their formation and that it can only be with effect from the financial year 1962–63 that the system envisaged by the Act can be fully put into operation. They are of the view that there should be a period of transition during which the Panchayat Unions will only take over and manage the erstwhile District Board and Panchayat Elementary schools. This period will be a portion of the financial year

1960–61 and the whole of 1961–62 for the first batch of Panchayat Union Blocks; practically the whole of the financial year 1961–62 for the second batch; and approximately one-half of this year for the third batch. During this transition period the Education Department will continue to retain responsibility for assessment of grants payable to aided elementary schools and for supervision of the working of and assessment of grants payable to all local Midday Meal Committees. The management of departmental schools will continue to vest in the departments concerned. In view, however, of the provisions of the new Panchayats Act that all expenditure on elementary education in the Panchayat Union area should be debited to the Panchayat Union (Education) Fund, the payment of teaching, maintenance and other grants to aided schools and of grants to all Midday Meal Committees should be made through the Panchayat Union Commissioner out of the Education Fund of the Union. Detailed instructions in this regard will be found in Annexure I.

4. *Pattern of organization.*—Government have examined the question of the pattern of the organization to be set up in regard to elementary education, once Panchayat Unions take over all functions relating to it. There is now and there will continue to be, in the block, only one officer serving both the concerned Government Department and the Panchayat Union in respect of every other subject—as for example, Agriculture and Public Works. But, as far as elementary education is concerned, Government are of the view that the work relating to it cannot be, conveniently managed by one officer. Given the position that more than one officer will have to be employed, it will be satisfactory from different points of view to have one officer working wholly under the Education Department—the Deputy Inspector of Schools—and another working wholly under the Panchayat Union. The obvious basis of bifurcation of functions would be to separate the academic functions from the functions of financial and administrative management, and allot the former to the departmental officer and the latter to the officer of the Panchayat Union. The former will cover only the academic inspection and control over public examinations while the latter will cover all other aspects of elementary educational administration. Government direct that the functions relating to elementary education be broadly divided in this manner between the Education Department and the Panchayat Union. The Deputy Inspector will be the field officer of the former, while an officer of the Panchayat Union designated as the Education Extension Officer should be the field officer in respect of the latter. This division of functions should become fully operative from the year 1962–63. Up to April 1962, however, the transitional arrangements referred to in paragraph 3 will be in force; and, consequently, the Education Extension Officer's responsibilities will not include assessment of grants to or control over aided schools and midday meal centres. The question of transfer of management and maintenance of departmental schools will be taken up in due course and settled before April 1962.

5. *Filling up of the post of Education Extension Officer.*—At present, there is sanction for two Social Education Organizers, one man and one woman, in every development block. The sanction for the latter has, however, been made use of only in some of the blocks. Government direct that, as far as the first batch of Panchayat Union Blocks is concerned, the sanction for the post of Social Education Officer (Men) be utilized for the appointment of the Education Extension Officer. This officer will do the work allotted to Education Extension Officers under this order and its annexures and will, in addition, continue for the present to perform the duties now allotted to Social Education Officers. Whether this combination of functions will be feasible, or some other suitable adjustment of duties should be made within the general staffing pattern of Community Development will be considered separately by the Rural Development and Local Administration Department. The post of Education Extension Officer will be filled up from among Social Education Officers (Men) now working in the State after imparting to the selected persons, suitable training for their new post. The organization of such training has already been taken in hand and the training courses conducted by the Special Officer in the Education and Public Health Department have been completed.

6. *School Advisory Committees.*—In view of the division of responsibility laid down in paragraph 4 above, it is necessary to make arrangements for co-ordination at the block level of all activities relating to elementary education and for the departmental officer and the Panchayat Union Officer to work together. For this purpose, Government direct that an ad hoc School Advisory Committee be constituted in every Block. This will consist of the Panchayat Union Commissioner as Chairman and the Deputy Inspector of Schools exercising jurisdiction over the block and the Education Extension Officer of the Panchayat Union as Members. (If more than one Deputy Inspector of Schools exercises jurisdiction over any block now, re-arrangement should be effected whereby each block will come under not more than one Deputy Inspector.) This Committee will start functioning as soon as the Panchayat Union is formed and will continue to function until further orders, even after the period of transition referred to in paragraph 3 is over. This committee should meet not less often than once in two months. It should keep under review all programmes undertaken in the block for the development of elementary education with particular

reference to (i) the working of the midday meal scheme, and (ii) the scheme of enforcement of enrolment and attendance. On the basis of such review, the Committee should furnish its advice to the Panchayat Union Council and make such reports to the District Educational Officer as may be called for. Further reference to the work of this committee is made in relevant places in the two annexures to this order.

7. The new Panchayat Act embodies a very important financial principle, namely, the responsibility of every Panchayat Union to levy new local taxation to cover a specific proportion of increased expenditure on elementary education. In order to give effect to the relevant provision of the Act, it will be necessary to prepare a five-year programme for each block, determine the number of new teachers (including both Panchayat Union schools and aided private schools) likely to be required and their cost, and therefrom the amount of funds required to be raised by levy of a "Local Cess Surcharge". The new system has to be brought into force along with the levy of planned "Local Cess Surcharge" and it can be brought into effect only during the year 1962–63. Therefore, Government grants payable to the elementary education fund of the Panchayat Union will be paid as a lumpsum on a net cost basis (which is the basis now adopted for District Boards). The net cost basis will apply to the first batch blocks for part of the current year and for all blocks during the year 1961–62. The permanent pattern of financial grants will come into force uniformly for all blocks only from 1962–63 onwards. In order to facilitate the enforcement of the new system from 1962–63, the net cost grant payable for 1961–62 will be sub-divided (on a proforma basis) into a "Land Revenue Assignment", "Local Education Grant" and the "Supplemental Education Grant". Separate orders will issue from Government in the Rural Development and Local Administration Department regarding the adoption of the deficit grant system as a transitional arrangement and the proforma subdivision of this grant. It is necessary that the actual requirements of Government grants for 1960–61 should be studied block by block in order to identify those blocks where Government expenditure has already risen higher than its share under the slab system. The Local Finance Sub-Committee of the Legislature Committee on Local Administration has drawn attention to the need in such cases for making transitional adjustments. Such adjustments should be ordered in time for being given effect to from 1962–63 onwards. It will be necessary, by such adjustments, to secure that the Government share of elementary education expenditure in each block computed on the new basis from 1962-63 onwards does not fall short of the amount paid on a net cost basis for 1961–62.

8. The functions to be performed respectively by the authorities of the Panchayat Unions and of Government and the procedure to be followed by the former in the management and administration of elementary schools belonging to the Panchayat Union are set out in Annexure I to this order. The duties of the Education Extension Officers have also been set out therein. Government wish to lay special emphasis on the immediate objective of the proposed change, namely, the improvement of the efficiency of management of the elementary schools which will come over to the Panchayat Unions. This has been dealt with in the annexure and Government wish to draw the attention of the authorities of the Panchayat Unions specially to this.

9. The drafting of a five-year programme of development of elementary education in the block within the framework of and subject to the restrictions contained in the schematic budget already approved by Government will be one of the responsibilities of the School Advisory Committee. It is necessary that these committees should get down to this very important task as soon as they are formed. In this process, the Committees will make assessments of the funds to be raised by local bodies and the Government share of elementary education expenditure. The drafts thus prepared should be submitted for the consideration and sanction of the Panchayat Union Council.

10. The most important among the various functions to be performed in the field of elementary education is the statutory enforcement of enrolment and attendance in standards I to V in respect of the age-group 6–11 in order to put through the programme of compulsory primary education for this age-group. Government have taken and announced a policy decision that compulsory primary education for children of the age-group 6–11 in the first five standards will be enforced in the State by the end of the Third Plan period. The successful implementation of this decision depends upon the Panchayat Unions and, in view of their special character, it will be necessary to arrange that every Panchayat functions within its limits, as the agent of the Panchayat Union for this purpose. The Elementary Education Act of 1920 contains provisions for the enforcement of compulsion and provides machinery for such enforcement. Experience has shown, however, that these provisions by themselves are inadequate and the machinery is unsuitable for the purpose. The compulsion provided for in the statutory enactment has proved to be impracticable and ineffective and will continue to be so unless the necessary atmosphere is created in every village by the leaders of the people of the village. They should bring to bear

moral pressure continuously upon every parent (including guardian) in the village and ensure that each one of them realises his responsibility in this matter. Government are convinced that it is necessary for this purpose to go down to each village and to place the primary responsibility for exercise of moral suasion and, thereby, for the successful enforcement of compulsion upon the Panchayat of the village acting on behalf of the Panchayat Union Council. For this purpose, it is proposed that every Panchayat should constitute a special committee which would discharge the responsibility of ensuring enrolment and regular attendance at school of all children of school-age. Government intend that the special committee, formed primarily for this purpose, can also conveniently be entrusted with other functions relating to the Social Education Programme of the National Extension Service Scheme. The committee may, therefore, be referred to as the Panchayat (Social Education) Committee.

11. The arrangements necessary for giving effect to the foregoing decision and instructions for the guidance of Panchayats, Panchayat (Social Education) Committees and Panchayat Union Councils in the matter will be found in Annexure II to this order. This should be studied carefully and followed strictly, principally by the Panchayats and Panchayat (Social Education) Committees, and generally by Panchayat Union Councils and their officers. As has been pointed out in this annexure, the entire system set out therein should be visualised as a process of organised social education to be carried out persistently throughout the Third Plan period. Some of the instructions in this annexure may necessitate the revision of the Statutory Rules framed under the Elementary Education Act. It is proposed to frame a self-contained set of rules necessary for giving effect to the new system and bring it into force immediately.

12. (i) The pattern of staff for administration of elementary education in Panchayat Unions will be subject to review in February and August 1961 by which time some experience would have been gained of the working of the Panchayat Unions and of the functioning of the officers of the Unions connected with elementary education.

(ii) The instructions now issued do not also cover certain other issues such as the pattern of library administration in rural areas. It will be necessary also to decide what amplifications of the instructions now issued and modifications of the arrangements now proposed are necessary to provide for the complete change-over from 1962–63.

(iii) Decisions on all these matters will be taken and comprehensive instructions issued after the second of the reviews referred to above and well before the beginning of the financial year 1962–63.

(By order of the Governor)

K. V. RAMANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
,, all Collectors.
,, all Special Officers of District Boards.
,, all Block Development Officers, through Collectors.
,, all Revenue Divisional Officers.
,, all Divisional Panchayat Officers.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, all Divisional Inspectors of Schools } through the Director of Public Instruction.
,, all District Educational Officers. } through the Director of Public Instruction.
,, all Deputy Inspectors of Schools. } through the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
,, the Home Department.

[Annexure

ANNEXURE I.

Panchayat Union Educational Administration and connected matters.

The Block Development Officer who will become the Panchayat Union Commissoner will be the executive authority of the Panchayat Union. In performing the duties relating to elementary education he will be assisted by the Education Extension Officer, an officer engaged wholly on this work. The Social Education Officer (Man) of every block will be redesignated as Education Extension Officer and will hereafter continue to perform the duties hitherto performed by him as Social Education Officer (Man) in addition to the duties now cast upon him in his capacity of Education Extension Officer.

2. *Aided and Departmental Schools.*—Till the end of the financial year 1961–62, the control over aided elementary schools and departmental schools will continue to be vested in the authorities in whom it is now vested. With the exception of the duties specifically cast upon them in relation to these schools according to the instructions contained in this Government Order and the two annexures, the Panchayat Union administration will have no functions to perform in connexion with their working during this period. The authorities of the Education Department will continue to exercise control over the functioning of aided elementary schools and to manage the schools run by the Education Department. Other departmental schools will continue under the respective departments. The authorities of the Education Department will also be in charge of the assessment of grants due to all mid-day meal committees. They will also continue to conduct the academic inspection of all elementary schools under all managements. The position of the department vis-a-vis the Panchayat Union and its officers in respect of their functions in the field of elementary education will be the same as that of the department now vis-a-vis District Boards in respect of their functions relating to elementary education.

3. It is necessary that the expenditure on payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools and grants to mid-day meal committees should be debited to the Panchayat Union Education fund. For this purpose, the following procedure will be followed for the payment of these grants. The Deputy Inspector will conduct the usual check of the functioning of aided elementary schools and send the teaching grant bill to the Distrct Educational Officer as he does now. The District Educational Officer after scrutinising it and satisfying himself about the eligibility of the school for grant, will, instead of sanctioning the payment as he does now, send the bill to the Panchayat Union Commissioner for payment. A similar procedure will be followed in respect of the mid-day meal grant. The Deputy Inspector will satisfy himself about the working of the mid-day meal scheme organized by each committee and send the bill of grant to the District Educational Officer who will forward it to the Panchayat Union Commissoner for payment. The payment of maintenance grant to aided schools will also be regulated in the same manner. That is to say, the Deputy Inspector will calculate it in the usual manner and forward the bill to the Distrct Educatonal Officer, who will send it to the Panchayat Union Commissioner for payment. The Commissioner will issue the order to pay to the payee—institution or committee in all these cases.

4. The Panchayat Unions will be in charge of the running of adult schools manned by teachers working in the Panchayat Union schools and will pay the grants due to them under the rules. As regards other schools, the Education Department will continue to exercise control over them. The payment of grants to these schools will be made in the same manner as teaching grants to aided elementary schools.

5. *Administrative responsibilities in the Panchayat Union.*—(i) The Panchayat Union Council is the governing body of the Panchayat Union. It will pass the budget relating to the elementary education and provide expenditure sanctions.

(ii) The Panchayat Union (Education) Committee should assist the Council by prior scrutiny of budget provision and expenditure sanction proposals. The Committee should also review progress of programmes relating to elementary education.

(iii) The Panchayat Union Commissioner will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Panchayat Union Elementary Schools, the payment of salaries to the teachers employed therein and the maintenance of disciplinary control over them. He will also be responsible for the prompt payment of the bills relating to the teaching and maintenance grants to non-Panchayat Union Elementary Schools and mid-day meal grants to all local mid-day meal committees. The postings and transfers of teachers working in the Panchayat Union Elementary schools will be the responsibility of the Panchayat Union Commissioner.

(iv) The Education Extension Officer should be the principal executive assistant of the Panchayat Union Commissioner in the performance of the foregoing functions. (For further reference to his duties please see paragraph 10 below.)

6. *Payment of salaries.*—The following procedure should be adopted for the payment of salaries to teachers working in Panchayat Union elementary schools in order to ensure that every teacher gets his salary within the first three working days of the month. All Panchayat Union elementary schools in a close knit contiguous area will be formed into a group and the headmaster of the biggest school in that group will be designated as Pay-master of that group. A cheque for an amount covering the salaries of all the teachers of the Panchayat Union elementary schools in the group will be sent to him every month.

He will be responsible for encashing the cheque and (*a*) disbursing the amount due to each school to its headmaster, and (*b*) disbursing the salaries of the teachers of his own school. Detailed instructions regarding the system have been issued separately.

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7. *School meals.*—The present system of constitution of local committees consisting of all donors and smaller executive committees for the running of the mid-day meal scheme will be continued. Where a local body like a Panchayat or a Panchayat Union desires to contribute from its general fund towards the 4 naye Paise local share it will be free to do so. At the same time, arrangements should be made for its effective representation on the executive committee of donors in due proportion to its contribution. The 6 naye Paise grant hitherto paid by Government will be paid to the local committees by the Panchayat Union Commissioner from the Panchayat Union (Education) Fund after receipt of the bills passed by the Deputy Inspector and the District Educational Officer. Such payments will be compensated by a specific School Meals grant for which provision is made in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget.

8. *Disciplinary control.*—At present the District Board President is the punishing authority in respect of District Board teachers, there being only one appeal—to the Divisional Inspector of Schools. Hereafter, the punishing authority in respect of teachers in Panchayat Union elementary schools will be the Panchayat Union Commissioner. As at present, there will be only one appeal—to the Divisional Inspector of schools.

9. *Sanction of teaching posts and appointment of teachers.*—(i) The sanction of new teaching posts in Panchayat Union elementary schools will be governed by the following procedure. The Headmaster of the School should apply to the Panchayat Union Commissioner for sanction of a new teaching post or posts setting out the facts justifying the request. The Panchayat Union Commissioner will, thereafter, direct the Education Extension Officer to inspect the school and report on the need for the additional post. If the Education Extension Officer is satisfied, on the basis of the average attendance at the school, that a new post (or more than one) is necessary and recommends their sanction, the Commissioner will place the matter before the Education Committee of the Panchayat Union Council with his own recommendation and, on approval by the Committee ,the post or posts will be sanctioned. At present, it is necessary for the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the Education Department to inspect and certify to the need for the new posts. This will not be necessary hereafter.

(ii) for filling up of vacancies in Panchayat Union Schools, selections will be made by the Appointments Committee of the Panchayat Union Council and the Panchayat Union Commissioner will issue the order of appointment.

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10. *Specification of the duties of Education Extension Officers.*—(i) It is necessary to bear in mind the objectives that are sought to be secured by the proposed changes including the appointment of an Education Extention Officer in every block. The immediate objective is the improvement of the efficiency of Ex-District Board schools. In respect of these schools, there has, so far, not been any regular inspection by anyone in administrative control both to see to the needs of the school and to ensure its satisfactory funcitnoing. Infrequent visits from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, of the Education Department constitute all that is being done now for this purpose. These cannot be an adequate substitute for regular inspection and control by the person in charge of the management or his representative. It is now proposed to provide in the person of the Education Extension Officer, an officer who will be able to visit every Panchayat Union School regularly look to the fulfilment of its needs and see to it that the teachers attend school regularly and impart instruction satisfactorily.

(ii) The Education Extension Officer will also be charged with the duty of verification of the stock of stationery, furniture, stores, etc., of every Panchayat Union school according to a regular programme so as to ensure the proper and gainful utilization of whatever equipment is placed at the disposal of the school. This will be one of his important duties and specific instructions as to the periodicity and nature of the check will be issued.

(iii) The Officers of the Education Department will continue to do the work that they have now been doing for the organization and extension of mid-day meal schemes. Hereafter, the Education Extension Officers will share this responsibility with them. They should, therefore, assist the officers of the Education Department in the organization of mid-day meal centres.

(iv) Enrolment and attendance in standards I to V are to be enforced on all parents of children of school-age during the Third Plan period. The necessary arrangements are detailed in Annexure II. It should be the duty of the Education Extension Officer during his visits to schools to advise the Panchayat (Social Education) Committees on the working of the system and to keep the Panchayat Union Commissioner informed of progress.

(v) Specific and detailed instructions will be issued regarding the work to be done by Education Extension Officers, the number of days to be spent on tour, the matter to be attended to, the reports and returns to be furnished by them, etc.

ANNEXURE II.

Statutory enforcement of enrolment and attendance.

1. At present, the statutory enforcement of compulsory enrolment and attendance in standards I to V of elementary schools is left to be done (in the areas where the scheme is brought into force) by Attendance Committees and the District Educational Officer. Attendance Committees are formed for a local area consisting of a group of contiguous schools. Each committee in the rural areas consists of the headmasters of all the schools in the area, the village headman or headmen of the area and two members nominated to the committee by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector. Where there is an attendance officer, he is the president of the committee. In other cases, the Deputy Inspector is the president. No attendance officers have been appointed in any area in this State. In municipal areas the elementary school supervisor of the muncipality is a member of the committee and is its secretary. The headmasters of schools have to submit regularly to this committee defaulters' lists containing the names of the parents of children of school age who have either not been enrolled or, having been enrolled, have been absent for more than 15 days in a quarter. The committee scrutinizes the list and decides whether to recommend punishment or exemption. In the former case, the committee's recommendation goes to the District Educational Officer who awards the penalty provided under the Act. In the latter, its recommendation goes to the Director of Public Instruction who alone is competent to grant exemption. These are the provisions of existing rules. In actual practice, this system is hardly working at all. There is no proper and continuous discharge of the functions vested in the various authorities under the rules in areas where compulsion has already been enforced. Nor can any such system be expected to work unless the leaders of the local people accept the necessity for it and actually participate in working it.

2. The entire State will be covered by Panchayat Unions by October 1961. The academic year 1962–63 will, therefore, be the first year after the formation of Panchayat Unions all over the State. From this year, the Panchayat Unions will be completely in charge of elementary education in the rural areas of the State and will therefore be responsible for the enforcement of compulsion. The Council of every Panchayat Union should realize what is involved in this new responsibility and why it should be taken seriously. Though schools have been provided in every village, the facilities are not yet fully made use of. A certain proportion of boys and a larger proportion of girls are still not getting enrolled. Even among those who are enrolled, many drop out before they complete the fifth standard. They fail to get any benefit. A considerable proportion of the very large sums of public money spent on elementary education is thus getting wasted. Those who fail to get the benefit are among the weakest sections of society, the very poor and the Harijans. In future, every child born on or after 31st July 1956 should be enabled to get an equal educational start; and helped to acquire the three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic—before it attains the age of 12 at the latest. For this purpose, it is possible under the Elementary Education Act, to compel the parent or guardian of any child not only to get the child enrolled in the first standard but also to keep the child enrolled and attending school regularly until all the five standards are completed. Such compulsion will prove to be impracticable and ineffective, unless the necessary atmosphere is created in every village. The system of school meals has been devised in order partly to create this atmosphere. But this is not enough. The leaders of the village people should keep up moral pressure continuously and ensure that every parent (including guardian) realises his responsibility. It will be the duty of the Council of every Panchayat Union to see that this result is secured. Such realization on the part of the Council is very necessary but not sufficient. It will be necessary to go down to each village; and the Panchayat of the village must be induced to take up the responsibility within the village, on behalf of the Panchayat Union Council.

3. Consistently with the foregoing approach, the responsibility for ensuring enrolment and regular attendance at school of all children of school age will be vested in the Panchayat and discharged by a Panchayat (Social Education) Committee set up by the Panchayat. The total strength and composition of every Panchayat (Social Education) Committee should be left to be determined by the Panchayat; but the following features should be common to all:—

(i) The Chairman of the Committee must invariably be the President of the Panchayat.

(ii) At least one of the Harijan members of the Panchayat should be a member of the Committee.

(iii) The Committee should include at least one woman member. She should, preferably, be a member of the Panchayat itself; being co-opted thereto under section 15 (4) of the new Panchayat Act (if not elected).

(iv) The teacher (or head teacher) as the case may be in charge of every elementary school in the area allotted to each Panchayat (Social Education) Committee should be included as a member of that committee. The village headman, having jurisdiction in the area should also be included as member. The teachers and headmen should participate fully in the proceedings; but they should not take part in voting.

(v) One of the teacher-members of the Committee should be appointed as the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

4. The teacher (or head teacher) in charge of every elementary school in the area should prepare a list of children of school age who have not been enrolled as well as of children, who, having been enrolled, have been absent from school for 15 days in a quarter; together with the names of the defaulting parents and guardians. The Committee will go through the list, issue notices to the defaulting parents through its President, secure and assess their explanation. It will also examine individual pleas, if any, for exemption from enrolment and will recommend to the Panchayat whether the exemption may be granted or not. The decision regarding the grant of exemption should be taken by the Panchayat. Where the Committee finds that persuasion has failed, it may decide to levy a penalty. As the rules stand now, penalty can be levied both on enrolment defaulters (parents or guardians who fail to get their children enrolled) and attendance defaulters (parents or guardians who fail to see that their children are not absent for more than 15 days in a quarter). Any modification of the rules permitting Panchayat (Social Education) Committees to impose penalties will retain these provisions. It is, however, necessary that stricter control should be exercised in respect of default in attendance and to see that children who are admitted into schools do not stop away. The time for imposing the penal provisions in respect of the enrolment defaulters should come only after a period of moral persuasion. Default in enrolment is due to several causes, not all of which can be removed straightaway and in respect of each one of which special steps may be necessary. In this view, while it is necessary to see that every child of school age is enrolled and the Panchayat (Social Education) Committee should take every possible step to see that this is done, it is not necessary that penalties should be levied straightaway upon enrolment defaulters. Attendance default is, however, a different matter and there can be ordinarily no satisfactory excuse for a parent or guardian who enrols his child in school to take it away before it completes the school age. The waste of public funds entailed by attendance defaults is far more serious than that entailed by enrolment defaults. It has, therefore, been decided that the rules should be enforced from the very beginning only to the extent of allowing the imposition of the penalty in the case of attendance defaulters and that the enforcement of the rule regarding the imposition of penalty in the case of enrolment defaulters should be deferred till such date as Government may later appoint. That is to say, only those parents and guardians whose children, having been enrolled, fail to attend school for 15 days in a quarter without satisfactory reason will be liable to penal action. The penalty should be collected by the village headman and credited to Panchayat Union funds.

NOTE.—In Town Panchayat areas the Executive Officer of the Town Panchayat should discharge the functions allotted to the village headman in terms of this and the preceding paragraph.

5. In order to perform the foregoing functions satisfactorily, the Committee will have to meet six times every year. There should be a meeting in May to scrutinize the list of children of school age to be enrolled and to take steps to inform the parents of the duty cast upon them to enrol their children in school. There should be a meeting towards the middle of June to study the results of enrolment and to issue notices to the parents of enrolment defaulters. There should be a meeting again in July to deal with the explanations of enrolment defaulters, and to scrutinize requests for exemptions. The Committee's decision on the latter should be finalized at this meeting. There should be another meeting 15 days before Vijaya Dasami for a final review of cases of default in enrolment. This should be followed by a strenuous attempt to get into school all children of school age outside school before Vijaya Dasami which has been fixed as the last date for admission to Standard I. Thereafter, the Committee should meet twice—once before the 31st December and once before the 31st of March in order to review and deal with cases of default in attendance.

6. It will be one of the normal duties of the Education Extension Officer to keep in touch with the work of the Panchayat (Social Education) Committees in his block; assist them with advice and guidance in the regular and satisfactory performance of their duties; and keep the Panchayat Union Commissioner informed. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, will also have to perform the same functions. The 'Ad hoc' School Advisory Committee of the Panchayat Union will review the work of the Panchayat (Social Education) Committees, paying special attention to cases, if any, of insufficient effort on the part of any particular committee. It will be the duty of the School Advisory Committee to prepare a formal review of the working of Panchayat (Social Education) Committees at prescribed half-yearly intervals. The Panchayat Union Commissioner will place such reviews for scrutiny in the first instance by the Panchayat Union (Education) Committee and subsequently by the Council of the Panchayat Union. The reviews should also be communicated to the District Educational Officers, who should carry out a similar review for all blocks in the district; and place it before the District Development Council concerned.

7. The successful working of the system will not turn on the number or amount of penalties levied in individual cases, though such levy has to be one of the necessary arrangements. The essential feature of the system is the opportunity it will provide *first* for village leaders to get interested in the matter and bring practically continuous moral pressure to bear on defaulting parents and *secondly* for the village leaders of backward villages to be compelled to take note of the achievements of non-backward villages in the same blocks and thus be induced to do better and *thirdly* for the leaders of backward blocks to be compelled to take note of the achievements of non-backward blocks in the same Development district and thus be induced to do better. The entire system should be visualized as a process of organized social education to be carried out persistently throughout the Third Five-Year Plan period.

MISCELLANEOUS

© GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 1961

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

(Rural Development.)

G.O. No. 211, 25th January 1961

Third Five-Year Plan of Madras State—Preparation of Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget—Instructions issued.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. Ms. No. 664, Rural Development, dated 16th August 1960.

Order—No. 211, Rural Development, dated 25th January 1961.

In G.O. Ms. No. 664, Rural Development, dated 16th August 1960, the Government approved a Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for the whole State. This five-year budget which was anticipated as being Rs. 142 crores for the 374 Panchayat Development Blocks of this State was intended to form the basis on which each Development Block would prepare its own block plan. This order set out twenty separate items of resources giving an estimate of the financial resources available for block level planning and the integrated pattern of financial assistance to be made available by the Government to the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions.

2. A memorandum of instructions for the formulation of the Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget in respect of each block is annexed to this order (Annexure I). The Collectors of all districts are requested to take up immediately the preparation of a five-year Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget for each block in their districts.

3. In all blocks in which a Block Development Officer has already been appointed, the preparation of the Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget will be the responsibility of the

Block Development Officer, assisted by all his Extension Officers. In all other (shadow) blocks where the Community Development Programme is not yet in operation, the work of preparation of the Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget will be done by the Block Planning Officer assisted by the Revenue Inspector posted under him.

4. The Plan should be prepared in consultation with the Panchayats and Panchayat Union Council concerned. Wherever Panchayat Union Councils have not yet been constituted, the Presidents of all Panchayats within the block should be consulted at one or more meetings and the plan framed in accordance with their views.

5. It should be clearly understood that the formulation of a Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget for five years does not constitute financial sanction for incurring expenditure on any of the schemes included therein. The incurring of any expenditure on behalf of the State Government would have to be based on the budget of the State Government and the allocation of appropriations under various heads, by officers authorised in this regard. Similarly the incurring of expenditure from the funds of the Panchayat or the Panchayat Union will have to be based on sanctions accorded under the appropriate procedure prescribed.

6. The formulation of the resources plan is a necessary preliminary to the framing of a block plan. It is only when this operation is completed each block will come to know the overall financial outlay for the next five years, its income by way of assigned revenues, what it can expect by way of Government grants for development and what magnitude of resources it is expected to raise to fulfil its plan. This operation is intended to familiarise the Panchayat leaders with the essential procedures involved in National Planning and to stress their acceptance of their responsibility in raising their share of local resources to fulfil the Plan.

7. It has to be clearly understood that the financial outlay of a Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget is not an arithmetical division of 142 crores by 374. The principles underlying the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget envisages a more rapid development of blocks which have so far been lagging behind so as to even out the regional disparities in development as early as possible. It also recognises that the capacities to raise resources within the framework of the Act differ from Block to Block and hence the need for State Assistance is relatively more in certain Blocks than in certain others.

8. The work of preparation of the Panchayat Development Block schematic budgets in respect of all blocks should be completed not later than 31st March 1961. At the District level, the Collector will be assisted in this regard by the Personal Assistant (Planning and Development). The Revenue Divisional Officers

will render the necessary assistance and guidance to the Block Development Officers and Block Planning Officers in formulating the Block Plan budget.

9. Collectors are also requested to refer to Government in the Rural Development and Local Administration Department any points requiring clarification, in the formulation of the Plans. They are also requested to keep Government informed of the progress in this work through their monthly Demi-Official progress reports to the Chief Secretary.

(By order of the Governor)

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,
Chief Secretary.

To all Collectors except the Collector of Madras.
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
,, the Board of Revenue (Food Production), Madras.
,, all Heads of Departments, except the Registrar of High Court, Madras.
,, the Finance Department (10 copies).
,, the Finance (Planning and Development) Department (3 copies).
,, the Accountant-General, Madras (15 copies).

Copy to all Departments of Secretariat, except Home, Law and Public.
,, all Revenue Divisional Officers.
,, all Block Development Officers.
,, all Divisional Panchayat Officers.
,, all Principals, Rural Extension Training Centres.
,, the Assistant Development Commissioner (Training), Madras.
,, all Sections in Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
,, the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development), New Delhi.
,, all Block Planning Officers.

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum of Instructions for the formulation of a Block Schematic Budget for every development block of the State.

Section I—Introductory.

1. This memorandum details instructions to formulate a Block Schematic Budget for every development block in the State as the first and most important step in the formulation of a block plan. In Annexure I to G.O. No. 664, Rural Development, dated 16th August 1960, an overall financial statement for the State as a whole has been formulated and designated Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. That financial statement has itemised 20 sub-heads of resources under four major heads and these 20 items has been distributed under four different funds, viz., the production fund, the education fund, the general fund and the village panchayat fund. This memorandum seeks to spell out step by step how to prepare a Block Schematic Budget on the same pattern in accordance with the principles laid down in G.O. No. 664, Rural Development, dated 16th August 1960. When each of the 79 figures against the twenty sub-heads under four funds are worked out for a Block and totalled in two vertical columns and four horizontal columns as four major heads a financial statement for the individual block will emerge corresponding to the statement in Annexure I to G.O. No. 664. That statement will be for the block what G.O. No. 664 is for the State. It will show at a glance the outlays in the three major sectors corresponding to the three funds during the third-plan period in the block, the total amount that will be passing through the Panchayat Accounts during the third-plan period and will also highlight the quantum of local resources to be raised by the particular Panchayat Union and the Panchayats within its jurisdiction to fulfil the plan. It may again be reiterated that this financial statement for the block cannot be arrived at by an arithmetical division of the figures in the statement in Annexure I to G.O. Ms. No. 664, Rural Development, dated the 16th August 1960, by 374 (that being the number of blocks in the State). Each figure has to be worked out in accordance with the instructions given below for the concerned block.

2. The boundaries of the block for preparing this statement will be as finalized in the latest delimitation order for each district.

3. The population referred to in this memorandum refers to the population of the delimited block as in 1961. Census figures for the population of villages as per 1961 Census will not be available till some time later in 1961. As a rough and ready working rule, the population of every village can be taken as being equal to the population as per 1951 Census plus one-sixth thereof. Necessary readjustments on the basis of ascertained Census figures can be made later.

4. The preparation of this plan involves the classification of various blocks as A, B, C and D under section 130 of the Madras Panchayats Act. Orders regarding this are under finalization. Pending issue of orders the provisional classification reported by the Collectors may be adopted.

SECTION II—THE PRODUCTION FUND.

5. This fund relates to transactions under agriculture, fisheries and Khadi and Village Industries so far as they come within the purview of the Panchayat Union. But it has not so far been possible to determine the amounts that could be made available to Panchayat Unions under the Khadi and Village Industries. A sum of Rs. 950 lakhs has been provided in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget for the Local Irrigation Grant and Agricultural Grant, the allotment for the former being Rs. 200 lakhs and the latter Rs. 750 lakhs. This represents the State Grants. To earn this the Panchayats/Panchayat Unions are expected to raise matching grants to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs. As has been indicated above, the State Grants are likely to increase by inclusion of grants under other sub-heads of development and that will entail an increase in matching grants to be raised also. For the present the instructions below are restricted to breaking down the State figures relating to the Local Irrigation Grant, the Agricultural Grant and the local revenues to block figures. It may also be noted that these figures represent solely grants and no loans are involved.

6. *Local Irrigation Grant.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 711, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated the 16th April 1960, the Government have passed orders that as per section 85 (1) of the Madras Panchayats Act, the functions relating to the protection and maintenance of the minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department should be transferred to Panchayat Unions. In the same order it has been indicated that a special annual grant called 'Local Irrigation Grant' will be made available to the Panchayat Unions to enable them to maintain the irrigation works. This grant will be calculated on the basis of the average annual amount spent by way of repairs on all the minor irrigation works in the block determined with reference to the actuals of five years ending 1959–60. The grant shall be subject to a floor of Re. 1·50 and a ceiling of Rs. 2·50 for every acre irrigated from these sources. This figure fixed by the Collector for the block should be obtained, the figures for the block calculated and the five-year figure put down.

7. In the same Order Ms. No. 711, attention has been drawn to section 85 (2) of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, enabling the Panchayats/Panchayat Unions to take over the customary obligation of kudimaramat, discharge it and meeting the cost by levying a statutory fee for the purpose. The Collectors have been requested to impress upon the Panchayat Unions/Panchayats the imperative need to exercise their powers under this section in order to ensure the maximization of the irrigation potential. No Government grant is normally necessary to discharge the above obligation. But due to long neglect of these obligations, some of the kudimaramath works have reached a level of deterioration at which the customary repairs alone by ryots cannot restore them back to a proper condition. A further expenditure may have to be incurred. It has been laid down in paragraph 41 of Annexure II to G.O. Ms. No. 664 that expenditure up to one rupee per acre of ayacut per year will be considered normal kudimaramath expenditure to be borne by the Panchayat Union/Panchayat/ayacutdars, and the excess expenditure over this will be shared by the Government to the extent of two-thirds of such excess

expenditure over one rupee per acre of ayacut per year. Provision for the Government share of such excess kudimaramath may be made and added to the local irrigation grant.

8. *Agriculture Grant.*—A sum of Rs. 750 lakhs has been provided under this sub-head for the whole State for the Third Plan period for schemes to be taken up by Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. This provision has been arrived at by grouping together provisions available in the Block Schematic Budgets for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation, the Departmental Plans of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments. Each Block is to be allotted Rs. 2 lakhs of grants under this sub-head during the Third Plan period.

9. Out of this two lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh will be reserved for distribution as a specific percentage grant among Panchayats of the Block for being used on the following purposes:—

(i) Raising of Panchayat plantation for the production of fuel, fodder and green leaf manure.

(ii) Promotion of composting.

(iii) Promotion of green manuring.

(iv) Distribution of pesticides at subsidized rates, etc.

On all thee items, the grant will cover two-thirds of the expenditure incurred by the Panchayats subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per Block for five years. The Panchayats will have to find as matching contribution Rs. 50,000.

10. The balance of Rs. 1 lakh per Block for the five-year period will be made available as grants to Panchayat Unions to be used on the following purposes:—

(i) Maintenance of a Gramasahayak Service and payment of premium on seed grain to him.

(ii) Supply of plant protection equipment to co-operatives and Panchayats.

In this connection, attention is invited to the provisions of G.O. Ms. No. 3792, Food and Agriculture, dated the 16th November 1960, detailing out the procedure for the formulation of a Village Production Plan. The above one lakh rupees is contributed by the Government on a non-matching basis.

11. *Raising of matching contribution for the grants in production fund*—(i) *Local Irrigation Fee.*—For earning the excess kudimaramath fees, the Panchayats/Panchayat Unions will have to contribute their share of the expenditure as has been explained in paragraph 6 above to the extent of one-third of the cost in excess of one rupee per acre of ayacut per year. Under section 85 (2) of the Act any Panchayat may undertake to execute on behalf of the ryots kudimaramath and levy such fee and on such basis for the purpose thereof as may be prescribed. It is expected that Panchayats will undertake this function and levy a suitable fee. This item is called 'the Local Irrigation Fees',

(ii) *Village Development Rates.*—It has been pointed out in paragraph 8 above that one lakh of rupees of agricultural grants is to be given on the basis of a matching contribution of Rs. 50,000 to be raised locally. Section 119 (3) of the Act lays down that the Panchayat may levy a tax on agricultural land for a specific purpose. It is anticipated that the Panchayat will utilize the provision in order to collect the share of the contribution it has to provide.

SECTION III—EDUCATION FUND.

11-A. Under this fund has been shown transactions under eight sub-heads—namely the transfer from local cess, the land revenue assignment, Local Education Grant, Supplementary Education Grant, School Meal Grant, Social Education Grant, The Village Works Grant (School Buildings) and Local Revenues (Special). Transfers from the General Fund from the collections of Local Cess surcharge and Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant will also be coming into this fund but for convenience of exhibition the whole of Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant has been exhibited under the General Fund.

12. *Local cess contribution to Education Fund.*—Local cess is collected at the rate of 45 naye Paise per rupee of land revenue in the State under section 115 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958. Out of the proceeds collected, four-ninths or 20 naye Paise per rupee of land revenue collected in the block is credited to the Panchayat Union Education Fund. The State figure has been shown as 500 lakhs for five years. The Block figure can easily be arrived at by putting down for five years of the Third Plan an amount equivalent to the land revenue collected in the Block.

13. *Land revenue assignment.*—Section 118 of the Madras Panchayats Act lays down that Government shall pay to each Panchayat Union a sum representing one rupee for each individual of the population of the Panchayat Development Block from out of the land revenue collected in the State during the year. This statutory assignment of one rupee per capita provides the first slab of educational expenditure mentioned in section 128 of the Act. Based on an estimate of rural population of 3 crores in 1961, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been indicated as the State figure. The figure for the block should be worked out on the basis of 1951 Census figures plus one-sixth thereof and then revising them in the light of Census figures when they become available. The five-year figure will have to be calculated.

14. *Local Education Grant.*—Section 128 of the Act provides that after setting off the first slab of expenditure against the land revenue assignment mentioned above, the Government shall pay annually to every Panchayat Union a Local Education grant. The Act provides that the ceiling of the second slab of educational expenditure should be 250 naye Paise per capita. Government shall pay a local education grant on this second slab depending on the classification of the block as follows:—

A class Block	..	Government	50 per cent;	Panchayat	union	50 per cent.
B class Block	..	Do.	60 per cent;	Do.		40 per cent.
C class Block	..	Do.	70 per cent;	Do.		30 per cent.
D class Block	..	Do.	80 per cent;	Do.		20 per cent.

In paragraph 18 of Anexure II to G.O. No. 664, it has been explained how the original expectation that the targetted level of expenditure on primary education was only 350 naye Paise per capita by the end of the Third Plan and how the successive increases in teachers' salaries have resulted in pushing up this targetted level of expenditure to achieve the same physical targets. It has, therefore, become necessary in addition as a result of the recent Pay Commissions' recommendations, to pay in addition a non-statutory supplementary education grant to enable the Panchayat Unions to meet the increased commitment on the payment of higher salaries to the teachers. The expenditure on school meals and social education had also to be kept outside the second slab expenditure. For sharing on the second slab expenditure after excluding the above items, the Government have indicated Rs. 18 crores as the figure for five years for the State as a whole in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget.

15. In order to arrive at the figure for the block for the local education grant for the five-year period of the Third Plan, it is necessary to determine the second slab expenditure. This is computed in the following way:—

(i) The total expenditure in the block for the five years on elementary education has to be calculated after excluding the expenditure on school buildings, school meals, and social education.

(ii) From this figure 20 per cent on the salaries of teachers on the new scales will have to be deducted. This represents supplementary education grant and does not figure in the computing of the first and second slabs of expenditure on elementary education.

(iii) From the figure so obtained, the first slab expenditure calculated on the basis of one rupee per capita of population on 1961 Census figures, for five years should be taken out. The balance represents the second slab expenditure.

(iv) To this second slab expenditure so obtained, the percentage of Government share indicated in paragraph 14 above should be applied. Then the local education grant for the Block for the Third Plan period is arrived at.

16. The above grant is subject to a minimum guaranteed figure which has been indicated in paragraph 7 of the G.O. No. 2075, Education, dated 27th September 1960. The local education grant to be given in the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 will not fall short of the net cost grant to be given in 1961–62. But the net cost grant to be disbursed in 1961–62 shall not be allowed to exceed the net cost grant given to the schools in a block (both aided and union) in 1960–61 by one-seventh.

17. The above calculations involve the determination of the total expenditure on elementary education in a block. This determination involves the following data:—

(i) An estimate of the number of teachers required in 1965 (both in aided and union schools);

(ii) the number of teachers employed both in aided and panchayat union schools in March 1961; and

(iii) the cost of elementary education per teacher. If the above three factors are available, the total cost on elementary education in a block during the Third Plan can be arrived at for planning purposes by this simple formula.

18. Total cost on primary education during the Third Plan in the block=(two times the number of teachers employed in the block in March 1961 both in aided and union schools+three times the number of teachers estimated as required in 1965 for both aided and union schools) x the cost of elementary education per teacher.

19. The steps to arrive at the figure for the Local Education grant for each year of the next five-year period have been given in the illustrative plan annexed to these instructions (Annexure II). The Plan also indicates the calculations of local resources to be raised year after year to implement the education plan of the panchayat union.

20. In 1961–62 the local education grant will be distributed on a net cost grant basis. Beyond 1961–62 the local education grant will be distributed only in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 14, 15 and 16. If further development in primary education is to take place, the panchayat unions will have to raise resources to bring their share of the expenditure in the second and third slab to the percentage stipulated in paragraph 14 above. In order to enable the panchayat unions to raise resources for this purpose they have been empowered under section 116 of the Madras Panchayats Act to levy local cess surcharge under section 129 of the Act; this local cess surcharge collection will be matched by a Government grant calculated at prescribed percentages 75, 100, 125 and 150 per cents depending upon the classification of the block being A, B, C and D respectively. The Panchayat Union Councils must realize that without raising resources through local cess sucharge they will not be able to reach the targets in respect of primary education during the Third Plan.

21. *Supplementary education grant.*—This has already been briefly dealt with in paragraph 14. The Government are committed to making available to the panchayat unions the resources required for the payment to teachers of higher salaries based on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. It has been calculated that the increases so given will represent an amount equal to twenty per cent of the new salaries (including dearness allowance) in the case of all elementary school teachers. In order to offset the increased expenditure, every panchayat union will receive an amount equal to 20 per cent of the salaries actually paid during the year to all elementary school teachers in the panchayat union under the new scales of pay as a non-statutory supplementary education grant. The total amount for the five years for the State has been indicated as 1,200 lakhs. The figure for five years for the block on the basis of the expenditure on teachers' salaries during the five years has to be worked out.

22. *School Meals grant.*—It has already been pointed out that this could not be accommodated within the first and second slabs of educational expenditure. The increase in expenditure year after year will be proportionate to the increased enrolment. For the State

as a whole a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been made in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. The scheme envisages payment of 6 naye Paise per child per meal by the Government on realization of a matching contribution of 4 naye Paise per child per meal from local resources. The figure for five years for the block has to be worked out on the phased programme of enrolment prescribed by the Education Department.

23. *Social Education grant.*—This is a non-matching grant to be given at the rate of 10 naye Paise per capita per year and 50 nP. per capita for the five years.

24. *Village Works grant.*—This is intended to finance construction of school buildings, on the basis of 50 per cent contribution from the Government and 50 per cent to be raised locally. For the State as a whole provision has been made for 200 lakhs rupees for five years. This distribution of this amount to the blocks will be on the basis of the new school places to be created with reference to enrolment targets for new pupils in the respective blocks. The allotment for each block would be Rs. 15 for every new school place created during the Third Plan period, with reference to blockwise break-up of the State target of new enrolment. The fifty per cent contribution will be insisted upon.

25. *Local Revenues (special).*—A provision of Rs. 600 lakhs has been indicated for the State as a whole for five years in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget. So far as Education Fund is concerned, this can be raised only as Village Development rates and voluntary development contribution. A matching contribution of Rs. 400 lakhs by all the panchayat unions is expected during the five years to finance the share of the local contribution for the scheme. Largely at present this local contribution is [illegible]ected by way of donations from the local public. To a consid[illegible] extent this will continue to be collected. In addition it is possible for a panchayat to resort to a levy under section 119 (3) of the Panchayat Act to finance their share. This has already been referred to as Village Development rate in paragraph 10 above. In addition the construction of a school building will necessarily call for a local contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of the building. This again will have to be financed either by collection of donations from the local people or by levy of a village development rate. The provision under this head will, therefore, have to be worked out with reference to the requirements of the block for the midday meals scheme and school buildings.

Section IV—General Fund.

26. *Local cess.*—Section 115 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, provides for the levy of local cess at a uniform rate of 45 naye Paise in the rupee of land revenue in the State and for the distribution of the proceeds of this levy between panchayats and panchayat unions. Out of the proceeds of the local cess collected four-ninths is to be credited to the Panchayat Union Education Fund as has been indicated in paragraph 12 above. Out of the balance a proporti[illegible] is to be credited

to the Village Panchayat Fund which will ensure that the panchayats will get 20 nP. per capita. The balance is to be credited to the Panchayat Union General Fund. If there are town panchayats only two-ninths of the sum of local cess collected within the town panchayat area will be credited to Town Panchayat Fund. For the State as a whole a figure of Rs. 375 lakhs has been assumed for the next five years under this sub-head.

27. *Local cess surcharge.*—Section 116 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, provides that every Panchayat Union Council may levy a local cess surcharge at such rate as may be considered suitable as an addition to the local cess levied under section 115 subject to such maximum as may be prescribed. The surcharge so levied is initially credited to the Panchayat Union General Fund. But part of the receipts from local cess surcharge (and the corresponding matching grant) will have to be transferred to the Panchayat Union Education Fund to provide the panchayat unions share of second slab expenditure on Elementary education. It has already been explained in paragraph 20 above that the levy of local cess surcharge is inescapable if the panchayat union is to fulfil the targets of universal compulsory primary education by 1965.

28. *Minor local revenues.*—This includes, market fees, entertainments tax, licence fees, profession-tax, vehicle-tax and Fishery rentals. Of these at present only the market fees from the panchayat union markets will go to panchayat unions. The entertainments tax at present is given entirely to panchayats after a deduction of 10 per cent by way of collection charges. The Government have assumed powers under this Act to direct the distribution of entertainments tax between the local authority in whose jurisdiction the entertainment is held with any other local authority (ies) in the neighbourhood. Under this provision the State Government may direct the distribution of the 90 per cent of proceeds of the entertainments tax between panchayats and the panchayat union in prescribed proportions. Licence fees, profession-tax and vehicle-tax are all revenues for panchayats. There may be revenue from fisheries vesting with the panchayat unions. An actual estimation of these receipts for five years will have to be attempted and the proportion mentioned in paragraph 13 of Annexure II to G.O. No. 664 should not be automatically applied.

29. *Local cess surcharge matching grant.*—The relevant provision is found in section 129 of the Act, corresponding to the local cess surcharge levied by the panchayat union under section 116, the Government will pay the panchayat union a matching grant. This item will directly be credited to the Panchayat Union General Fund. As in the case of local cess surcharge itself part of this amount will subsequently have to be transferred to the Panchayat Union Education Fund. The matching grant payable by the Government will be 75, 100, 125 and 150 per cent of the local cess surcharge collected depending upon the classification of the block as A, B, C or D. As has already been indicated the classification reported by the Collector may be adopted for the present for this purpose.

30. *Local Roads grant.*—Section 131 of the Act provides for the payment of a sum calculated at the rate of 40 naye Paise per capita to the Panchayat Union Council to enable it to maintain Panchayat Union Roads. This provision which is to be credited to the Panchayat Union General Fund is intended to be used only for the efficient maintenance of the Panchayat Union Roads. The five-year provision on this account may be estimated.

31. *Women and children's welfare grant.*—A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided under this head for the Five-Year period. The total available provision will be distributed equally according to the population, among the blocks. This works out to 33 and one-third naye Paise per capita for five years. In addition to this amount further grants for family planning is likely to be made available. This is a non-matching outright grant.

SECTION V—VILLAGE PANCHAYAT FUNDS.

32. The instructions for estimation of provisions for Village Panchayats made hereunder are for all the Village Panchayats in a development block taken together, for the next five years.

33. *Local cess.*—As has already been indicated under this sub-head in respect of the Panchayat Union General Fund, the Panchayats will get 20 naye Paise per capita per year. One rupee per capita for five years may be provided for under this head in respect of population in the Village Panchayats alone.

34. *Stamp duty surcharge.*—The relevant provision is found in section 124 of the Act. The entire proceeds of this item are to be credited to the Village Panchayat Fund. The stamp duty surcharge is to be raised to five per cent from the present level of four per cent. The income from the source has been fixed for the State as a whole at Rs. 500 lakhs for five years. There is also a change in the mode of distribution of the proceeds of this surcharge. Instead of the present practice of handing over to each Panchayat, the surcharge collected within its jurisdiction the proceeds for a block is to be pooled and distributed to the Panchayats in the block in proportion to the land revenue of the Village Panchayats.

35. *Village House Tax.*—Under section 119 (i) of the Act the levy of Village House Tax is compulsory. This is an income exclusively for the village panchayts. So far huts were exempted from taxation. This exemption has now been removed. A strong incentive has been provided in the form of a matching grant. The collection work will be undertaken by the Village Officers. The house tax is an important source of revenue which is expected to be expanded by the Village Panchayats in order to raise their share of matching contribution for village works and to provide better amenities to the villages. Five-year provision under this sub-head may be estimated.

36. *Minor Local Revenues.*—Market fees for Panchayat markets, entertainments tax, licence fees, profession tax, vehicle tax and rentals for Panchayat fisheries constitute the minor local revenues. Panchayats may develop further markets. Licence fees too is an

expanding source of income. Profession tax is compulsory under section 119 (i) and this revenue also is likely to increase. The position in respect of vehicle tax is also similar. Five-year estimates of these revenues for all Panchayats in the development block will have to be prepared.

37. *Village House Tax Matching Grant.*—Section 132 of the Act relates to this. This is a matching grant corresponding to the House Tax raised by the Panchayat under section 120. The whole of this amount is to be credited to the Panchayat Fund and is equal to the Village house tax to be raised. As has been stressed above in paragraph 35 this matching grant along with the Village house tax is to constitute the main source of revenue for village panchayats to finance their contribution to the village works and to provide better amenities in the villages.

38. *Village works grant.*—At present rural works are undertaken from provisions available in the following main schemes: (1) The Block Schematic Budget in Block area, (2) the Local Development Works in non-Block areas, (3) the Rural Water-supply Comprehensive Scheme, (4) the National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme, (5) the Five-Year Plan Road Works Scheme under the existing arrangements the same type of work is administered under a variety of schemes. It is now proposed to consolidate the provisions under all these schemes except the National Water-supply Schemes into a single provision for all blocks. In certain cases the percentage of local contribution expected from the public varies from scheme to scheme though the type of work undertaken is the same. It is now proposed to remove such differences also. Under the consolidated scheme there will be a village works grant to each Panchayat for the provision of drinking water-supply and link roads.

39. It has been decided to lay down the rule "Every Block should receive an equal amount for the ten-year period covered by the Second and Third Plan", in respect of distribution of this amount blockwise. The share of each block for the ten-year period on the above basis has been worked out as Rs. 6·67 lakhs. During the Third Plan therefore each block will have a provision for these two purposes calculated on the basis of Rs. 6·67 lakhs less the amount spent during the Second Plan in that block for these two purposes under various schemes. At the same time taking into account the capacities of blocks to raise the matching contribution and spend the amount and also to have a minimum programme even in blocks which have progressed considerably in this direction it will be advisable to have a ceiling of 4 lakhs per block under this head if the amount arrived at in accordance with the above formula warrants a higher provision. Similarly it is also advisable to have a minimum programme of two lakhs rupees when the provision calculated in accordance with the formula goes below this. It should be clearly understood that the outlay on this programme for the five years will depend not only on the magnitude of the felt needs of the people of the block but also on the capacity of the Panchayats to raise the necessary matching contribution. It may be noted that considerable liberalization in the pattern of assistance to the more backward areas has been effected as

explained below in paragraph 34 of Annexure II to G.O. No. 664 and therefore size of the matching contribution the Village Panchayats hope to raise will determine this outlay for the next five years.

40. *Local Revenues (Special).*—This includes village development rates and voluntary development contributions. The former has been explained in paragraph 11 (ii) above. This is the levy under section 119 (3) of the Act, to be imposed on the agricultural lands to raise resources for a specific purpose. Resources will have to be raised by resort to this levy to enable the Panchayats to finance the matching contributions required for the Village Development Works. At present Local Development Works as well as Block Works are executed with the matching contribution raised by local donations. To a considerable extent matching contributions may continue to be raised in this way. Each Panchayat Development Block has to estimate the resources to be raised as Local Revenues (Special) for the Five-Year period. As has already been pointed out in paragraph 39 above, the magnitude of the local works grant to be received from the State Government in a Block will largely depend upon the matching resources to be raised by the Panchayats in that block by way of Local Revenues (Special).

SECTION VI—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

41. It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that while formulating the Panchayat Development Block Schematic Budget the Panchayat Union and Panchayats within its jurisdiction are called upon to accept specific responsibility to raise necessary resources to fulfil the Plan. The Government grants for development of primary education, village works, agriculture, school feeding are all to be given on a matching basis. The Madras Panchayats Act has given sufficient powers to the Panchayat Unions and the Panchayats to raise additional resources, viz., the Local Cess Surcharge, specific tax on agricultural land, etc., and in addition the Act has also envisaged Government giving matching grants on resources raised, viz., the Local Cess Surcharge Matching Grant and House Tax Matching Grant. The resources to be raised by a Panchayat Union/Panchayats in accordance with the above instructions will constitute a significant but not an unduly high percentage, of the additional developmental expenditure contemplated. It should be specifically brought home to the Panchayat leaders that if local resources to the extent specified in the Schematic Budget were not raised to that extent the Panchayat Union would get only reduced Government grants and the size of their development plan would be smaller. It should be explained to the Panchayat leaders that the total amount of Government grants available for distribution is limited and fixed in the Schematic Budget for the State. Any Block which neglected to make adequate provision for raising local resources is likely to find later on that the available funds are already committed to other Blocks. Therefore, every Block should make provision for local resources fully matching the maximum amount of Government grants which it is entitled to expect under these instructions.

ANNEXURE II.

Plan for Elementary Education of Tirukalikundram Block in Chingleput district.

I. POPULATION—

(1) Population of the Block as per 1951 Census.	77,247 or 77,000 roundly.
(2) Population in 1965–66 (It is estimated that the population will go up by 25 per cent in 15 years).	$77{,}000 \times \frac{125}{100}$
(3) Number of pupils to be enrolled by 1965–66 of the age group 6 to 11 in Classes 1 to 5 (on the basis of the assumption that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total population will be of the age group 6 to 11 and that the target for achievement by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period would be 90 per cent of this population group or 11 per cent of the total population.	

$$77{,}000 \times \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{11}{100} = 10{,}615$$

(4) Number of students at present enrolled in all the schools in the Panchayat Union in the Standards 1 to 5 (aided Union and departmental schools).	7552
(5) New Entrolment to be made.	10,615—7,552=3,063

II. TEACHERS—

(1) Number of elementary schools in the Block—

Panchayat Union Schools	51
Aided Schools	7
Harijan Welfare Schools	7
	65

(2) Number of teachers in 1960–61—

Panchayat Union	162
Aided	32
Harijan Welfare	14
	208

(3) Number of teachers to which the Block is entitled for elementary education for the year 1965–66—

If a uniform ratio of one teacher to 40 pupils is adopted the number of teachers.	$\frac{10{,}615}{40} = 265$

(4) Number of teachers to which the Block is entitled to in 1965–66—if the ratio adopted is one teacher for every 45 pupils of new enrolment.

$$= 208 + \frac{3063}{45} \text{ (existing)}$$
$$= 208 + 68$$
$$= 276$$

We may lay down the principle that the number of additional teachers to be employed should be calculated on the basis of one for every 45 pupils of new enrolment subject to the ceiling of one for 40 ~~of the total~~ overall total of pupils who will be on the roles by 1965–66.

(5) Therefore the number of teachers who may be employed in the Tirukalikundram Block for the year 1956–66 for elementary education would be 265.

III. Cost of Elementary Education—

The expenditure incurred by the Panchayat Union in respect of payment of teacher salaries and school contingencies is taken into account here. In respect of aided schools the cost of education is computed on the basis of grants made for teacher salaries and for maintenance grants. The figures for the year 1960–61 are as follows:—

For 162 teachers employed by the Union the expenditure is	Rs. 1,81,123
For 32 teachers employed in aided schools the expenditure is	32,497

(Expenditure on Harijan Welfare Schools was not readily available and has, therefore, not been taken into account for the purpose of arriving at the cost of education per teacher).

(1) Thus for 194 teachers the expenditure on elementary education is Rs. 2,13,620 per annum.

(2) Therefore, expenditure on elementary education per teacher. — 1,100 per annum.

This expenditure includes teacher salaries (on the basis of pay scales awarded by the Pay Commission) and expenditure on school contingencies.

The crucial figures thus are—

Number of teachers in 1960–61	208
Number of teachers for 1965–66	265
Cost of Elementary Education per teacher ..	1,100 per annum.

(3) Therefore, the total cost of elementary education $= (2 \times 208 + 3 \times 265) \times 1{,}100 = 1211 \times 1{,}100$ or Rs. 13,32,100 (during the III plan),

This figure represents the five year expenditure on Elementary Education.

IV RESOURCES—

(1) *Supplementary education grant*—

Of the total 5 year expenditure of Rs. 13·32 lakhs, 90 per cent represents the expenditure on payment of teacher salaries alone. (Only 10 per cent is the expenditure on school contigencies).

The supplementary education grant is 20 per cent of the teacher salaries on the new salary scales.

There fore, for the five-year period, the Panchayat Union will obtain a supplementary Education Grant equal to .. .. .. $13{\cdot}32 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{1}{5}$

$= 2{\cdot}4$ lakhs.

(2) *First slab. Met by Land Revenve assignment*—

Population of the Block in 1961.

$$= \frac{77{,}247 \times 7}{6} = 90{,}122$$

Therefore, Land Revenue assignment at the rate of one rupee per capita per annum .. = Rs. 90,122 per annum.

The five-year income under Land Revenue Assignment under first slab is there fore Rs. 4·5 lakhs.

(3) The expenditure in excess of these two items constitutes the second slab.

The second slab of expenditure under Elementary Education for five years is, therefore

$= 13{\cdot}32 - (2{\cdot}4 + 4{\cdot}5) = 6{\cdot}42$ lakhs.

(4) Tirukalikundram is a B Class Block. The Block is, therefore, entitled to a Local Education Grant of 60 per cent of the second slab.

Therefore, Local Education Grant

$$= \frac{6{\cdot}42 \times 60}{100} = 3{\cdot}85 \text{ lakhs.}$$

(5) The balance of 40 per cent has to be met by local resources. This amount works out to Rs. 2.57 lakhs for the five years.

(6) *Local cess*—

Land Revenue in the Block is Rs. 1·28 lakhs per annum.

Share from the Local Cess for Education is 20 nP. per rupee of Land Revenue per annum.

Therefore, contribution from Local Cess to Education per annum .. .. .. = ·256 lakhs.

Five-year contribution from Local Cess is therefore, ... = 1·28 lakhs.

Balance to be found .. .. =Rs. 1·29 lakhs.

(7) This balance of Rs. 1·29 lakhs for five years will normally have to be found from Local Cess Surcharge and the Matching Grant.

Tirukalikundram being a B Class block, it is entitled to a Matching Grant of 100 per cent on the Local Cess Surcharge raised.

Therefore, Local Cess Surcharge to be raised

= 1·29 X ½ lakhs or ·645 lakhs for five years.

V. The Annual Plans and net cost—

Number of teachers in 1960–61—208.

Number of teachers in 1965–66—265.

Increase during five years is 57.

The phasing of this increase in the next five years will be 8, 16, 12, 12, and 9 teachers (in the proportion 2 : 4 : 3 : 3 : 2 in the five years).

	RS.
Expenditure on Elementary Education with 208 teachers in 1960–61	2,28,000
Expenditure on Elementary Education with 216 teachers in 1961–62	2,37,000

This will be split up as follows:—

(i) Supplementary Education Grant	42,700
(ii) Land Revenue Assignment (first slab)	90,0[illegible]

	RS.
(iii) Land Revenue Assignment (second slab) ...	1,04,300
Government share of this at 60 per cent	62,600
Panchayat union share at 40 per cent	41,700
Local Cess contribution	25,600
(iv) Net cost grant for 1961–62 = 62,600 + (41,700 – 25,000)	78,700

1962–63—

Number of teachers—232.

Total expenditure	2,54,600
(i) Supplementary Education Grant	45,800
(ii) Land Revenue Assignment (first slab)	90,000
(iii) Land Revenue Assignment (second slab) ...	1,18,800
Government share (Local Education Grant) ...	71,300
Panchayat Union share	47,500
Local Cess	25,600
Local Cess Surcharge and Matching Grant	21,900

1963–64—

Number of teachers—244.

	RS.
Total expenditure	2,67,800
(i) Supplementary Education Grant	48,200
(ii) Land Revenue Assignment (first slab) ...	90,000
(iii) Land Revenue Assignment (second slab) ...	1,28,600
Government share (Local Education Grant) ...	77,200
Panchayat Union share	51,400
Local cess	25,600
Local Cess Surcharge and Matching Grant ...	25,800

1964–65—

Number of teachers—256.

	RS.
Total expenditure	2,81,000
(i) Supplementary Education Grant	50,600
(ii) Land Revenue Assignment (first slab)	90,000
(iii) Land Revenue Assignment (second slab) ...	1,40,400
Government share	84,200

	RS.
Panchayat Union share	56,200
Local Cess	25,600
Local Cess Surcharge and Matching Grant ...	30,600

1965–66—

Number of teachers—265.

Total expenditure	2,90,000
(i) Supplementary Education Grant	57,600
(ii) Land Revenue Assignment (first slab)	90,000
(iii) Land Revenue Assignment (second slab) ...	1,42,300
Government share	85,400
Panchayat Union share	56,900
Local Cess	25,600
Local Cess Surcharge and Matching Grant ...	31,300

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ABSTRACT.

Elementary Education - Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils in Elementary schools - Contribution from Panchayat Unions and Panchayats - Orders passed.

v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v

Education and Public Health Department.

G.O.Ms.No.126, Education, Dated 18th January, 1962.

Read:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.1850, Education, dated 8-11-1957.
2. G.O.No.2075, Education, dated 27-9-1960.

--

ORDER

In paragraph 7 of Annexure I to the Government Order second cited, it has been ordered that "the present system of constitution of local committees consisting of all donors and smaller executive committees for the running of the midday meals scheme will be continued. If a local body or a Panchayat or a Panchayat Union desires to contribute from its general funds towards the 4 naye paise local share, it will be free to do so. At the same time, arrangements should be made for its effective representation on the executive committee of donors in due proportion to its contribution".

2. In modification of these orders, Government have now decided that it is sufficient to allow panchayats alone to contribute towards the local share. Panchayats will be allowed to contribute towards the local share subject to the following conditions:--

(i) Panchayats may contribute 2 naye paise per meal per child from their own resources. The balance of public contribution, in these cases, will be raised by voluntary private contribution as hitherto.

(ii) Panchayats which desire to contribute a share larger than 2 naye paise per meal per child should find the extra amount outside the revenue accruing to them from the house tax and the house tax matching grant by Government.

3. In order effectively to ensure local contribution and the proper preparation and distribution of midday meals, the Government direct that the President of the concerned Panchayat will be the Chairman of the General Committee as well as the Executive Committee for all Midday Meal Centres in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Government also direct that the woman member of the Panchayat shall be a member of the General Committee of all the Midday Meal Centres within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat.

4. Government hope that these orders, which are in continuation of Government Order No.2075, dated 27-9-1960 will secure a fuller participation of thelocal people in the School Meals Programme through the agency of the Village Panchayats.

(By order of the Governor)

K. Srinivasan,
Secretary to Government.

p.t.o.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Accountant-General, Madras. (By name)
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
All the Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through the
Chairmen.
All Collectors.
The Finance Department.
The R.D.L.A. (Accounts) Department.

Forwarded :: By order

C R Sivakamasundari (signature)
Superintendent.

1° (A5) (45) 85 (46)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

...

Memorandum No.41346/RD.Accts-C/62-2, dated 26th March, 1962.

...

29 MAR 1962

Sub:- Grants - Panchayat Union Councils - Coimbatore District - School Meals Grant and Adult Literacy School Grants - Payment of Grant by Money Order - Orders - Issued.

Ref:- From the Collector of Coimbatore, Ref.11343/62 D15, dated 23-2-62.

...

31485

The Collector of Coimbatore in the reference cited, has reported the difficulties experienced by the correspondents of the Adult Literacy Schools and Secretaries of Midday Meals Centres in encashing the cheques issued to them by the Panchayat Union Commissioners and has suggested that the grants payable to them may be sent by Money Order as in the case of teaching grants, instead of by cheques.

2. The Government accept the suggestion of the Collector of Coimbatore and permit the Panchayat Union Commissioners to pay the grants for Adult Literacy Schools and grants to School Meals Committees by Money Order. The Commissioner should prepare a contingent bill for Money Order commission and draw a single cheque both for the grant and the Money Order commission in favour of the Sub Postmaster.

3. The receipt of this Memorandum should be acknowledged.

K.Subrahmanyam,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

P.T.O.

To
The Collector of Coimbatore.
Copy to all Collectors except Coimbatore, Madras and Kanyakumari.
Copy to all Commissioners, Panchayat Unions, through Chairmen.
Copy to Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
Copy to E. & P.H.(E8, E2 and E.Spl.) Department.
Copy to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
Copy to Assistant Development Commissioner (Training), Madras-2.
Copy to Divisional Panchayat Officers.
Copy to all sections in R.D. & L.A.Department including
Accounts Branch.
Copy to Public Relations Officer.

Forwarded/By order.

N.P. Ramanujam
Superintendent. 26.3.62

k.k.26-3.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Education and Public Health Department.

G.O.Ms.No.905 Education dated 24th April 1962.

***

ABSTRACT.

Elementary Education-Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils-Contribution from Panchayat Unions and Panchayats-Orders passed.

-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-

Read:-

1) G.O.No.1850 Education dated 8-11-1957.
2) G.O.No.2075, Education dated 27-9-1960.
3) G.O.No.126, Education dated 18-1-1962.
4) From the Director of Public Instruction, Roc.No.98-PD4/62 dated 22-3-1962.

***

ORDER:

In the G.O. third cited, orders were issued for the reconstitution of the Midday Meal Committees and for payment of contribution by Panchayats towards the local share of the midday meal scheme. The Director of Public Instruction has presumed that only those Presidents of the Panchayats which make a contribution of 2 naye paise per pupil towards the midday meal scheme will be Chairmen of the General Committees, as well as the Executive Committees, for all the midday meal centres in the jurisdiction of the Panchayats concerned. It is not so. Government attach considerable importance to the association of the Panchayats with the running of the midday meal schemes in the schools in their jurisdiction. In view of the doubts that have arisen in the matter, Government direct, in clarification of the G.O. third cited, that the President of every Panchayat shall be the Chairman of the General Committee, as well as the Executive Committee, for all midday meal centres in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Government also consider that it shall be the duty of every Panchayat to contribute at least some amount towards the midday meal scheme even though they may not be financially in a position to contribute at the full rate of 2 naye paise per meal per child from their own resources as ordered in G.O.No.126 of 18th January 1962.

2. Further, with a view to giving representation to important sections of society in the village which are affected by the Midday Meal Schemes, Government direct that the Harijan member of the Panchayat concerned where there is only one Harijan member, (or a Harijan member nominated by the Panchayat where there is more than one Harijan member ~~of the~~ in the Panchayat) shall be a member of the General Committee of all the midday meal centres within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat.

3. Government hope that, with the implementation of these orders, there will be fuller participation of the local people in the school meals programme. They also hope that the representatives of the Panchayat on the Committee will evince active interest in the administration of the midday meal scheme and in securing local public contribution for it.

4. Government wish to make it clear in this connection that notwithstanding the association of the Panchayat representatives with the working of the midday meal committees, these committees will continue to function separately and independently of the Panchayat Councils or their sub-committees. The accounts of the midday meal centres will also be kept outside the Panchayat accounts.

P.T.O.

5. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take immediate steps for the effective implementation of these orders.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General (By name).
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
All Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through the Chairmen,
All Collectors.
The Finance Department.
The R.D. & L.A. Department.
The Public (I. & P.) Department.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

C R Sivakumar Sh
Superintendent.

TJ/24/4.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
Abstract.
***

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Scheme for the supply of midday meals to poor pupils - Contribution from Panchayats - Instructions issued.
-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
***

G.O.Ms.No.1231, Dated 28th May, 1962.

Read:

G.O.Ms.No.905, Education, dated 24-4-62.
***

O R D E R:

In the G.O. cited above, the Government have clarified that the Presidents of every Panchayat shall be the Chairmen of the General Committee as well as the Executive Committee of all midday meals centres in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. Government have also reiterated that it should be the duty of every Panchayat to contribute at least some amount towards midday meals scheme. The Government have also directed that the Harijan member of the Panchayat shall be a member of the General Committee of the midday meals centres within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. For ensuring systematic implementation of the orders issued in the G.O. cited, the Government direct that the following procedure be adopted.

2. A special meeting of the Panchayat Union shall be convened as early as possible and in that meeting the Government orders issued in G.O.No.126, Education, dated 18-1-62 and G.O. No.905, Education, dated 24-4-62 should be fully explained to the Councillors and the Councillor-Presidents should be requested to explain the significance of the Government orders to their respective panchayats and get them to pass resolutions agreeing to contribute to the midday meals programme of the schools within the jurisdiction of their respective Panchayats. All these resolutions should be sent up to the Panchayat Union Commissioners by 22-6-62. The Panchayat Extension Officers, the Education Extension Officers and the Panchayat Union Commissioners should visit all the Panchayats and explain to the Panchayat Councillors the significance of the Government orders. The Panchayat Union Commissioners on receipt of the resolutions shall intimate to the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the range concerned and the District Educational Officer the names of the Panchayats who have agreed to contribute and also the amounts they have agreed to contribute towards this purpose.

3. From 1-7-1962 onwards the Panchayat Presidents are authorised to open an account in the nearest postal-savings banks in their capacity as the midday meals committee chairmen. Any amounts in the account of the existing midday meals committee should be transferred to the new account. The Panchayats can draw from their funds, amounts equivalent to their quarterly contribution and credit it into the postal savings bank account.

4. A special meeting of the School Advisory Committee, envisaged in G.O.No.2075, Education, dated 27-9-60 should be held in each Union in June, to ensure smooth transfer of the existing funds to the presidents of the newly reconstituted committees.

5. A report on the completion of transfer of funds and accounts should be rendered by the Panchayat Union Commissioner by 15-7-62 to the Additional Development Commissioner. A similar report about the completion of the transfer of funds and accounts should be rendered by the District Educational Officer to the

P.T.O.

Director of Public Instruction, who in turn will furnish a detailed report on the range-wise completion of the transfer of funds and accounts by 1st August 1962 to the Education and Public Health Department.

6. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to compile all the instructions so far issued on the maintenance of accounts on the running of midday meals centres and forward it to the Government in the Education and Public Health Department so that the matter could be publicised through appropriate channels and a programme of training of Panchayat Presidents in the maintenance of these accounts in the implementation of this programme could be undertaken by the Education Extension Officers of the various Blocks.

(By order of the Governor).

G.Venkatachalapathy,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-18 (by name).
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
All Collectors.
All Commissioners, Panchayat Unions through the Chairmen.
Copy to Finance Department.
Copy to E. & P.H. (E.Spl.) Department.
Copy to Public Relations Officer, R.D. & L.A. Department.
Copy to R.D. & L.A.(P.1 & E.3) Department.

(True copy/Forwarded/By order).

[signature] 30.5.62
Superintendent.

k.k.30-5.

(48) (90) 91 381

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
MEMORANDUM NO.47624 E Spl/62-2,Edn. dated 21-7-62.

Sub:- Education Elementary- Scheme forx supply of School Meals to poor pupils- Midday Meal Committees- Harijan representative- clarification of xxxxx orders- issued.

Ref:- From Chairman Vadipatti Panchayat Union petition dated 8-5-62.

****

In G.O.(Ms)No. 905, Education dated 24-4-62, the Government have ordered that with a view to giving representation to important sectionsof the society in the village which are affected by the Midday Meal Scheme the Harijan Member of the Panchayat concerned where there is only one Harijan member (or a Harijan member nominated by the Panchayat where there is more than one Harijan member in the Panchayat)shall be a member of the General Committee of all the Midday Meals Centres within the jurisdiction of thex Panchayat. In condinuation of these orders, the Government now direct that in a Panchayat where there is no Harijan member, the General Committee of the Midday Meal Committee in the Panchayat shall Co-opt a person of that community who is in thevoters list of the Panchayat as a member of the General Committee.

S. Satyabhama
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
All the Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through the Chairmen.
All Collectors.
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Accountant-General by name.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
The Rural Development and Local Administration Department (Accts-c & L Spl).(2 copies).
The Public (I & P) Department.
The Finance Department.

Forwarded/By Order

C.R.Sivaramakrishnan

G.V.21/7. SUPERINTENDENT.

49 49

750-1-4-1963.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

***

Memorandum No.253220/RD.Accts-C/62-2, dated 30-3-1963.

***

Sub:- ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Scheme for the supply of School Meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools - Contribution by Panchayats - Clarification.

Ref:- G.O.Ms.No.126, Education, dated 18-1-1962.

***

It has been ordered in para 2 (ii) of the G.O.cited that the Panchayats which desire to contribute a share larger than 2 nP. per meal per child should find the extra amount outside the revenue accuring to them from the house tax and house tax matching grant. To ensure that the Panchayats' contribution in excess of 2 nP., per meal per child is met from the revenues derived from sources other than house tax and house tax matching grant it has to be got verified whether the Panchayats are in receipt of revenues other than house tax and house tax matching grant to the extent at least of the amount of contribution made in excess of 2 nP. per meal per child.

2. The Panchayat Union Commissioners are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of the Presidents of Panchayats:

(1) The Gramasevaks who are authorised to scrutinise the work of Village Panchayat Secretary/Clerk in the preparation and submission of monthly accounts should invariably check this aspect also and the result mentioned in the quarterly abstract of accounts to be prepared by them for purposes of audit by the Extension Officers (Panchayat).

P.T.O.

(2) The Extension Officers (Panchayat) are also instructed to look into this aspect during their quarterly audit of Panchayats and mention should be made in the report to be sent to the Divisional Panchayat Officers

K. VENKATARAMAN
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
All Panchayat Union Commissioners through the Chairmen.
All Collectors except Madras.
All Revenue Divisional Officers.
All Divisional Panchayat Officers.
Copy to:-
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.(50 copies)
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1. (50 copies).
The E. & P.H.Department (10 copies).
The Additional Development Commissioner, Old High Court Buildings, Madras-1.
The Special Officer (Training), R.D. & L.A.Department, Madras-9.
The Public Relations Officer, R.D. & L.A.Department.
All sections in R.D. & L.A.Department including Accounts Branch.

FORWARDED/BY ORDER

N.P. Ramanujam 3.4.

SUPERINTENDENT

k.k.1-4.

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Government of Madras.
(ABSTRACT)
*****

Elementary Education -Scheme for the supply of school meals to poor pupils- Midday Meal Committees- Nomination of correspondents to Midday Meal Centres- Presidents authorised.

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 1504 Education Dated 25-6-63.

Read:

1. G.O.No.1850 Education dated 8-11-1957
2. G.O.No. 126 Education dated 18-1-1962.
3. G.O Ms.No.905 Education dated 24-4-62.
4. From Commissioner Yercaud Panchayat Union Roc.No.1701/62-C1 dated 17-11-62.
5. From Collector of North Arcot K.58440/62 dated 20-10-62.

***

ORDER:

In G.O.Ms.No.126 Education dated 18th January 1962 the Government have ordered that the President of every Panchayat shall be the Chairman of the General Committee as well as the Executive Committee of all the Midday Meal Centres within the Panchayat area concerned. Representations have been received that in Panchayats wherein a number of schools are functioning, the Presidents of the Panchayats are not able to effectively supervise the functioning of the midday meals scheme in all the centres within the jurisdiction of the Panchayats.

2. The Government after a careful examination of the representations authorise the Presidents of the Panchayats to nominate the Vice-President or a member of the ward as the correspondent of the School Meal Centre wherever necessary with reference to para 7 (iii) of Appendix to G.O.1850 Education dated 8-11-57. The person nominated as correspondent by the President will be incharge of the financial arrangements in respect of the midday meal centre concerned. He is also authorised to open an account in the nearest Postal Savings Bank in this capacity as correspondent of the midday meal centre concerned. The balance in the existing Postal Savings accounts in the names of the Presidents of the Panchayats relating to the centres will be transferred to the accounts in the names of the correspondents concerned.

3. The Presidents of the Panchayats will, however, be in overall supervision as Chairman of the Midday Meal Committees and could call for the accounts of the centres to which correspondents have been nominated by them.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

P.P.I. Vaidyanathan
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
All Commissioners of Panchayat Union through Chairman.
All Collectors.
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Accountant-General, (By name)
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
The Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
The Finance Department.
The Public (Information and Publicity) Department.
Copy to Administrator CARE Programme, Old College Compound, College Road, Madras.

Forwarded/By order

SUPERINTENDENT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Abstract

Education- Elementary- Midday Meal Scheme in Elementary Schools- Advance grant - Revised application form- Prescribed.

X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X.X

EDUCATION & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 1649 Education dated 10-7-63

Read:

G.O.Ms.No. 1850 Education dated 8-11-57.
From Accountant-General, Madras D.O.No.OAD 1627/59-60 -73 dated 19-4-63.
From Examiner of Local Fund Accounts D.O.L.F. ~~Sectt.~~ Estt No.3861 dated 22-6-63.

****

ORDER:

In supersession of the previous orders, the Government direct that the application for advance grant in respect of each midday meal centre should be made in the revised pro forma appended to this order. Applications for advance grants for quarters beginning from 1st October 1963 should be submitted by the midday meal centres in the revised pro forma.

2. The pro forma should be prepared in triplicate and a copy each retained by the Secretary of the Midday Meal Committee, the Deputy Inspector of Schools and the District Educational Officer concerned.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary instructions in the matter and to have the revised pro forma cyclostyled if need be and supplied to the midday meal centres urgently.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S. Satyabhama
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Accountant-General, (By name).
The Examiner of LocalFund Accounts.
The Commissioners of all Panchayat Unions through the Chairman.
All the Collectors.
Copy to the Rural Development andLocal Administration(Accounts-C Department.
Copy to Finance Department.
Copy to Mr.R.L.Soltz, Administrator, CARE Programme, Old College Compound, College Road, Madras-6.

Forwarded/By order

Superintendent.

MIDDAY MEAL RETURN FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st March 196 / 30th June 196 / 30th Sept 196 / 31st Dec. 196

(Retain the quarter to which the return relates and score out the others.)

1. Name of the Centre and Range.
2. Post Office Serving the Centre.
3. Taluk Treasury
4. Name of the Correspondent.
5. No. and date of the order of the Deputy Inspector recognizing the centre
6. Name of the Schools served by the Centre and No. of pupils fed.

S.No.	Name of School	No. of pupils fixed by D.E.O.	No. of feeding days in the quarter monthwise.				No. of meals actually supplied during the quarter monthwise			
			I	II	III	Total	I	II	III	Total

7. Advance grant received for the quarter ending..............	Rs..................			
8. Total expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals during the quarter monthwise.	1st mon	2nd mon	3rd mon	total
Note: (a) The value of CARE commodities should not be included	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(b) All cash expenditure and the value of food stuff used out of the donated articles should be included				
9. Amount at the rate of 4mP per meal for the meals supplied during the quarter monthwise.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
10. Difference between the expenditure shown in column 8 and the amount @ 4 nP. per meal shown in Column 9	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
11. Amount at the rate of 6 nP per meals supplied during thequarter monthwise.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs

p.t.o.

(52) (52) 99

Grant admissible for the quarter monthwise (Col. 10 or Col. 11 ~~whether (is less)~~ whichever is less) Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.

Grant Still due to the Centre / paid in excess for the quarter. Rs. ....

ADVANCE GRANT.

	1st mon	2nd mon	3rd mon	Total
14. Probable No. of feeding days in the quarter ending				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15. Amount at the rate of 6 nP per meal	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16. Advance grant applied for the quarter ending. .... Column 15 (-) or (-) Col. 13)	Rs.			

CERTIFIED that the particulars furnished above are correct, that the committee's contribution will be not less than 4 nP; per meal and that the value of CARE commodities has not been included in the expenditure for each of the month of the quarter.

PLACE:- .... CORRESPONDENT ....

TE : ----------------------- SECRETARY: ....

TE: (1) Col: 7: Enter the quarter to which the return relates (i.e.) if the return relates to the quarter ending 31st March, the entry to be made against Col. 7 should be 31st March. If the return relates to the quarter ending 30th June , the entry whould be 30th June and so on.

(2) Col. 14: The quarter which should be entered against this Column is the quarter succeeding the quarter to which the return relates, and for which the advance grant is applied for (i.e.) If the return relates to quarter ending 31st March the entry to be made is 30th June; if it relates to the quarter ending 30th June, the entry to be made is the 30th ~~December~~ September and so on.

(3) Thisreturn should be submitted in triplicate so as to reach the Deputy Inspector of Schools not later than the 5th of the first month of the quarter succeeding the quarter to which the return relates.

****

p.t.o.

26

FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE.

No. ....Dated:........ Office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools............... Range.

SUBMITTED TO D.E.O...............................

(2) An advance grant of Rs.......................(in words) Rs...................................is recommended. It is certified that the advance grant drawn for the previous quarter has been adjusted in full, while recommending this grant.

PLACE:...........................

DATE: .... DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

/True copy/

C.R. [signature]
SUPERINTENDENT.

EPH-750-21-1-1965.

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53 101

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ABSTRACT

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Scheme for the supply of School Meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools Payment of Midday Meals grant to Secretaries of Midday Meal Committees - Orders issued.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.104 Education Dated 21st January,1965.

Read the following:-

1) G.O.Ms.No.1850, Education, dated 8-11-1957.
2) G.O.Ms.No. 126, Education, dated 18-1-1962.
3) G.O.Ms.No. 905, Education, dated 24-4-1962.
4) G.O.Ms.No.1231, R.D. & L.A., dated 28-5-1962.
5) From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc.No.356 PD4/63 dated 19-2-1964.
6) From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, L.F.P.U.No.9174 dated 22-8-1964.

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ORDER:

In G.O.Ms.No.126, Education, dated 18-1-1962 read with G.O.Ms. No.905, Education, dated 24-4-1962, the Government have ordered that the President of every Panchayat shall be the chairman of the General Committee as well as the Executive Committee for all the midday meal centres in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat. For ensuring systematic implementation of the orders issued in the G.Os. mentioned above, the Government have issued instructions in G.O.Ms.No.1231, R.D. & L.A., dated 28-5-1962 that the panchayat presidents should open an account in the nearest postal savings banks in their capacity as Chairmen of Midday Meals Committees. According to the instructions, the public and panchayat contributions as well as the grant paid by Government through Panchayat Union Commissioners will be deposited in the said postal savings accounts. The Panchayat Presidents will draw the amounts required for running the midday meals centres periodically and place them at the disposal of the Secretaries of the Committees (Headmasters of Schools). According to G.O.Ms.No.2088 Education, dated 28-9-1963, the Secretaries, who are headmasters, of schools, should maintain the registers relating to the meal centres. Thus the presidents and secretaries of the midday meal centres are both having responsibilities for accounting receipts and expenditure.

2. The Director of Public Instruction has stated that this kind of dual responsibility, which the Chairmen and the Secretaries of the midday meal centres are having, had not been conducive to the smooth and efficient working of the scheme and proper maintenance of the accounts of the centres and that there had been several reports of the inability of the Secretaries of the centres to contact the Chairmen frequently either for receiving cash or for getting particulars for maintaining accounts. Also, with the introduction of audit from the current year, it has become necessary to define clearly the sphere of responsibility of the Chairman and Secretary, so that responsibility for the irregularities noticed at the time of audit, if any, may be fixed on the person concerned. The Director of Public Instruction has, therefore, suggested that the cheques for midday meals grants may be issued in favour of the Secretaries of the midday meal centres so that they may be made responsible for receiving the grant, public and panchayat contribution, depositing the amounts in the savings bank account, withdrawing the amounts required whenever necessary and accounting of the monies received and spent.

3. The Government have carefully examined the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction and they consider that if the Panchayat President is freed from the irksome responsibilities of maintaining accounts and being answerable to audit he can concentrate more on mobilising public

P.T.O.

102

support for the scheme. They, therefore, accept the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and direct that, in the case of midday meal centres in Panchayats, the cheques for the payment of grants for the supply of midday meals be issued in favour of the Secretaries of the midday meal centres instead of the presidents of panchayats in their capacity as chairm of the midday meal centres. The revised procedure will come into force from last quarter of 1964-65 and the cheques for the grant payable to the centre from that quarter onwards should be issued in favour of the Secretaries.

4. The accounts in the Postal Savings Banks opened by the Presidents of Panchayats, in their capacity as chairmen of midday meals committees, will be transferred to the Secretaries of the midday meal committees and will be operated by the secretaries. The secretaries of the midday meal centres will be responsible for receiving the grant, depositing the amount in the Savings Banks Account, withdrawing the money from the account whenever needed and maintaining accounts for the monies received. They will als be responsible for the proper maintenance of all the records and registers relating to the midday meal centres and will be answerable to the audit.

5. Notwithstanding the above orders, the chairman of the midday meal committee will continue to be in overall control of all the midday meals centres in the Panchayat area. He should make it a point to scrutinise the accounts of the centres every now and then to satisfy himself that they are maintained correctly and are uptodate. He should also visit the centre frequently and see that the preparation and service of the meals are satisfactory and that the meals supplied are adequate and of proper quality. He will also continue to enlist the cooperation of the local public for the successful implementation of the scheme.

6. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Officers of the Education Department under him and to the Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions for the proper implementation of the above orders.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

V.BALASUNDRAM,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6. (100 copies)
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1. (50 copies)
All Collectors.
All Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions through the Chairmen.
Copy to the Post Master General, Madras.
Copy to the Administrator, CARE Programme, Old College Compound, College Road, Madras-6.
Copy to the Finance Department, Madras-9.
Copy to the R.D. & L.A. (Accounts) Department.

(TRUE COPY/FORWARDED/BY ORDER)

C.R. Sitaramakrishna

SUPERINTENDENT.

MKB 22-1.

(54)

EPH-600-21-7-1965.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ABSTRACT

54/103

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Scheme for supply of School Meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools - Functions of Panchayat Presidents - Clarified.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.1363, Education | Dated: 20th July 1965.

READ:-

G.O.Ms.No.104, Education, dated 21-1-1965.

--:o:--

ORDER:

In G.O.Ms.No.104, Education, dated 21-1-1965, orders were issued to the effect that the cheques for the payment of grants for the supply of Midday Meals should be issued in favour of the Secretaries of the Midday Meals Centres concerned (i.e. Headmasters of the Schools) instead of the Presidents of Panchayats and that the accounts in the Postal Savings Bank opened by the Presidents in their capacity as Chairmen of Midday Meals Committees in this regard might be transferred to the Secretaries and operated by them.

2. The doubt has been raised whether the revised procedure might make it difficult for the Panchayat Presidents to associate themselves closely with the working of the Midday Meals Scheme. The Government therefore wish to make it clear that the revised arrangement has been made only with a view to free the Panchayat Presidents from the irksome responsibilities of maintaining accounts and being answerable to audit so that they can concentrate more on mobilising public support for the scheme. The President of the Panchayat will continue to be the Chairmen of the Midday Meals Centres and will exercise overall control of all the Midday Meals Centres in the Panchayat area. It will be open to him to inspect the working of the Midday Meals Scheme in any school in his area and make surprise checks. He will also continue to be responsible for enlisting the cooperation of the local public for the implementation of the scheme. He will scrutinise the accounts of the centres periodically and satisfy himself that the accounts are maintained correctly and are uptodate. He will convene a meeting of the Committee once a quarter at which the Secretary of the Committee should submit complete accounts of the Midday Meals Centres for scrutiny by the Committee. He may also convene meetings of the committee at shorter intervals if necessary after giving due notice.

3. In G.O.Ms.No.126, Education, dated 18-1-1962 read with G.O.Ms. No.905, Education, dated 24-4-1962, the Government have permitted the Panchayats to make contributions towards the Midday Meals Scheme in the elementary schools in the Panchayat area subject to certain conditions. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in the case of schools in the same Panchayat area, different rates of contribution have been adopted. The Government desire that in respect of Midday Meals Centres in the same Panchayat area, the Panchayat contribution should be uniform and should not vary from school to school.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S.KRISHNASWAMI,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Secondary Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
All Collectors.
All Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through the Chairmen.
Copy to the Administrator, CARE Programme, Old College Compund, College Road, Madras-6.
Copy to R.D. & L.A. Department. (10 copies)

(TRUE COPY/FORWARDED/BY ORDER)

S. Vivekanandan
SUPERINTENDENT.

MKB 21-7.

Accts.4-550-24-7-1965.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Memorandum No.127476/RD.Accts.4/65-2, dated 21-7-1965.

—:o:—

Sub: EDUCATION - Elementary Education - Midday meals scheme - Payment of grant to the Secretaries of Midday Meals Committees - Payment of grant by Money Order - Regarding.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 - AUG 1965
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC H...
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Ref: 1. Government Memorandum No.41346/RD.Accts.C/62-2, dated 26-3-1962.
2. G.O.Ms.No.104, E & P.H., dated 21-1-1965.
3. From the Collector of North Arcot Letter No. L.Dis.42190/65, dated 18-6-1965.

—:o:—

In the Memorandum first cited, Government have permitted the Panchayat Union Commissioners to disburse the Midday Meals grants by Money Orders whereever difficulties are experienced for the encashment of cheques. In their order second cited, Government have issued instructions directing that the cheques for the payment of Midday Meals grants be issued in favour of Secretaries of the midday meals centres instead of the Presidents of Panchayats in their capacity as Chairmen of the midday meal centres.

2. In his letter third cited, the Collector of North Arcot, has requested the Government to issue orders permitting the Panchayat Union Commissioners to disburse the Midday Meals Grants by Money Order under the revised set up also. The Government wish to make it clear that the permission accorded for the disbursement of Midday Meals Grants by Money Order in the Government Memorandum No.41346/RD.Accts.C/62-2, dated 26-3-1962 will apply even under the revised procedure of payment of grants to the Secretaries of Midday Meals Centres and that the grants may be sent by Money Order where necessary.

P.T.O.

3. The Collectors are requested to bring this to the notice of all the Panchayat Union Commissioners.

E.S.MASSILLAMANI,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Collector of North Arcot at Vellore. (2 copies)
Copy to all Collectors except Madras, Kanyakumari and North Arcot. (2 copies each)
Copy to all Panchayat Union Commissioners through the Chairmen.
Copy to the Director of Secondary Education, Madras-6.
Copy to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
Copy to the Education and Public Health/Department/(E-Spl.)

FORWARDED/BY ORDER.

SUPERINTENDENT.

MKB 24-7.

E+P.H.(E.D)
Filed
7.6.65

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
EDUCATION & PUBLICHEALTH DEPARTMENT
Memorandum No. 110487 E Spl/65-1 Education dated 12-11-65
****

Sub:- Education- Midday Meals Scheme- Implementation of the scheme.

Ref:- From the Collector of Coimbatore, Letter L.Dis.58747/65 E.12 dated 25-10-65

****

The Collector of Coimbatore is informed that under G.O.(Ms)No. 104 Education dated 21-1-65, the Headmaster of a Panchayat Union Elementary School in the capacity as Secretary of the Midday Meal Centre is responsible for receiving the grant, depositing the amount in the Savings Bank Account, withdrawing the money from the account whenever needed and maintaining accounts for the monies received. In case the Headmaster finds it difficult to carry on these work he could requisition the services of his assistants. This he could do as the Head of the Institution and no formal orders of Government

P.T.O.

are necessary in the matter.

J.Anjani Dayanand,
Deputy Secretary to Government

To

The Collector of Coimbatore.
The Director of Secondary Education, Madras-6.
Copy to all other Collectors.

forwarded/by order

S. Vivekanandhan
Superintendent.

C3-525-14-12-1965.

E8/1 57 109

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
ABSTRACT

EDUCATION - Elementary Education - Scheme for supply of school meals to poor pupils in Elementary Schools - Payment of Mid-day meals grant to Secretaries of Mid-day Meals Committees - Revised orders - Issued.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.2658 Dated 13th December,1965.

18 DEC 1965

READ:-

G.O.Ms.No.104, Education and Public Health, dated 21-1-1965.

ORDER:

According to the orders issued in the G.O. cited, the cheque for the payment of grants for the supply of mid-day meals will be issued in favour of the Secretaries of the Mid-day meal Committees who will be responsible for receiving the grants and for the maintenance of proper accounts for the monies received. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that several panchayats pass resolutions to pay a contribution of two paise from their funds to the Mid-day meals scheme, but the secretaries find it difficult to realise the amount of contribution in time. It has therefore been suggested that a simplified procedure may be prescribed so that the Panchayat Union Commissioners may draw the Panchayats' contribution from the Village Panchayats consolidated fund, and pass on the same along with the Government share of contribution, to the Secretaries of the Mid-day Meals Centres.

2. The Government have carefully examined the above suggestion in consultation with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras and pass the following orders in the matter:-

(i) At the beginning of the year, such of those panchayats as are willing to contribute to the Mid-day Meals Scheme should be asked to pass a resolution specifying the rate of contribution as laid down in G.O.Ms. No.126, E. & P.H., dated 18-1-1962 and empowering the Panchayat Union Commissioner concerned to draw the amount of contribution from their accounts. The Panchayat Union Commissioner should then assess the actual amount to be contributed by each panchayat in consultation with the Educational Authorities, if necessary;

(ii) Subject to availability of funds in the accounts pertaining to a particular panchayat, the Panchayat Union Commissioner should draw the amount either from the cash chest or by a self cheque from Local Fund Deposit Account No.II from the Treasury. It should be remitted under Local Fund Account No.I in the Treasury. For this purpose, the resolution of the panchayat should be treated as a pay order to the Commissioner. The remittance of such withdrawals from the Village Panchayats Consolidated Fund should be watched through the petty cash book prescribed in para 3 of G.O.Ms. No.223, R.D. & L.A., dated 28-1-1963.

(iii) The amount of panchayat contribution together with the Government grant should then be finally disbursed to the concerned Secretary in charge of the Mid-day Meals Committee through a single cheque.

/p.t.o/

3. The Government also direct that the following accounting procedure may be followed in this regard:

(i) The resolution of the Village Panchayats should be posted in a register and the withdrawals there against and the remittance thereof should be posted in this register against entries pertaining to such resolutions.

(ii) The amounts credited to the Panchayat Union Funds in this regard should be accounted for under the head "C.School Meals Account - Receipts - Ordinary - Other contributions", so as to keep it district from the Government grant received by the Panchayat Union under the school meals programme.

(iii) The actual disbursement to the Committee should be booked in the accounts under "9. Grants paid to Mid-day Meals Committee.

(i) Government Grant.
(ii) Panchayat contributions".

(iv) The voucher for payment should contain classification of Government grant and panchayat contribution which go to make up the total payment.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K.DIRAVIAM,
JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Rural Development, Madras-9. (The Director of Rural Development will arrange to issue a Tamil Translation of the order and have it brought to the notice of all Panchayat Presidents.) (5 copies)
The Director of Secondary Education, Madras-6.
All Collectors.
All Revenue Divisional Officers.
All Panchayat Union Commissioners through the Chairmen concerned.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.

Copy to:-

The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Education and Public Health Department, Madras-9.

(TRUE COPY/FORWARDED/BY ORDER)

S. Natarajan
SUPERINTENDENT.

MKB 15-12.

May be added to SF

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Memorandum No. 86224 E8/67-15 Education dated 10th March 1969.

Sub:- Education - Elementary - Midday Meal Scheme - Contribution by Panchayats.

In G.O.Ms.No.126 Education dated 18.1.1962 the Government have permitted the Panchayats to contribute towards the midday meal scheme in elementary schools. The Director of School Education has reported that though a good number of Panchayats contribute towards the scheme, a large number of Panchayats still do not contribute towards the scheme. A recent study made by the Director of School Education clearly reveals that there is real need for feeding the poor children. The Panchayat Union Commissioners are therefore requested to impress upon such of the Panchayats as are not now contributing, the need for contributing towards the scheme and ask them to pass resolutions

p.t.o.

agreeing to contribute towards the scheme specifying the rate of contributions. The Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions are also requested to follow strictly the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.2658 Rural Development and Local Administration dated 13.12.1965 and make the contributions actually available for the purpose.

M.S.Ramesh,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioners of all Panchayat Unions
through the Chairmen.
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
Copy to Director of Rural Development.
Copy to Rural Development and Local Administration
Department.

Forwarded/By order

Superintendent.

vgs/11.3.

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59 113

Abstract

Elementary Education - Scheme for supply of School Meals to poor pupils in elementary schools - Contribution from Panchayat Unions and Panchayats - Revised Orders - Issued.

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Education Department.

G.O. Ms.No. 487 Dated 29th March, 1971.

Read:-

G.O. Ms.No. 1850 Education, dated 8.11.57
G.O. Ms.No. 2075 Education, dated 27.9.60
G.O. Ms.No. 126 Education, dated 18.1.62.
G.O. Ms.No. 905 Education, dated 24.4.62
G.O.Ms.No. 2658 Education, dated 13.12.65.

Order:-

In paragraph 7 of Annexure I to G.O.Ms. No. 2075, Education, dated 27.9.60, it was ordered that if a local body or a Panchayat or a Panchayat Union desired to contribute from its General Funds towards the 4 paise local share under the Midday Meal Scheme in elementary schools, it would be free to do so. Subsequently, in modification of the orders, the Government in G.O.Ms. 126 Education, dated 18.1.62 ordered that it was sufficient that Panchayats alone contribute towards the local share subject to the following conditions:-

(i) Panchayats may contribute 2 N.P. per meal per child from their own resources. The balance of public contribution in these cases, will be raised by voluntary private contribution as hitherto.

(ii) Panchayats which desire to contribute a share larger than 2 N.P. per meal per child should find ~~that~~ the extra amount outside the revenue accruing to them from the house tax and the house tax matching grant given by Government.

2. In G.O. Ms. 905 Education, dated 24.4.62, it was clarified that it should be the duty of the Panchayats to contribute at least some amount towards the scheme even though they may not be financially in a position to contribute at the full rate of 2 paise per meal per child as ordered in G.O.Ms. 126 Education, dated 18.1.62. Though, the Government hoped that the above orders would secure a fuller participation of the local people in the School Meals Programme through the agency of the village Panchayats, a good number of Panchayats are not able to contribute towards the scheme due to paucity of funds. Suggestions have, therefore, been made that the Panchayat Unions should also be made to contribute towards the scheme as they have been entrusted with the responsibility of elementary education.

p.t.o

3. The Government have re-examined the question and have decided that wherever the Panchayats are not able to pay their contribution at 2 paise per meal towards the scheme, the Panchayat Unions should make necessary contribution from its funds, so that the 2 paise contribution is made good between the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions.

4. A special dirve should be launched to see that every Panchayat Union complies with the above orders. District Development Officers should work in Co-ordination with the officers of the Education Department to see that the other 2 paise public contribution is also collected. The Director of School Education is requested to issue ~~ixx~~ instructions to the District Education Officers to co-operate with the District Development Officers and Panchayat Union Councils in this task. The Director of Rural Development is requested to issue instructions to the Panchayat Unions to give top-priority to this work.

K. Diraviam,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of School Education, Madras.6.
The Director of Rural Development, Madras.
The Commissioners of Panchayat Union, thro the Chairman.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.1.
The Accountant-General, Madras.18
The Accountant-General (by name) Madras.18
All Collectors.
The Finance Department.
The Rural Development and Local Administration Department. (C2)
The Social Welfare (I&P) department.

mg.30.3.

Forwarded/By Order

P. Delhiammal
Superintendent.

Copy of Letter dated the 11th April 1961 from the Director of CARE in India, New Delhi to the Minister for Education, Madras-9. -

....

I have just received a communication from New York and I am pleased to say that our head office approves of the idea of our starting a Madras State - CARE Mid-day Meal Program in Elementary Schools. I should like, If I may, to outline the main points of our correspondence with New York:

(1) Since CARE's requirements for commodities for Fiscal Year 1962 have already been requested and approved it would be difficult for us, at this point, to get the full amount of commodities that we spoke of during my visit to Madras. We are suggesting, therefore, that we begin our mid-day meal program with 500,000 to 600,000 school children rather than 1,000,000.

(We also think, that because this would be the first program of its kind in India it would be more circumspect on both our parts if we begin with a slightly smaller program. Even with CARE's experience in this field, there will be certain problems arising pertaining to the situation in Madras which will be different from problems encountered elsewhere.

For this reason also we feel that we should not try to over extend ourselves in the beginning.

We can always hope to expand our program once we see that things are running smoothly.

(2) Based on the above, then, and barring any contingencies, CARE is prepared to offer the following commodities towards a School Feeding Program in Madras:

(a) 18,750,000 pounds of rice.
(b) 6,250,000 pounds of milk powder.
(c) 3,000,000 pounds of enriched corn meal.
(d) 3,000,000 pounds of vegetable cooking oil.

These commodities totalling 31,000,000 pounds are worth approximately Rs.30,000,000 and would make the Madras State-CARE project the largest 4-commodity feeding program in the world.

(3) As you can well understand there are certain costs connected with such a program both in the United States and India. Our New York office has to form a special group of people to work on the Madras project. Also there are costs pertaining to warehousing, marking, insuring and in some cases, special packing of the commodities in the United States.

(4) There will also be certain costs pertaining to our operation in Madras. We would, of course, assign a CARE administrator from the United States to work in Madras. Moreover, we will need atleast three other people from Madras to act as field representatives and whose job would be to visit and advise the various public schools

(contd.)

I II

Final A/cs 61-65

8th yr ^oct^ 68-69	I 7,47,500	27/7-1-69
	II 7,47,500	15/5-1-70
	III 2,24,500	
	Bal 1,74,000	
9th	I	1757/20.10.70 67-68 A/cs
	II (i) 3,59,594	1138/6-7-71 68-69 A/cs
	(ii)	1843/27-10-71
10th	I 9,14,000	245/21-2-72
	II 7,93,168	1570/3-10-72 69-70 A/cs
	Bal 78,577	1542/4-9-73 70-71 A/cs 71-72 "
11th	I 8,77,000	1063/12-7-72
	+ 1,00,000 godowns	
	II 8,77,000	

involved in our program.

Other costs such as vehicle maintenance, travel expenses etc. would also have to be included.

(5) CARE has estimated that the total cost for running this program for one year would be approximately Rs.5,41,500.

As you will note in paragraph 6b of the proposed Madras State-CARE agreement, we will keep a strict accounting of all expenses incurred. Any sum remaining at the end of the program will be returned to the Ministry of Education.

(6) For your further guidance as far as costs are concerned I am enclosing a copy of an agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and CARE. As you will note in paragraph 1 approximately the same amount of commodities is involved though in the case of the Philippines it was only a single commodity, milk.

You will also note that in paragraph 4 CARE has requested a certain percentage of the program cost be paid in dollars. Though a CARE makes this stipulation in all countries in which we operate, there will be no such dollar figure involved in the case of Madras.

Again, you will note by adding the figures in paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 that the total cost of the Philippines portion comes to $196,407.50 or Rs.935,00.32. This is considerably more than the amount requested for the program in Madras, even though the amount of commodities is the same.

Based on the above points, I am including a draft of a possible agreement between the State of Madras and CARE I hope you will feel free to make any changes, additions or deletions that you think the text may require, before sending it back to me. Should it be necessary at this stage, I would be most happy to come to Madras for further discussions

May I also reiterate what I said during our meeting concerning other CARE projects in Madras. Once we have a working agreement which provides for our administrative costs in running a food program, we would then be free to channel other money into projects of a different nature. This would include aiding programs such as Dr.Sanjivi's hospital and other projects in the fields of Health or Agriculture in which the State of Madras might be interested. There would, of course, be no counter-part funds required for these programs.

May I once again say that a Madras State-CARE Midday Meal Program of the kind envisaged would be a tremendous achievement in the field of child health. And I am convinced that together we can carry it out successfully.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)Allan Kline,

Director of CARE in India.

(P.T.O.)

P.S: I am also enclosing a copy of the Indo-CARE agreement of March 6, 1950 allowing for the duty-free import of food commodities. Please refer to numbered paragraphs 1 and 4(a) respectively.

/true copy/

ed 72- Mar 73 8,77,000 401/18.3.74
also Calcutta-Mar 74
Tpt charges Rs 800) Igo
also 73-74 OAC
also list of provisions

II 73-74 8,29,900
I 74-75 14 | 13 2-75 72-73 A/cs
75-76 6,70,675 + 6,70,675 ... 24.10.75-II 73-74
II ... 1500 ... dt 24-6-76
76-77 — II — 6,46,340 ... 664/21-3-77 (75-76 A/cs)
77-78 I & II 6,59,800 + 6,59,800 ... 614/28-3-78 76-77 A/cs
78-79 I 7,71,433 2256/18.12.78
II " ... Rs 606/9-4-79

79-80 I & II 5,84,760 + 5,84,760 1942/13 10/79 78-79 A/cs

80-81 I & II 5,50,860 + 5,50,860 1363/5-7-81 79/80 A/cs

119

(62)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND
COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.

(62)

....

The Government of the Republic of The Philippines, hereinafter referred to as the GOVERNMENT, represented by the Honorable Manuel A. Lim, Secretary of Education, and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., hereinafter referred to as CARE, represented by Dr. Allan Kline, Chief of Mission, CARE-Philippines, have agreed as follows:

1. CARE has offered to seek to acquire by donation from the United States Government approximately 30,250,000 pounds net milk powder, hereafter referred to as the commodities, for distribution to certain groups of needy persons in the Philippines over a ten-month period beginning about June 1, 1959. However, in the event circumstances make it impossible to complete distribution within the ten-month period, the program may be continued for such additional period as may be determined by the Bureau of Public Schools of the Department of Education.

2. CARE will request the above commodities from the United States Government in three instalments; each installment to approximate one-third of the total quantity, and will ship the commodities in such quantities as are made available to it by the United States Government immediately after they are delivered to it by the United States Government.

3. CARE will make every effort to secure from the United States Government the quantity of commodities indicated above and to arrange for its delivery in the Philippines, but the Philippine Government will not assert any claim against CARE for loss or damage to the commodities involved in this programme, or for failure to make delivery due to causes beyond CARE's control.

4. The performances by CARE of its obligations under this agreement will involve certain dollar costs to that organisation. Such costs include the cost of handling, marking, insurance, and necessary administrative and operating expenses of CARE in the United States properly attributable to this particular program. CARE has estimated such dollar costs to be approximately $112,150.00 for the entire program. It is understood that this figure is an approximation and that the actual costs will vary depending on certain costs which are subject to fluctuation. It is further understood that CARE will endeavor to keep the costs above mentioned to the minimum and that it will offer all possibilities for collaboration in this matter to the officials of the GOVERNMENT.

5. In addition, CARE will have certain costs, incurred in the currency of the Philippines, in connection with CARE's administration and observation of the distribution of the commodities. These costs may include salaries of local employees, expenses of the mission chief, assistant mission chief and staff assistants including per diem, maintenance, travelling expenses, and any other related expenses incurred ~~incurred~~ at the Mission. These costs are necessary in order that the distribution of the donated commodities may be accomplished according to CARE's practice. CARE has estimated such costs to be approximately ₱168,515.00 ($84,257.50 in United States Dollars). It is understood that this figure is an approximation and that the actual costs will vary depending upon expenses in operating the program which are subject to

(P.T.O.)

fluctuation.

6. CARE has explained that being a non-profit, charitable organisation, it does not have the funds with which to finance the program. The GOVERNMENT, therefore, agrees to the following arrangement:

6.a. The sum of $89,000.00 will be forwarded to the New York Office of CARE within sixty days after July 1, 1958. The remaining $23,150.00 in estimated dollar needs will be forwarded to the New York office of CARE within sixty days after July 1, 1959.

6.b. At the conclusion of the program, CARE will submit a written statement to the GOVERNMENT showing the nature and amounts of the various dollar costs incurred. Upon presentation of this statement, should the dollar costs exceed the payment to CARE the balance will be paid CARE in such manner as CARE may prescribe. Should, however, the dollar costs to CARE be less than the payments to it, the balance in favor of the GOVERNMENT will be refunded to it by CARE in such manner as the GOVERNMENT may prescribe.

6.c. In either case, such balance shall be the net balance after deducting from the total expenses amounts of recoveries from warehousemen, carriers or insurers received by CARE on account of any loss of or damage to the commodities hereunder, where such recoveries are in excess of the liquidated damages due to the United States Government on account of such loss or damage.

6.d. To cover CARE's administration and observation of internal distribution, the GOVERNMENT agrees to advance to the CARE Philippines office, within sixty days after ~~July~~ July 1, 1958 a sum in its currency in the amount of 80,000.00 Pesos to be placed in a special account in the same bank in Manila as other CARE-Philippines accounts are maintained. The remaining 88,515.00 Pesos in estimated peso needs will be placed in the same account within sixty days after July 1, 1959.

6.e. At the conclusion of the program, CARE will submit a written statement to the GOVERNMENT showing the nature and amounts of the various peso costs incurred. Upon presentation of this statement, should the peso costs exceed the payment to CARE the balance will be paid CARE in such manner as CARE may prescribe. Should, however, the peso costs to CARE be less than the payment to it, the balance in favor of the GOVERNMENT will be refunded to it by CARE in such manner as the GOVERNMENT may prescribe.

7. The GOVERNMENT agrees that in arranging for ocean shipment CARE will select and appoint all shipping brokers required to effect shipment.

8. Possession of the commodity will be transferred by CARE to the GOVERNMENT which will thereupon be entrusted with its physical distribution in the Philippines, at the end of ship's tackle at the port or ports ~~or~~ of discharge in the Philippines.

9. In order to assure compliance with the law, regulations, and contract terms and conditions under which CARE will obtain the commodities from the United States Government, the GOVERNMENT agrees as follows:

(contd.)

(a) The commodities, when entrusted to the GOVERNMENT for distribution in the Philippines, will not be sold, exchanged or disposed of except by non-commercial distribution free of cost to needy persons in the Philippines, in accordance with a program mutually acceptable to CARE and to the GOVERNMENT. For this purpose, needy persons are those persons who by virtue of their personal economic status are in need of food assistance.

(b) The GOVERNMENT will provide or cause to be provided proper facilities in the Philippines for the handling, storage and disposal of the commodities and will arrange for the maintenance of the commodities in the Philippines at all times in such manner and under such storage and transportation conditions as to insure their ultimate distribution in good condition to needy persons in the Philippines.

(c) In the distribution of the commodities the GOVERNMENT will take such steps as are necessary to assure that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures, for food by reason of the donation.

(d) The distribution in the Philippines shall be supervised by United States citizens representing CARE and residing in the Philippines at the time the program of distribution is in operation.

(e) No part of the commodities will, after the distribution in the Philippines, be imported into the United States, its territories or possesions, in any form or by any persons.

(f) The GOVERNMENT will maintain adequate records of distribution ~~in the Philippines, in ...~~ and submit reports as requested by CARE.

(g) The GOVERNMENT agrees to hold CARE harmless against any claim of the United States Government resulting from the failure of the GOVERNMENT to carry out its obligations under this paragraph 9. As an example, but not by way of limitation, the GOVERNMENT agrees to reimburse CARE in the amount of any claim asserted by the UNITED States Government against CARE for loss or damage to the commodities subsequent to their off-landing at the end of ship's tackle at port or ports of discharge in the Philippines when such loss or damage results in failure to distribute the commodities to the recipients for whom they are intended.

10. Title to the commodities shall rest in CARE until distribution to the ultimate recipients is effected. In carrying out the responsibility of the GOVERNMENT ~~as~~ for the distribution of the commodities, the Bureau of Public Schools of the Department of Education will be charged to act on behalf of the GOVERNMENT and will make all arrangements for the receipt of the commodities upon their discharge, for their storage, for their transportion, and for their ultimate distribution in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

11. Recognizing the beneficial nature of the program for which the donated commodities described herein are to be used, the commodities as well as any equipment and supplies required to be imported by CARE for the administration of the program and the personal effects, equipment and supplies of American employees of CARE will be admitted free of all import duties, taxes and fees for consular invoices. The exemption herein provided is without prejudice to the collection of customs

(Contd.)

duties and taxes on articles brought or imported into the Philippines by persons, entities or agencies exempt from the payment of customs duties and taxes which are subsequently sold, transferred or exchanged in the Philippines to persons or entities not entitled to exemption from said customs duties and taxes pursuant to existing laws and regulations governing the matter.

12. The GOVERNMENT will admit to the Philippines such number of American representatives of CARE as are necessary for operation of the feeding program free of all visa fees, immigration fees, head taxes and other similar entrance, residence, or departure fees imposed upon aliens by the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended. Waiver of visa fees, immigration fees, head taxes and other similar entrance, residence, or departure fees imposed upon aliens by the Philippine Immigration Act of 1940, as amended, will be based upon prior certification of the Chief of Mission, CARE-Philippines, and the Director of the Bureau of Public Schools of the Department of Education that such American representatives are necessary for operation of the program.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in quintuplicate in the English language at Manila, Phillippines, this 6th day of February 1959.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Sd/Manuel Lim

FOR THE COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.

Sd./Allan Kline

/true copy/

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA AND COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.

Whereas, as members of a common humanity, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere regard with sympathy the unhappy plight of the victims of war overseas; and

Whereas, spared by the accident of geography many of the horrors of the War, they are anxious to share their resources with those less fortunate than themselves; and

Whereas, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere Inc., a non-profit cooperative (hereinafter sometimes referred to as CARE) has been organised to enable individuals and organisations in the Western Hemisphere to assist individuals and organisations overseas with gifts from abroad of food and other urgently needed commodities; and

Whereas, the President of India (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the Government) welcomes the assistance which it is proposed to extend through CARE to individuals and organisations in India;

The President of India, and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., represented by Mr.Melvin T.Johnson. have agreed as follows:

1. The primary purpose of this agreement is to facilitate and maximize voluntary gifts of food and other urgently needed commodities by individuals and organisations outside of India to individuals and lawfully existing organisations in India designated by or on behalf of the donors. Gifts of various commodities may be included under this agreement by mutual consent of the parties, but the term "commodities" shall refer to standard gift packages, packed by CARE, the components of which shall be approved by the Government, except as the parties shall so consent the packages to be delivered and components thereof shall be those described in Exhibit 'A' attached hereto.

2. CARE will:

(a) Issue, against payments made by individuals and organisations but only outside India, gift remittances representing commodities to be delivered to individuals, groups and lawfully existing organisations in India designated by or on behalf of the donor;

(b) Forward such gift remittances for delivery to the recipients in India in whose favour such gift remittances are drawn;

(c) Procure commodities from sources outside India, principally in the United States, and arrange for their delivery in India in amounts sufficient to effect deliveries in accordance with the gift remittances transmitted to India and outstanding;

(d) Ultimately appropriate for relief, rehabilitation reconstruction or other charitable purposes for the benefit of India a share of the balance of funds remaining with CARE after deduction of its costs and liabilities wherever incurred, the share for the benefit of India to be determined by CARE on the basis of that proportion of the balance from its remittance deliveries which will have accrued from deli-

veries in India. CARE will consult the government concerning the proposed use of any amounts so appropriated.

3. The Government, recognising the beneficial character of CARE's operations, authorizes CARE to contract for, or to employ the services of an organisation possessing facilities in India for the handling and distribution of gift remittances addressed to recipients in India and the gifts of commodities contributed for them through CARE. The selection of this organisation by CARE and any change in the selection which may be made by CARE from time to time will follow consultation with the Government, CARE, however, is authorised to undertake itself such handling and distribution if arrangements satisfactory to it cannot otherwise be made. The term, "the distributing organisation", as used in this agreement, will be understood to refer to the organization selected by CARE and approved by the Government of India or to CARE itself if CARE undertakes the handling and distribution.

4. The Government will:

(a) Admit freee of all duties gift commodities furnished by CARE under this agreement; supplies and equipment furnished to the distributing organization for the purpose of carrying out the operations contemplated by this agreement, and supplies and equipment imported by CARE for its own official use in any such operation; provided such supplies and equipment shall be exported out of India when no longer required for the purpose for which they were imported.

Provided also that this concession does not extend to supplies and equipment imported for the personal use of the individuals concerned with CARE or its distributing organizations provided further that if any of the articles pass out of the possession of CARE or its distributing organizations by sale or otherwise to any third party in India the CARE will become liable for payment of duties on such articles.

(b) Levy no duties, tolls or taxes;

1. on gift commodities furnished by CARE, either in the hands of CARE, the distributing organisation, or the recipients;

2. On CARE, its assets, property, operations or transactions, or income in connection with the operation contemplated by this arrangement.

3. On the distributing organisation being a branch or section of CARE, its assets, property, income, operations or transactions in connection with operations contemplated by this agreement;

(c) Undertake that no gift commodities furnished by CARE shall be subject to requisitioning, misappropriation or diversion to use other than that intended by the donors or the ultimate recipients in before or after delivery to the ultimate recipients in India;

(d) Treat such commodities as supplementary and outside all ration regulations;

(e) Accord to the unloading, handling, warehousing and transportation of food, supplies and equipment furnished by CARE under this agreement the same priority as is accorded to other imported relief or rehabilitation supplies, and provide all possible unloading, handling, warehousing and transportation services at Government rates and all possible

assistance in obtaining and facilitating such services by other sources, where necessary and available;

(f) Provide, wherever possible and without charge, effective protection against theft, including police protection, for all gift commodities, and for the supplies and equipment furnished under this agreement and authorise and assist CARE and the distributing organization to provide such protection wherever it cannot be provided by the Government;

(g) Authorize CARE to label the gift commodities furnished by it in such way as it may wish in order to indicate their source and method of use, and assure that such labels will not be removed or defaced;

(h) Provide that CARE may obtain in exchange for United States Currency such Indian currency as it may need at a rate as favourable as that accorded to representatives of Governments or public organizations;

(i) Facilitate the operations of both CARE and the distributing organization under this agreement in every way possible, including the issuance of appropriate credentials to personnel engaged in such operations, assistance in providing accommodation and travel services and provision of priorities and facilities for communication, both internally and with offices of CARE outside India;

(j) Permit CARE to effect, free of all export restrictions and duties the export from India of any gift commodities supplies or equipment furnished by it from abroad, and to which it has retained title;

(k) Authorize CARE and the distributing organization to inform the public in India and elsewhere that the Government approves the purpose of this agreement and the operations to be undertaken under it;

(l) Admit to India such number of American liaison officers as CARE may deem necessary for its operations under this agreement.

5. Where the purchasers of any remittance so authorize, CARE will be free to specify the particular recipients to whom food covered by the remittances is to be delivered. A remittance drawn in blank, or in favour of general relief, or in favour of a group will be regarded as authorizing CARE to specify the particular recipients. CARE will welcome the recommendations of the Government as to the recipients to be specified by CARE in such cases.

6. Either party may terminate this agreement upon 120 days written notice to the other. Service of notice is to be effected by delivering the notice by post addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi or such other officer to be specified hereafter and to the Secretary CARE or such other officer duly authorized in that behalf to receive or give notice at their Head Office in America or to their accredited agent in India.

7. This agreement shall be effective on sixth March, 1950

In WITNESS WHEREOF President of India has caused the Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs to set his hand and on behalf of cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., its Representative has set his hand on this sixth day of March, 1950, at New Delhi.

Sd/- K.P.S.Menon
Secretary to the Ministry of
External Affairs for and on
behalf of the President of
India in the presence of

Sd/ Melvin I.Johnson on behalf of Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere Inc., -/True copy/-

Copy of letter No. 45257 E6/61-1 Edn. dated 11th May 1961.

...

Sub: CARE Midday Meal Programme in elementary schools in Madras State

...

I am directed to say that Dr.Allan Kline, Director of Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.(CARE) in India, has approached the State Government through their Minister of Education, with a proposal to supply rice, milk powder, enriched corn meal and vegetable cooking oil, totalling 31,000,000 pounds and worth approximately Rs. 3 crores to finance a large scale school Feeding Programme in Madras State. A copy of the communication received from him in this connection is enclosed for the information of the Government of India. The intention is to have a Midday Meals Programme to feed about 5 to 6 lakhs of school children in the State with these commodities. The CARE organisation have stipulated that the programme should be supervised by an agency of their own to be set up in this State, the cost of which is estimated to be approximately Rs. 5.42 lakhs per annum and the Madras Government will have to bear the entire cost in rupees. No dollar payment is involved.

2. As the Government of India are aware, a large -scale midday meals programme for rural areas is in operation in this State. The programme now covers about 10 lakhs of rural school children at a cost per annum of Rs. 1.20 crores approximately. The present offer of CARE will enable this Government to supplement this programme by giving midday meals to school children studying in the school run by the Madras Corporation and the various Municipalities in the State, who are not at present benefited by the Midday Meals scheme in force in the State. The State exchequer is therefore not directly benefited from this offer as acceptance of the assistance will not mean any reduction in their present liability towards the Midday Meals Programme.

3. As the acceptance of the offer ~~xxxxx~~ involves receipt of aid from a private international organisation, the formal prior approval of the Government of India to the proposal is necessary. I am, therefore, to request you kindly to obtain the concurrence of the Government of India for the Madras Government accepting this offer. Since the representative of CARE in India required our agreement in principle to be communicated to him very urgently in order to make sure that the allotment would be avilable for the coming year, this Government have informed the organisation that they accept the offer in principle subject to approval by the Government of India.

(True Copy)

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Letter Ref.No.45257-E6/61-3, Education,

From

SRI K. SRINIVASAN, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government,
MADRAS-9.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,
Ministry of Education,
NEW DELHI. (with enclosures).

Dated Fort St.George, 12th, May, 1961.

Sir,

Sub:- School Feeding Programme in Madras State-
United States aid - Regarding.

-:-

I am directed to say that His Excellency Mr.Ellsworth Bunker,former Ambassador for the United States Government in India had discussions shortly before his return to the States with Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education of this Government. During the discussions, while conveying his high appreciation of the Midday Meals Programme for poor children organised in this State, Mr. Bunker indicated that it may be possible for the United States Government to supply sufficient quantity of wheat to feed the children benefitted by this programme for two days in a week during the Third Five Year Plan period. He also indicated that, in addition to this, it may be possible to organise, in a compact area, a Milk Powder Distribution Programme for pre-school children of the age group 1 to 5. At the request of the former ambassador, two notes (copies enclosed) were prepared showing the lines on which these offers can be implemented and were forwarded to him through Dr.T.W. Simons,Cons General at the American Consulate General,Madras.

2. The assistance offered by the former Ambassador would be on a State to State basis and requires the clearance of the Government of India before any further action can be taken by the State Government inthe matter. I am directed to request that the approval of the Government of India may kindly be obtained at an early date and forwarded to this Government so as to enable it to be in a position to accept the aid when it is formally offered by the Government of United States of America.

3. In this connection, I am to point out that supply of wheat for two days in a week to 11 to 17 lakh primary school children in this State during the Third Plan period will have a very desirable effect in orienting their diet in future towards wheat preparations, the need for which has been stressed by the Prime Minister of India on more than one occasion.

Yours faithfully,

K. Srinivasan,
Secretary to Government.

Copy to:

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of External Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

PTO.

Copy to:

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Finance (Economic Affairs),
NEW DELHI.

Dr. T.W. Simons, Consul General,
American Consulate General,
Mount Road,
MADRAS-2.

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS-6.

The Director of Public Health,
MADRAS.

Education & Public Health (Health 7) Section.)

FORWARDED:BY ORDER

SUPERINTENDENT.

(71) 137 (71)

A note on the supply of School Meals in the Madras State.

-:-

THE SCHEME:

1. The supply of schools meals to poor pupils in elementary schools in the Madras State is organised on the basis of the scheme approved by Government in G.O.No.1850, Education, dated 8th November, 1957. The meal is given at mid-day to poor pupils whose number, for the purposes of the scheme is estimated to cover one-third of the children enrolled in elementary schools. The supply is made on five working days in a week and on 200 days in a year.

COST OF THE SCHEME & NUMBER OF PUPILS TO BE FED:

2. The cost of one meal comes to 10 nP. Towards this ~~the~~ cost, the Government pay a contribution not exceeding 6 nP. per meal per pupil. The balance of 4 nP. is collected as voluntary contributions from the local public. The cost to Government in a full year is Rs.12/- per pupil.

3. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) about 10 lakhs of pupils will be supplied with a free meal at ~~mdid~~ midday. By the end of ~~one~~ the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66) it is proposed to supply free meal at mid-day to about 17 lakhs of pupils, which will be roughly one-third of the total enrolment in elementary schools in that year.

REQUIREMENTS OF WHEAT:

4. The mid-day meal ordinarily consists of rice and vegetable preparation. About 12 oz. of cooked rice and the required quantity of vegetable preparation are given. It is proposed to supply wheat in the form of uppuma or pudding, on two days in a week instead of rice. Thus, in a year each pupil will be supplied wheat on 80 days and rice on 120 days. It is estimated that, apart from the cost of wheat, the cost of preparing and serving wheat meal will come to 6 nP. per pupil per day, which

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includes a sum of 1 nP. towards the cost of transport, storage and other facilities that will have to be provided at various levels. At this cost, it will be possible to supply not less than 10 oz. of wheat preparation per pupil on each of the two days in a week.

5. The State's requirements of wheat for this purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period are given below:-

YEAR	No. of pupils to be fed (in Lakhs)	Quantity of Wheat required (in tons.)
1961-62	11.2	5,800
1962-63	12.5	6,440
1963-64	13.7	7,100
1964-65	15.0	7,730
1965-66	17.0	8,700
	Total for 5 years	35,770

(Sd.) K. SRINIVASAN,
18-2-1961.

Secretary, E.P.H.Dept.

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E.&P.H. Department

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The discussion regarding the offer of wheat made by Mr.Ellsworth Bunker and the offer made by the CARE organisation was held at 3 P.M. on 14-5-1961 at Raj Bhavan, Ootacamund. Minister for Finance, Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary, D.P.I., D.S., Finance and D.S.(Education) were present.

2. Mr.Bunker's offer was discussed first. M(F) pointed out that, since under this offer we will be distributing wheat as Government contribution in theMidday Meals Programme for two days in the week during the Third Plan period, we may also appropriately take a policy decision that, hereafter, the Government contribution of 6 naye paise per meal per child in the Midday Meals Programme will be given only in the shape of rice or wheat or other foodgrain on all days. This may be taken as a policy decision and details worked out for its implementation. The scale of Government contribution in kind will have to be fixed in terms of the quantity of foodgrains to be supplied per meal per child instead of at so many naye paise per meal per child. The appropriate quantity that would be adequate and sufficient to meet the entire grain requirements of a standard meal was discussed at length and it was felt that it would not be possible to feed more than 12 children with one Madras measure of rice. It was pointed out by D.S.(Education) that the recommendation of the School Meals Committee was that 16 children in standards I to III could be fed with one Madras measure of rice while 12 children in standards IV onwards could be fed with the same quantity of rice. The D.P.I., however, strongly felt that not more than 12 meals could be accommodated in one Madras measure. He pointed out that, in 1957, the Government contribution of 6 naye paise was actually worked out on the basis of ten meals per Madras measure which then cost 10 annas. It was decided at the meeting that prima facie, the Government contribution could be fixed at 1/12th Madras measure of rice per meal. The possibility that this might result in the Government contribution in terms of cash going up to 7 or 8 naye paise per meal was taken note of. It was also decided that it should be possible to work on the same scale for wheat also, namely, 1/12th Madras measure of wheat per meal. The D.P.I. was requested by M(F) to conduct an actual experiment on the conversion of Rava into Uppuma and to work out the optimum quantity to be fixed as Government contribution in terms of Rava.

3. A question was raised regarding the areas where foodgrains other than rice was consumed even now in Midday meals. The D.P.I. pointed out that, mainly Kambu rice was used for midday meals in parts of Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks of Tirunelveli district. After some discussion, it was decided that in such places nothing should be done to discourage the consumption of these local grains. While the Government contribution will only be in the form of rice, the quantity of rice will be fixed taking into account the availability of local grains in the form of public contribution. Thus, if the public contribution in a

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school in Koilpatti was in the form of Kambu which would last for two days in a week, rice will be given to that centre only for the remaining one day and any possible substitution of these local grains by rice will be avoided.

4. It was next pointed out that in many cases local contribution was forthcoming only in kind in the form of rice or paddy and it was decided that in such cases the paddy or other grain offered would be "costed" at prices to be fixed by Government and the amount in cash will be deposited in the name of the local Midday Meals Committee in a postal savings bank account to be opened for the purpose. The cash amount equivalent to the public contribution in kind will be available with the local committee for expenditure on vegetables, pickles, services etc.,

5. The general pattern during the Third Plan will, therefore, be to run all midday meal centres with wheat for two days in a week and rice/local millets for the remaining three days. Only wheat <u>or</u> rice/local grains will be cooked on any particular day.

6. It was decided that the Panchayat Union Commissioner will be the officer responsible for making bulk purchase of the necessary quantity or rice for his block and its distribution to the midday meal centres included within the block area. The quantity of rice to be purchased and distributed will be the requirements worked out for three days in a week deducting the rice/local grains offered in kind by local donors. The rice will be indented for from the nearest co-operative wholesale society at prices to be fixed by Government. As far as possible, it should be ensured that the rice was stored in the co-operative society itself or in the rice mills, till it is actually needed. But it may be necessary also to construct a small godown in some of the block headquarters exclusively for the midday meals programme. This aspect of the question should be studied and specific proposals processed for putting up a separate building for the purpose, if found necessary.

7. Though the Panchayat Union Commissioner will be responsible for the purchase and distribution of the rice, the management of the scheme will continue to vest with the midday meals committees constituted for the purpose at various levels. At the block level, it will continue, as at present, with the committee which includes the Deputy Inspector of Schools and S.E.O.

<u>CARE OFFER</u>

8. The discussion then turned to the offer made by the CARE organization. The D.P.I. had prepared a detailed note regarding this scheme (placed below) and had worked out that the quantity of rice offered (18.75 million pounds) would be sufficient for 3.2 lakhs children, the quantity of milk powder (6.25 million pounds) for 19 lakhs children and the quantity of cooking oil (3 million pounds) for 9 lakhs children for a whole year. The D.P.I. has also stated in ~~kxx~~ his note that, on account of difficulties cooking, the offer of 3 million pounds of corn meal need not be accepted.

9. After some discussion, it was decided that CARE's scheme may be confined to "urban areas". "Urban areas" will include the Madras City Corporation, all Mofussil Municipalities and also a few major panchayats (say, over

a population of 15,000). The D.P.I. should prepare a list of such places so that the total number of eligible poor children under the scheme in these areas comes to 3.2 lakhs. The gift of corn meal should also be accepted and supplied in an appropriate form to the schools in these areas on one day in the week and the coverage may be suitably increased with the addition of more major panchayats in order to secure this. Rice and corn meal will be supplied only to these "urban areas".

Since the quantity of milk powder and vegetable cooking oil offered would be sufficient to cover all children, i.e., 12 lakhs children expected to be covered in the next year under the existing scheme as well as the additional number of 3 to 4 lakhs children to be taken up in the urban areas to be selected, these two commodities, namely, milk powder and vegetable cooking oil will be supplied throughout the State.

10. In the urban areas, an attempt should be made to centralise the preparation and distribution of midday meals. In this connection, M(F) pointed out that in Kodaikanal Township, the cooking was centralised resulting in economies in expenditure so that the cost of a complete meal worked out to 9 naye paise. The D.P.I. was requested to send proposals taking into account this aspect also.

11. It was pointed out that if Government were to supply the entire grain requirements in the meal as well as the milk for curds and the cooking oil, virtually no public contribution will become necessary as long as the CARE's scheme lasts, i.e., during the next year. This may prove a serious disincentive in future years. To avoid this possibility, it was decided that we should insist on public contribution at the rate of 4 naye paise per meal. The amount will be deposited in the postal savings bank account in the name of the local committee and can be used in future years for supplementing the nutrition.

12. It was decided that as the first step,

(a) CARE should be addressed for samples of all commodities offered in order to test their edibility and conduct experiments in the preparation of meals.

(b) It would be necessary to have an officer belonging to the Education Department under the control of the D.P.I. to be in overall charge of the scheme for the entire State. He may have to be of the grade of a Deputy Director, if necessary.

(c) After the preliminary clearance was got got from the Government of India by M(F) at the highest level, the D.P.I. and D.S.(Education) may go to Delhi to contact the officers of the Education Ministry and the representatives of CARE in order to finalise the details. The staff requirements indicated by the D.P.I. in his note can be processed thereafter.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1204 Education dated 24th May 1961.
***

ABSTRACT.

Establishment-Creation of a post of a "Special Officer, School Meals Programme in the Grade of District Educational Officer-Sanctioned.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.R.Cl.26/61-1 dated 20-5-1961.

***

ORDER:

Sanction is accorded to the creation of a Gazetted post of "Special Officer, School Meals Programme" in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in the grade of a District Educational Officer on the scale of Rs.300-25-800 for a period of one year in the first instance. The Officer appointed to the post will draw his grade pay as District Educational Officer and the usual allowances including the Madras House Allowance. He will also be granted a special pay of Rs.100/- per mensem and a motor-car allowance of Rs.100/- per mensem if a separate Government conveyance is not provided and if he maintains a motor car of his own.

2. The post will be a temporary addition to the category of District Educational Officers.

3. The expenditure will be debited to the relevant sub-head under "37. Education".

4. The Government approve of the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that the post of "Special Officer School Meals Programme" sanctioned in para 1 above be filled up by the transfer of Sri S. Vadivelu, Special Officer for Publication of Text-Books, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary posting orders and instruct the Officer to join duty immediately.

5. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to send up proposals immediately for filling up the post of Special Officer for Publication of Text-Books, Madras.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their U.O.No.57908 A/Allowances II/61-1 dated 22-5-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).
S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Controller of Stationery and Printing (for publication as a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette (Para 4 only).
The Public (C.L.) Department (Para 4 only).
Copy to Finance Department.
Copy to Public (Services) Department.
Copy to E6 Section of Education and P.H. Department.

/True copy/

Ad hoc rules
GOMs 1428 Edn | 6-7-76

Superintendent.

)/8.

(75)

New D...
29th May, 1961.

To

Shri N.C. Sen Gupta, I.C.S,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Finance
(Economic Affairs Department),
New Delhi.

Sir,

Sub:- CARE mid-day meals programme in Madras State. With reference to letter No.45257-Education EVI/61-I dt. 11.5.61 to the Ministry of Education copy to the Ministry of Finance.

******

With reference to the discussions which you had today with Shri S. Venkataraman, Deputy Secretary, Finance, and Shri S. Guhan, Deputy Secretary, Education, of the Madras Government, I have to clarify the following points:

The school meals programme in Madras State is at present concern... ...ith giving mid-day meals to elementary scho... ...en studying in rural areas. It does no... ...children in elementary schools ... the Municipalities or in the City Corporati... It is this programme which forms par... ...State's Third Five Year Plan and ... ...vision of Rs.2.11 crores during the Thi... ...period, over and above the committed ... ...cure on maintaining the level reached ... Second Plan. The offer made by CARE w... ...used to supplement this programme a... ...mid-day meal available to children st... ...n elementary schools in the Municipalities and in Madras City. The regular programme which forms part of the Plan has been designed to cover the municipal areas also towards the end of the Third Plan period and will take over the CARE programme when it comes to an end.

2. CARE have indicated that an expenditure of about Rs. 5 to 6 lakh wi... ...be necessary on supervisory staff. This ~~xx~~ expen... childre... ...y the State Government. This is a mar extend to ... ...e Eduation budget which is now at Rs. ... ...ll be borne from the non-Plan budget allot... ...nistrative staff.

Yours faithfully,

(76) 147 41

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(76)

PRESS RELEASE.

The CARE organisation (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.,), which is a well-known voluntary International agency organising relief programmes in different parts of the World, have very generously come forward to give support to the Midday Meals Scheme being run in Madras State for poor children in elementary schools. They have offered to supply 18.75 million pounds of rice, 6.25 million pounds of milk powder, 3 million pounds of enriched cornmeal and 3 million pounds of vegetable cooking oil during the coming year for use in the programme. Though the aid has been offered initially for one year, there is likelihood of its being extended for some more years. These commodities totalling 31 million pounds will be worth approximately Rs. 3 crores and would make Madras State-CARE project the largest 4-Commodity feeding programme in the World. With the concurrence of the Government of India, the Madras Government have accepted this offer.

2. The Midday Meals Programme in the State is at present in force predominantly in rural areas in about 26,000 elementary schools covering one million poor children. The offer of rice and cornmeal made by CARE will enable the Government to extend this scheme to urban centres also, enlarging the coverage to many of the major Panchayats, all the Municipalities in the State as well as to poor children studying in elementary schools under different agencies in the City of Madras. While the rice and cornmeal offered by CARE will go round the urban centres, the milk powder and vegetable cooking oil will be distributed throughout the State to all centres where the midday meals scheme is now being run as well as to the centres in urban areas to be newly taken up. Thus the offer will

-2-

enable us to give a complete meal of rice and curds for 3.25 lakhs children in urban areas and curds or milk for about 13 to 15 lakhs children all over the State.

3. As the aid from CARE will only supplement and enlar the existing facilities, there will be no reduction in the liability at present shouldered by the State Government in running the Midday Meals Programme. In the current year there is a provision of Rs. 135 lakhs for the Midday Meals Scheme and the aid given by CARE worth about Rs. 3 crores wil be over and above this expenditure.

4. The first consignment of milk powder is expected to arrive in Madras early in July. A Special Officer has been appointed for making necessary arrangements.

(77)

(I[?]) 169

E. & P.H.(E6

CARE MIDDAY MEALS SCHEME.

There was a discussion on 3.7.61 in th of Minister for Revenue regarding the arrange made for the receipt, custody and distribution o commodities offered by CARE and in particular the million pounds of milk powder which is expected to arrive in Madras by the 20th July. Secretary, E & ~~H~~., D.S.(Education), D.P.I., Deputy D.P.I. Traini (Sri Ghani) and the Special Officer for School Me were present. There was a detailed discussion regarding the several arrangements to be made. The D.P.I. stated at the outset that he had previously discussed the question with the Chief Minister and that the proposals now made by him had the general approval of C.M. According to the D.P.I. the syste of distribution would be from Madras to the D.E.Os. and from them to the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. As far as milk powder is concerned, the Deputy Inspectors should be able to store them in their own offices or at a suitable place in their headquarters. The D.P.I. was confident that out of 260 ranges, suitable accommodation would be available in all except perhaps 15 or 20 ranges. The milk powder will be released to the districts once a month at the District headquarters. On a specified date at the beginning of the month the Deputy Inspectors will be assembled by the concerned D.E.Os. and the quotas will be distributed to them. They will then take them to their headquarters and the School Meals Committees will send their representatives to receive the quotas. One month's

be n to each school. The D.P.I. felt ollectors and the Panchayat Union machinery be brought into the arangements for storing ributing the commodities. In the case of supplies will have to go to Municipal areas, the D.P.I. of the view that the D.E.Os. could send the uisite amounts to the Deputy Inspectors in charge the Municipal areas. ~~by the Deputy ins~~ Depots could be engaged in the Municipal areas by the Deputy Inspectors to store these commodities, if necessary and the assitance of the Municipal Commissioners can be secured for this purpose.

2. In view of the danger of pilferage the milk powder would be sent by lorries throughout the State starting from Madras. The lorries would be sent every month in view of the decision to release only monthly supplies on each occasion. The D.P.I. stated that this had the specific approval of Chief Minister.

3. Though the distribution would be solely in the hands of the Education Department, the D.P.I. was of the view supervision could be allowed to be exercised by officers of the Revenue and Block Development Departments as well. Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers and Revenue Divisional Officers could be empowered to visit any midday meals centre and carry out test checks of the accounts maintained and the stock on hand. Similar test checks could be arranged by Revenue Department, Officers of appropriate rank in the case of stocks held by the Dy. Inspectors and the D.E.Os.

4. The proposals were generally approved. The D.P.I. promised to send a complete scheme on these lines within the next few days.

IMMEDIATE.

(78)

151

(78)

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1665 Education dated 6th July 1961.

***

ABSTRACT.

Education-Midday meals Programme-Godown facilities in the City-Orders issued.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.1023 K3/61 dated 30-5-1961.
From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), No.46839 Wks. 1$(1)/61-3 dated 3-7-1961.

***

ORDER:

Government direct that one of the two godowns A and C in Gopalapuram which are occupied by the T.U.C.S. Limited be got vacated and handed over to the Education Department for storing the commodities received under the CARE midday meal programme. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General) is requested to issue necessary notice to the T.U.C.S. and arrange to hand over the godown to the Special Officer for ~~xxxxx~~ School Meals Scheme on or before 15-7-1961.

This order issues with the concurrence of the Public Works Department and the Food and Agriculture Department.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).
The Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to Public Works Department.
Copy to Food and Agriculture Department.
Copy to Sri S. Vadivelu,
Special Officer for School Meals Scheme,
Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
M A D R A S - 6.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

TJ/6/7.

S/C.

IMMEDIATE.

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1605 Education dated 21st July 1961.

***

ABSTRACT.

EDUCATION-CARE Mid-day Meal Programme-Distribution of Commodities-additional staff-Sanctioned.

Read:-

G.O.No.1204 Education dated 24-5-1961.
G.O.No.1374 Education dated 7-6-1961.
D.O.No.88459 M6/61-1 Education dated 17-7-1961.
From the Director of Public Instruction, L.Dis.No.26/61-2 dated 25-5-1961.
R.C.No.18 MM/61 dated 7-7-1961.
C.No.20 MM/61 dated 12-7-1961.
No.1023-MM/61 dated 15-7-1961.

***

ORDER:

Government sanction the employment of the following staff on the usual scales of pay and allowances, from the date of appointment until 28-2-1962 or until the necessity ceases, whichever is earlier, in connection with the work of handling and distribution of the commodities offered by the CARE Organisation for the mid-day meal programme in this State.

1) In the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

One Superintendent Rs.180-5-200-10-300
One Upper Division Clerk Rs.125-5-175.
One Lower Division Clerk Rs.90-4-110-3-140.
One Typist Rs.90-4-110-3-140 (plus special pay Rs.10/- per mensem).
One Peon Rs.50-1-60.

2) Field Officers.

Two field officers in the cadre of District Educational Officers in the Madras Educational Service on the scale of Rs.300-25-600, one for each of the two Divisions, Madurai and Coimbatore.

For each of the two Field Officers

One Upper Division Clerk Rs.125-5-175
One Steno-typist Rs.90-4-110-3-140 (Plus a special pay of Rs.15 or Rs.35/- Per mensem).
One Peon Rs.50-1-60.

3) In the Office of the District Educational Officers.

One Upper Division Clerk on the scale of Rs.125-5-175 and one watchman paid from contingencies, in each of the 23 offices of the District Educational Officers mentioned in the annexure.

4) Staff for City godowns.

(a) One Store-keeper on Rs.150-5-200.
(b) Two Upper Division Clerks, on Rs.125-5-175.
(c) Three watchmen paid from contingencies.

The store-keeper should be required to furnish a cash security of Rs.2,000 (Rupees two thousand only).

(80) (80) 155 (8) 51

2. Sanction is accorded to the supply by the Controller of Stationery and Printing of one typewriter to the office of the Director of Public Instruction and to each of the two field officers.

3. The expenditure involved on the staff sanctioned above and on other items of expenditure connected with the CARE mid-day meal programme will be debited to a new Sub-head of account to be opened under the head "37. Education-General-s. Miscellaneous", as indicated below.

"Y. Expenditure on CARE Programme.

1. Pay of officers.
2. Pay of Establishments.
3. Allowances-
   Dearness allowance.
   Travelling allowance.
   Other compensatory.
4. Other charges.
5. Contingencies".

4. Necessary funds will be provided by re-appropriation or by taking supplementaries as the case may be.

5. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance vide their U.O.No.81409/A/E1/61-1 dated 21-7-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Controller of Stationery and Printing.
The Finance Department.
Copy to E1 Section.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

SM/22/7.
S.C

ANNEXURE.

ANNEXURE.

OFFICES OF THE DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

Name of the Educational District.	Headquarters.
1. Madras North	Madras.
2. Madras South	Madras.
3. Chingleput	Saidapet.
4. Thanjavur East	Nagapattinam.
5. Thanjavur West	Thanjavur.
6. Dindigul	Dindigul.
7. Madurai	Madurai.
8. Ramanathapuram	Madurai.
9. Virudhunagar.	Virudhunagar.
10. Tirunelveli North	Tuticorin.
11. Tirunelveli South	Palayamkottai.
12. Tirunelveli Central	Palayamkottai
13. Villupuram	Villupuram
14. South Arcot	Cuddalore
15. Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai
16. North Arcot	Vellore.
17. Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
18. Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai.
19. Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
20. Salem	Salem
21. Erode	Erode
22. Coimbatore	Coimbatore
23. Nilgiris	Coonoor.

SS/22/7.

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1855 Education dated 28th July 1961.

***

ABSTRACT.

Education-Elementary-Midday Meals Scheme-CARE Programme-Cost-Sanctioned-Payment of first instalment-Ordered.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V

Read:-

From the Director of CARE in India, Letter dated 3-7-1961.

***

ORDER:

The Government have accepted with the concurrence of the Government of India the offer of the CARE Organisation (Co-operative for American Relief everywhere Inc.) to supplement and enlarge the midday meals scheme in this State. Under the terms and conditions of the offer, the formal acceptance of which was conveyed to the Government of India in D.O.Letter No.7320-H6/61-1 Education dated 21-7-1961, CARE has offered to seek to acquire by donation from the United States Government approximately 18.75 million pounds net viz 6.5 million pounds net skimmed milk powder, 3 million pounds net enriched corn and 3 million pounds net vegetable cooking oil for distribution in the Madras State over a ten month period or such additional period as may be necessary, beginning about August 1961. CARE will request the above commodities from the United States Government in 3 instalments, each instalment to approximate 1/3 of the total quantity and will ship commodities in such quantities as are made available to it, by the United States Government immediately after they are delivered to it by the United States Government. The performances by CARE of its obligations under this agreement will involve certain rupee costs to that organisation. Such costs include the cost of handling, packing, insurance and the necessary administrative and operating expenses of CARE in the United States. In Madras such costs may further include salaries of local employees expenses of the CARE Field Supervisor to be stationed in Madras, including per diem, maintenance, travelling expenses and any other related expenses incurred in Madras. CARE has estimated such costs to be approximately Rs.5,41,000. This figure is an approximation and the actual cost will vary depending upon expenses in operating the programme which are subject to fluctuations. CARE have agreed to endeavour to keep the costs to the minimum and have offered all possibilities for collaboration in this matter with the officials of this Government.

2. To cover CARE'S cost as outlined above, the Government have agreed to advance the CARE India Office the amount in three instalments to be placed in a special account in the same bank in New Delhi as other CARE India accounts are maintained. At the conclusion of the programme, CARE have agreed to submit a written statement to the Government showing the nature and amount of the various costs incurred. Upon presentation of this statement, should the costs exceed the payment to CARE, the balance will be paid to CARE in such manner as may be agreed upon. Should, however, the costs to CARE be less than the payment to it, the balance in favour of the Government will be refunded to them by CARE in such manner as the Government may prescribe. In either case, such balance shall be the net balance after deducting from the total expenses amounts of recoveries from warehousemen, carriers or insurers received by CARE on account of any loss or damage to the commodities where such recoveries are in excess of the liquidated damages due to the United States Government, on account of such loss or damage.

P.T.O.

3. Accordingly, Government sanction the advance to CARE India Office of a sum of Rs.5,41,500/- (Rupees five lakhs fortyone thousand and five hundred) in three equal instalments of Rs.1,80,500/- the first instalment to be paid in July 1961 and the other two instalments on or before 15-11-1961 and 15-3-1962 respectively.

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to arrange for the payment of the first instalment of Rs.1,80,500/- (Rupees one lakh eighty thousand and five hundred) to the accounts of CARE India Office in the National and Grindlay's Bank Limited, Lloyds branch, 10, Parliament Street, New Delhi, following the procedure indicated in article 117-b of the Madras Financial Code, Volume I.

5. The expenditure will be debited to the detailed head "Payment to CARE in India", under "4. Other Charges" under the new sub-head of account "F. Expenditure on CARE Programme" opened under "37 Education-General-F. Miscellaneous". As the expenditure is on a 'New Service' the approval of the Legislature should be obtained. Initial expenditure should be met by an advance from the Contingency Fund, orders in respect of which will be issued in Finance (E.G.) Department.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their U.O.No.81069 (A) BG/61-1 dated 22-7-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

R. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras.
The Finance Department.
Copy to the Director of CARE in India (with C.L.)
Copy to the Government of India,
Ministry of Finance, Department of
Economic Affairs, New Delhi.
Copy to Finance (E.G.) Department for sanctioning
advance from Contingency Fund.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

RJ/26/7.

(84) 165 (64) 57

Education and Public Health Department

There was a meeting at the Chief Secretary's residence on 26-7-1961 at 9 A.M. to review the arrangements made for the distribution of commodities under the CARE's scheme and to take ncessary further decisions. C.S., Secretary, E.&PH., D.P.I., Dy.D.P.I.(Training), Special Officer for School Meals Programme and D.S., Education were present. Mr.Davies, the Deputy Director of CARE in India and Mr.S.K.Banerjee of CARE also attended. The following decisions were taken.

1) It was decided that Kanyakumari district should be included in the distribution programme. The D.P.I.promised to send necessary proposals. He also promised to send the range-wise distribution list for milk powder distribution by the 5th August. The D.P.I. pointed out that his Deputy Inspectors were now on a school-to-school tour of their ranges with a view to make sure of the first quarter's public contribution at the rate of Rs.2/- per child in advance. The range-wise allocation would be finalised after this.

2) In view of the fact that all the gift articles now being distributed by CARE as also gift articles routed through the Regional Director of Food of the Government of India are being satisfactorily handled by Messrs.A.M.Ahmed and Co., it was decided that the handling of all the commodities to be received under the CARE programme may be entrusted to them. It was noted that their rates were lowest among the three quotations tendered to the D.P.I. It would also be administratively convenient for Government to deal with a single handling agent. The D.P.I. has already sent proposals in this regard. They should be processed immediately.

3) Regarding godown space for the first consignment of milk powder, arrangements had been made to get one block of godowns from T.U.C.S. and one-half of a block from the D.P.H. The Special Officer was requested to see that the entire block was vacated by T.U.C.S. in time. Secretary, E.&PH. promised to inspect the godown facilities.

4) Regarding godown accommodation for the other commodities, namely, corn-meal, rice and vegetable cooking oil, it was decided that the Special Officer should immediately undertake a survey of the godown accommodation available in the city. The D.P.I. was also requested to examine (a) whether the storage of the other commodities could be distributed between Madras, Trichy and Coimbatore and (b) to what extent the need for storage at Madras could be relieved by moving as much quantity as possible from the harbour straight to the consuming centres. It was decided that this problem would be reviewed again after 15 days at another meeting.

5) The D.P.I. furnished figures to show that transport by lorry would be cheaper or only slightly more costly than transport by rail in the case of milk powder, corn-meal and

vegetable cooking oil. In order to avoid the risk of pilferage and to transport the gift commodities under the safest conditions, it was decided that milk powder corn-meal and vegetable cooking oil could be transported by lorry. It was decided to review at the next meeting the question of whether rice could go by rail or by lorry. In the case of all commodities, the D.P.I. was requested to send comparative statements of costs.

6) The D.P.I. had gathered quotations from different firms for the transport of the commodities from Madras to the Educational District headquarters. Messrs. T.V.S. were the highest tenderers and as far as milk powder, corn-meal and vegetable cooking oil were concerned, the total figure quoted by them came to Rs.1,46,000/- more than the next lower tender. The lowest tenderer was M.B.T.&Sons but they operated only in open lorries. As T.V.S. are the best operators in the State and transport commodities in closed lorries which are sealed at the point of despatch and at every intermediate delivery station, it was considered that the safest and administratively most desirable course would be to entrust the entire work to T.V.S. in spite of the higher quotation. It was also pointed out that the T.V.S. had delivery stations in as many as 175 range headquarters out of the total of 268 and they would also be entrusted with the work of transporting the stuff from the Educational District headquarters to the range headquarters. The D.P.I. was authorised to negotiate with T.V.S. for both stages of operation and to secure the best possible terms from them.

7) Regarding the distribution from the Educational District headquarters to range headquarters, there will be no problem in respect of 175 out of 268 ranges if an agreement with T.V.S. is arrived at. There may also be some more range headquarters which lie between the district headquarters and the range headquarters where T.V.S. had delivery stations (e.g.Nilakottai lying between Dindigul and Vathalakundu). The T.V.S.lorries would cover these places also. Some other alternative arrangements will have to be made in respect of range headquarters that are not reached by T.V.S. The D.P.I. promised to send a full picture regarding this problem by 1st August, 1961.

8) The D.P.I. pointed out that his Divisional Inspectors had almost completed the survey of the availability of godown accommodation at range headquarters and at district headquarters. He pointed out that this will be finalised very shortly. A few samples of the reports received from the Divisional Inspectors showed that they had conducted a detailed survey and had furnished sketches showing where exactly the stuff will be located at each range headquarters and at each district headquarters.

85

168 (85)

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9) According to the scheme sent by the D.P.I., the distribution to schools by the Deputy Inspectors would be done in the course of a single day. A doubt was expressed whether it would be possible for the distribution to be completed in a single day. The D.P.I. pointed out that he had given discretion to the Deputy Inspectors to phase the distribution to schools over two days after taking necessary written permission from the D.E.Os. It was decided that the D.P.I. should also have the discretion to authorise the D.E.Os. and Deputy Inspectors to supply more than a month's stock to schools situated in comparatively inaccessible places.

10) It was decided that public contribution worked out at the rate of 4 naye paise per meal which comes to Rs.2/- per child per quarter would be insisted upon in advance throughout before releasing the commodities. The public contribution could be in the form of cash or kind. The D.P.I. assured the meeting that there would be no difficulty in this respect and min many places even the contribution for a full year had already been collected and remitted in the Postal savings bank.

(67) 63

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1862 Education dated 28th July 1961.
***

ABSTRACT.

EDUCATION-CARE Midday Meal Programme-Block D. Godown at Gopalapuram-Western half-placed at disposal of Director of Public Instruction.

Read:

G.O.No.1663 Education dated 6-7-1961.
From the Director of Public Instruction, No.2 SM/61 dated 7-7-1961.
***

ORDER:

Government direct that the western half of the godown Block D at Gopalapuram comprising three compartments now under occupation by the Health Department be allotted to the Education Department for storing the commodities received under the CARE midday meal programme. The Director of Public Health is requested to arrange to place it at the disposal of the Special Officer for School Meals Programme at a very early date.

2. The watchmen engaged by the Director of Public Health for Block D will continue to keep watch over the western half also after it is handed over to the Education Department.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Health.
The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).
The Public Works Department.
The Food and Agriculture Department.
Copy to H7 Section.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

TJ/28/7.
✓S.C.

(87)

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(87)

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1865 Education dated 29th July 1961.

***

ABSTRACT.

Education-CARE Midday Meal Programme-Godown facilities in the City-Minor alterations to godowns-Sanctioned.

-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v

Read:-

G.O.No.1663 Education dated 6-7-1961.
G.O.No.1862 Education dated 28-7-1961.
From the Director of Public Instruction, No.2 SM/61 dated 19-7-1961.

***

ORDER:

In the proceedings read above, Government have ordered the allotment of godown Block A or C occupied by the T.U.C.S. Limited and the western half of godown Block D occupied by the Health Department at Gopalapuram, to the Education Department for storing the commodities received under the CARE midday meal programme. The Special Officer for Schools Meals Scheme has reported that it would be necessary to cover up the cement flooring of the godowns with wooden planks so as to prevent the stock of milk powder from getting damp and partition the Block D in order to prevent the mixing up of the commodities stored by the Education and the Health Departments. Government approve of the proposals and direct that the work be got executed through the Public Works Department as per specifications to be furnished to the Public Works Department by the Special Officer for school meals scheme.

2. Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs.14,470 (Rupees fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy only) for this work. The work should be executed according to the estimates to be prepared by the Public Works Department. The Chief Engineer is requested to arrange to execute the work immediately. The Special Officer for School Meals Scheme is requested to contact the Chief Engineer and get the work done immediately.

3. The expenditure will be met from the Education budget and will be debited to the head "37. Education-General-s. Miscellaneous-F. Expenditure on CARE Programme-4. Other charges".

4. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance vide their U.O.No.84771/EB/61-1 dated 28-7-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Director of Public Health.
The Accountant-General.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General) through Public Works Department.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
The Food and Agriculture Department.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

TJ/29/7.

(88)

171 71 (88)

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1895 Education dated 2nd August 1961.
***

ABSTRACT.

Education-CARE midday meal programme-Appointment of Clearing Agent-Orders issued.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.17-SN/61 dated 17-7-1961, and 22-7-1961.

***

ORDER:

The Director of Public Instruction invited tenders from sixteen reputed Clearing Agents recommended by the Chief Accounts Officer of Customs, Madras for clearing the Commodities to be received at the Madras harbour under the CARE midday meal programme. Only three firms viz. Messrs. S. Natesa Iyer & Company, Messrs. M. Sheriff and Sons and Messrs. A.M. Ahmed & Company have submitted/within the stipulated time. The tenders submitted by Messrs. Ahmed & Company are found to be the lowest. The Director of Public Instruction has recommended that Messrs. A.M. Ahmed and Company may be appointed as clearing Agents for clearing the commodities to be received at the Madras Harbour under the aid offered by CARE.

/tenders

2. Government accept the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and authorise him to appoint Messrs. A.M. Ahmed and Company, 255, Lingai Chetty Street, Madras as Clearing Agent for all the Commodities to be received by them under the CARE midday meal programme.

3. The appointment is subject to the execution of an agreement, the form of which is appended to these proceedings. The terms and conditions of appointment are specified in the agreement. The Director of Public Instruction is authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Ahmed and Company in the prescribed form.

4. The expenditure involved will be debited to "37. Education-General-S. Miscellaneous-F-Expenditure on CARE Programme-4. Other Charges".

5. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their U.O.No.85784 (A) EG/61 dated 2-8-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras.
The Finance Department.
Sri S.K. Banerjee of CARE,
Room No.41, Hotel Connemara,
Mount Road, Madras.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

TJ/2/8.
S.C.

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.1986 Education dated 16th August 1961.
***

ABSTRACT.

Education-CARE Midday Meal Programme-Transport of commodities-Orders issued.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.18 SM/61 dated 6-8-1961.
***

ORDER:

Government after careful consideration approve the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction that milk powder, vegetable cooking oil and corn meal to be received under the CARE programme may be transported to the headquarters of District Educational Officers and therefrom to the range headquarters by lorries. After scrutinising the quotations forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction the Government approve his recommendation to entrust the transport of these three commodities to the Southern Roadways (Private Limited, Madurai as they are the only firm who operate with closed lorries and cover all the District Educational headquarters and a very large number of range headquarters. The Director of Public Instruction is authorised to entrust to Southern Roadways (Private) Limited the transportation of milk powder, and vegetable cooking oil from the city godowns to headquarters of the District Educational Officers and also from the headquarters of the District Educational Officers to the headquarters of concerned Deputy Inspectors of Schools wherever these headquarters are covered by the Southern Roadways (Private) Limited. The destination for the transport of corn meal, which is to be distributed only in Municipalities and other urban areas will be finalised separately.

2. The Government accept the following rates for transpo offered by Southern Roadways Limited.

(i) For transporting from the city godowns to the headquarters of Educational Districts at Rs.1.50 per mile per lorry load of 45 quintals (1 quintal = 220 lbs.) and prorata for fractions of 45 quintals for the load handed over at Madras, subject to an overall rebate of 10% on their bills.

(ii) For transporting from the headquarters of educationa districts to range centres, at the following rates, subject to an overa rebate of 10% on their bills.

(a) For full lorry loads of 45 quintals--Rs.1.50 per mil
(b) For fractions and lesser loads-4.3 naye paise per mile per quintal.

Note: Southern Roadways (Private) Limited, have agreed to bear the loading and unloading charges at both ends.

P.T.O.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to draft the form of agreement to be concluded with the Southern Roadways (Private) Limited and submit it to Government for approval.

4. The expenditure involved will be debited to "37. Education-General-S. Miscellaneous-F. Expenditure on CARE programme-4. Other Charges". Pending the vote of the Legislature, the expenditure will be initially met by the advance from the contingency fund already sanctioned for expenditure on the scheme in G.O.No.943 Finance dated 29-7-1961.

5. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department - Vide their U.O.No.89030 (A) BG/61 dated 9-8-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies).
The Accountant-General.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Finance Department.
Copy to Sri S.K. Banerjee,
Room No.41, Hotel Connemara, Madras.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

TJ/17/8.

VS

Agreement forms

IVS Ms2114 / 29.8.61
146 / 25.1.63
938 / 3.6.65
782 / 11.8.67
1173 / 19.7.68
PMRChetty Ms 61 / 3-1-72
172 / 2.2.74

Ms1191 / 12.7.67
PMRChetty
Ms187 / 8.2.72
539 / 3.4.73
493 / 30.3.74
[illegible]
Ms 1695 / 3-8-76

According to the latest information available, "SS.Browind" carrying the first consignment of 4.3 million pounds of milk powder under the CARE programme is expected to arrive at Madras on 14th August, 1961. Arrangements for the "handing-over" ceremony fixed for the 17th are to be discussed with M(F) and finalized.

2. Broad scheme of distribution:

It had been decided at the discussions held at Ootacamund on 14-5-61, that milk powder and vegetable cooking oil would be distributed to all the midday meals centres in the State while corn meal and rice would be distributed in Municipalities and other urban areas. The broad scheme of arrangements for the receipt, custody and distribution of commodities offered by CARE and in particular for the first consignment of milk powder, were discussed by the Minister for Revenue with Secretary, E.P.H. and the D.P.I. on 3-7-61. The D.P.I. had also taken the instructions of Chief Minister in the matter. The decisions were that the Education Department would be solely in charge of the distribution arrangements. On receipt in the Madras harbour, the commodities would be moved to city godowns and from there released every month to Educational District headquarters. On a specified date at the beginning of the month, the D.E.Os. will assemble the Deputy Inspectors in charge of ranges and distribute their quotas to them. The Deputy Inspectors will, in turn, assemble the headmasters of schools in their ranges and distribute a month's supply to each school. Suitable variations of these arrangements in regard to the distribution of corn meal and rice which would be distributed only in Municipalities and urban areas will have to be made. The D.P.I. was requested to draw up a detailed scheme on the basis of this broad framework. The D.P.I. sent a comprehensive note on the

detailed arrangements on 12-7-61 and this was examined by Secretary, E.P.H., Finance Secretary and C.S. and necessary orders on his proposals issued. Orders have also issued on comprehensive staff proposals which were sent by the D.P.I. on 15-7-61. The D.P.I. has explained the scheme of distribution and given necessary instructions to his Divisional Inspectors, D.E.Os. and Deputy Inspectors at two conferences held at Madurai on 19-7-61 and at Coimbatore on 24-7-61. The two Divisional Inspectors and Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Training) have conducted a detailed tour of <u>all</u> district and range headquarters in the State and have assessed the adequacy and suitability of accommodation for storing the commodities; based on this, the D.P.I. has now sent a detailed report to Government. The several arrangements have been reviewed on 26-7-61 by the Chief Secretary at a meeting at which Secretary, E.P.H., D.P.I. and Messrs.Davies and S.K.Banerjee of CARE were present. Subsequent to this meeting, proposals have also been received regarding the handling agents at the Madras Port and orders have issued on them. The D.P.I. has also sent proposals for the transport of milk powder, corn meal and vegetable cooking oil from the city to the Educational District headquarters and therefrom to the range headquarters.

The several arrangements made for [illegible]he different stages of the operation are [illegible] follows:

3. <u>Handling at Madras Port:</u> After inviting competitive quotations from reput[illegible] handling agents, it was found that Messrs. A.M.Ahmed and Co. had quoted the lowest ra[illegible] and were also satisfactorily handling carg[illegible] on behalf of CARE and all gift articles rec[illegible]ived by the Regional Director of Food, Governmen[illegible] of India. The handling of the cargo at Mad[illegible]s has therefore been entrusted to Messrs.A.M. Ahmed and Co. in respect

(91) (77) (91)

to be received under the CARE programme and an agreement, subject to the usual safeguards has been concluded with them by the D.P.I. It will be the responsibility of the handling agents to unload the commodities at the port and transport them to the city godowns, unload and stack them in the godowns and load them into lorries/rail from the city to the mofussil.

4. Storage arrangements in the city: Godown arrangements have been finalised for the first consignment of 4.5 million pounds of milk powder. There are four godowns belonging to the P.W.D. at Gopalapuram out of which one block and one-half of another block have been made available to the D.P.I. The godowns have been inspected by Secretary, E.P.H. and the D.P.I. Minor improvements and alterations to make the godowns leak-proof have been carried out. The flooring of the godowns have also been covered with planks so as to prevent damp. Necessary staff for receiving the stuff at the godowns and keeping a "round-the-clock" watch have been sanctioned. Necessary registers for receiving and issuing the stuff have also been finalised. Regarding the other commodities, the D.P.I. is making a survey of godown accommodation and will be sending proposals very shortly. It should be possible to store all the commodities in the Gopalapuram godowns.

5. Transport from City to Educational District headquarters:

After a comparison of costs of transporting milk powder, vegetable cooking oil and corn meal by lorries and by rail it was found that rail transport would not be very much cheaper. In view of the definite administrative convenience in transporting these commodities by lorries under ideal conditions of safety, it was decided to transport these three commodities by lorries. The D.P.I. has since sent proposals for entrusting the transport of milk powder, corn meal and vegetable cooking oil to Southern Roadways (Private) Limited, Madurai, accepting their quotation of Rs.3,67,000. The transport company has also undertaken to bear the loading charges at Madras and unloading charges at districts. It is proposed to approve these

proposals and the file is under circulation. The Southern Roadways Private Limited will be transporting the commodities in closed lorries which will be sealed at the point of despatch and at every intermediate unloading point, if any.

6. <u>Accommodation at district headquarters:</u>

A comprehensive survey of the availability of adequate and suitable accommodation has been carried out by the D.P.I. He has, on the basis of this survey, reported that adequate and suitable accommodation is available and has been earmarked in all D.E.Os' offices for milk powder. Regarding other commodities, accommodation available is either inadequate or unsuitable in ten of the D.E.Os.' offices and they have been instructed to find separate or additional accommodation as the case may be. If it is decided to transport corn meal and rice which would be distributed only in urban areas directly to these urban areas, the pressure of accommodation at the district headquarters will be eased to that extent.

7. <u>Transport from District headquarters to ranges:</u>

It was found that more than 1/2 a ton of milk powder will have to be transported on the average to each range from the district headquarters and it would not be possible to do this in mofussil buses. It is therefore necessary that the transport from the educational district headquarters to the ranges should also be by lorries. The Southern Roadways Limited have intimated that out of 265 ranges in the State (including Kanyakumari but excluding the city), they have their delivery depots in 168 ranges. They have also agreed to cover a few more ranges which may not have delivery depots but may lie enroute to their depots. The D.P.I. has reported that the D.E.Os. will make arrangements with other local reliable lorry services in respect of the ranges not covered by Southern Roadways Limited which may be of the order of 90. He is being asked to make detailed

arrangements regarding these ranges and to finalise a district distribution plan for each educational district with an eye on efficiency and economy. The loading at district headquarters and unloading at ranges will be the responsibility of the transport companies.

8. Accommodation in range headquarters:

The officers of the Education Department have made a detailed survey of the accommodation available in range headquarters. It is reported that accommodation is either inadequate or unsuitable only in 32 ranges out of a total of 265 and arrangements have been made to find extra or alternative accommodation as the case may be. Wherever necessary, minor improvements and alterations have also been carried out to make the godown arrangements pucca at range headquarters.

9. Distribution to schools:

The Headmasters of elementary schools who are also the Secretaries of the Midday Meals Committees will go to the range headquarters on a specified date every month and receive their quotas from the Deputy Inspectors. The distribution will be done in a common meeting. The travelling allowance and daily allowance of the Headmasters and the cost of transport of the commodities from the range headquarters to the Midday Meal centres will be borne by the Midday Meals Committees from their own funds. The D.P.I. has been given the discretion to allot more than a month's quota to schools which may be located in comparatively inaccessible places. He does not anticipate any difficulty either in the transport of commodities from the range headquarters to the schools or in storage in different schools.

The D.P.I. has also arranged for training to be given to the Secretaries of the Midday Meal Centres regarding the re-constitution of the milk powder into milk. This will be done in the Teachers' Association meetings held in each range.

10. Public contribution: As decided at the Conference at Ootacamund on 14-5-61, the D.P.I. was informed that before the commodities are released, the availability of public contribution

at the rate of 4 naye paise per child per meal should be made sure of. At his meetings with the Deputy Inspectors, the D.P.I. has given instructions to them to undertake an intensive tour of every midday meal centre in their ranges in order to ensure that the centres are functioning satisfactorily and the required quantum of public contribution for the first quarter at the rate of Rs.2/- per child is collected either in cash or in kind. The cash contributions are also to be deposited in Postal savings bank accounts. This intensive tour of the Midday Meals Centres will be completed by the Deputy Inspectors by 10-8-61 and the final allocations to each range and each district will be settled on the basis of their reports. There is, however, no difficulty in arriving at an interim provisional allocation which will be subject to adjustment in subsequent months. The D.P.I. has pointed out that till now a certificate from the Chairmen of the Midday Meals Centres regarding public contribution was accepted at face value and the CARE offer has now given an impetus for the collection and proper accounting of the public contribution.

11. Supervision: The D.P.I. has agreed that though the entire distribution of the commodities would be solely under the Education Department, officers of some of the other departments could be authorised to carry out surprise inspections of midday meals centres and check the stock on hand with the registers. He has agreed that Tahsildars, Block Development Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers and Collectors may be authorised as Inspecting Officers in this regard, the principle being observed that the inspecting officer will be higher in rank to the officer of the Education Department whose office is inspected. It has also been decided that

any malpractice in any centre will be followed by the immediate stoppage of supply to that centre. It is also proposed to finalise a quick and workable procedure of punishments and penalties and to circularise it to all concerned.

The D.P.I. has also sent proposals for jeeps to be given to each D.E.O. at a cost of roughly Rs.4.50 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. one lakh (recurring) in order to tone up the supervision and to be of assistance in transporting commodities to some of the places. These proposals are being processed.

12. Staff: The D.P.I. had made comprehensive proposals for staff required at various levels and the bulk of the staff has also been sanctioned. The ministerial staff originally given to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme has been suitably strengthened. Staff has been sanctioned for the city godowns. One Upper Division clerk and one watchman have been sanctioned to each of the D.E.O's headquarters. Two field officers in the rank of D.E.Os. for each of the two Educational Divisions have been sanctioned. They will work as liaison between the Divisional Inspectors and the D.E.Os., the D.E.Os and the Special Officer and the Education Department and CARE. The D.P.I. had also requested the sanction of one lower division clerk to each Deputy Inspector at a cost of Rs. 3.16 lakhs (recurring). A less costly arrangement is being worked out. The D.P.I.'s remarks have also been obtained on having a Movements Officer in the City of sufficient stature and experience who can be of generall assistance to him in the matter of storage and transport of commodities, especially the bulkier commodities like rice which will necessarily have to move by rail.

13. Relations with CARE: The Director of CARE at Delhi had forwarded a draft agreement. The Government of India felt that the conditions stipulated by CARE could be put in the form of a letter from CARE to Government of India, who, in turn, will secure and forward our

concurrence to them. Accordingly, the concurrence of our Government to these conditions which were the same as the conditions incorporated in the agreement seen by M(F), was communicated to the Government of India on 21-7-61. Under these conditions, a contribution of Rs.5,41,500 has to be made by Government to CARE and this has been sanctioned on 21-7-61. The first instalment of this contribution amounting to Rs.1,80,500 has also been remitted to the account of CARE by the D.P.I.

The permanent staff of CARE who will be in charge of the programme in Madras will consist of an American Administrator (Mr.R.L. Scultz) and three Indian Field Representatives (Messrs.R.Srinivasan, D.Roy Chowdhury and T. DeSouza). All these persons have arrived and are in Madras now. At the initial stages the co-ordination is done by Mr.S.K.Banerjee of CARE who has been here for nearly two months; he has been of very great assistance to the Government and the D.P.I. in finalising the arrangements. During this time, Mr.Davies, Deputy Director of CARE, has also been here on two visits.

It is proposed to accommodate the field staff of CARE in the Red building in the D.P.I.'s office compound. Necessary repairs have been carried out to make it fit for their occupation. This will also locate the Special Officer for School Meals Programme and his staff as it is sufficiently spacious. The CARE representatives here are satisfied with the accommodation.

The CARE observers have also been going round to the districts and one of them attended the conference of Education officers at Coimbatore. The D.P.I. has circularised his officers to give all facilities to the observers from CARE. They have been sending their tour reports and observations which are co-ordinated with the arrangements made by the D.P.I.

14. <u>Conclusion:</u> Arrangements for the distribution of milk powder will be finalised once

(a) the agency of transport from District headquarters to ranges is settled in all cases (b) the allocations for each District range and school are settled; the D.P.I. has, however, been informed that wherever necessary he can adopt provisional figures for the first month subject to adjustment in later indents and (c) a schedule of monthly dates for the movements of milk powder and their distribution at various levels is worked out and made well-understood to every one concerned. It is hoped that these items will be finalised in the next 10 days and the distribution can begin from 1st September, 1961. It is better to commence the distribution only after the arrangements are more or less perfected even if that takes a few days more as we are not operating this programme on any emergency relief basis.

According to present information, the other commodities will start arriving from the end of September, 1961. It would not be difficult to complete the arrangements to this schedule if the headquarters staff of the D.P.I. is strengthened suitably.

(95) 185 (95)

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.2010 Education dated 18th August 1961.
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ABSTRACT.

Education-CARE Midday Meal Scheme-Executive assistants for the Special Officer-Appointed.

-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v

Read:-

From the Director of Public Instruction, No.1023 K3/61 dated 16-8-1961.

***

ORDER:

Government sanction the appointment of two Executive Assistants for the Special Officer for School Meals Scheme, in the cadre of Deputy Inspectors of Schools on the scale of Rs.140-5-180-10-250 plus the usual allowances including a conveyance allowance of Rs.25/- per mensem for the period upto 28-2-1962. The Executive Assistants should also assist to supervise the arrangements for distribution of CARE Commodities within the City.

2. The expenditure involved will be debited to the head "37. Education-General-S. Miscellaneous-F. Expenditure on CARE programme". Pending the vote of the Legislature, the expenditure will be initially met by the advance from the contingency fund already sanctioned for expenditure on the Scheme in G.O.No.943 Finance dated 29-7-1961.

3. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their U.O.No.92002-A/S1/61-1 dated 18-8-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant-General.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Finance Department.

Redesignation as Supdt in MMS: Ms 2696 Edn/15 12/76

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Conveyance allce contd

Superintendent.

TJ/18/8.

Ms 1610 Fin (Pay Cell) 12 12/79

(96) 187 (9/9)

ABSTRACT.

EDUCATION - Office of the Director of Public Instruction and District Educational Officers - Supply of station wagon and Jeeps - Ordered.

x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

Education and Public Health Department.

G.O.(Ms.)No.2033, Education, Dated 19th August,1961.
Read the following:--

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1023-K3/61, dated 15th July,1961 and 4th August,1961.

-:-

ORDER:-

Government sanction the supply of one Station Wagon for the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras and twenty seven jeeps with trailers for the District Educational Officers and two Jeeps without trailers for the two Field Officers appointed under the CARE programme.

2. Sanction is accorded for the employment of thirty driver-cum-mechanics on Rs.80-2-100 plus allowances for the transport sanctioned above.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to see that the several orders and instructions issued by Government regarding the maintenance of Jeeps and Government motor vehicles are scrupulously followed.

4. The expenditure involved will be debited to the relevant sub-heads under "37.Education - General S.Miscellaneous - f. expenditure on CARE Programme". Pending the vote of the Legislature the expenditure will be initially met by the advance from the contingency Fund already sanctioned for expenditure on the programme in G.O.No.943, Finance dated 29-7-1961.

5. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance department vide their U.O.No.90150(A)(cont)/61-1, dated 16-8-1961.

/BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR/

S.Guhan,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director ofPublic Instruction,Madras.6.
The Accountant General, Madras.
The Pay and Accounts Officer,Madras.
The Finance Department.
Copy to E.1 Section.

/true copy;forwarded;by order/

(97) 189 (97)

OFFICIAL TEXT

USIS
158 Mount Road,
Madras-2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 17, 1961

Finance Secy. will enjoy reading this

BRIEF ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH
ON ARRIVAL OF FIRST FOOD FOR PEACE SHIPMENT
MADRAS, AUGUST 17, 1961

- - -

certainly I did – much more than the 'Affluent Society' 24/8

Fin. Secy

24/8/61 DS EPA

Mr. Minister, Mr. Klein, My Friends:

I have great pleasure this morning in joining you to welcome this vessel and her stalwart crew and the rewarding cargo that they bring us. In the holds of the "Browind," and about to be unloaded, are 4,299,102 pounds of milk powder. This along with the additional milk, the rice, cornmeal and cooking oil that are yet to come will give five lakhs of children -- half a million by our system of enumeration -- a mid-day meal each day for the next ten months. This milk will, in fact, be used more widely. Some will go each month to each and every one of the 27,000 public and private schools in the state of Madras. A million, one hundred thousand children will have a share.

I must now confess to you a secret. I cite these figures not to impress or inform you, for the Madras mid-day meal programme is to you a proud but familiar story. I am concerned, however, that my own countrymen know the extent of this imaginative effort. Madrasi children, no less than American children, study best on a full stomach. And here as at home there is an occasional youngster, no intellectual by instinct, who considers absorption of

knowledge

knowledge a reasonable quid pro quo for absorption of food. There can be little question that a noon-day meal does more to insure school attendance than the most efficient attendance officers.

I came down to Madras today, partly because on my earlier trip I did not have time to go to Mahabalipuram. But I wanted also to express my President's strong personal interest, and my own strong personal interest in this programme. The milk we are here supplying is not greatly in surplus in the United States. On occasion, in recent years, it has been scarce. Then, when surplus supplies have been insufficient, we have had to go to the open market and buy stocks to ship to other countries for such purposes as this. This is a measure of how seriously we take this food for children.

Another of the important foods to be provided to the Madras schools is rice. For reasons that cannot be entirely clear to Americans, with our dietary whims, most Madrasis prefer rice to wheat. Last spring when I was in the United States I discovered that our Government had almost no rice left. Nor was any readily available for purchase. I explained to President Kennedy and to Mr. George McGovern, who serves him on these matters, the absolute importance of rice for the children of Madras. They authorised me to use physical violence, if required, to extract the necessary quantity from the Secretary of Agriculture. Happily, extreme measures proved unnecessary; the Secretary, a compassionate man, gave us every pound he had. It won't be quite enough but I hope you will find the new product we are sending to cover the short-fall -- it is called Bulgor wheat -- a very satisfactory substitute.

The

The meals made from this food go to the children free. In the last few weeks there has been much discussion of plans for free food. This I take to be evidence that our idea is spreading. I am glad. On the basis of your experience here, and likewise ours in the United States, we can safely assure our friends in the Soviet Union that they too are on the right track. As pioneers of the idea that there should be no price tag on a youngster's appetite we must warmly welcome all who follow in our path.

Day before yesterday we had a ceremony in New Delhi to sign agreements for United States loans for three new power plants. These plants are a very good thing and much needed -- electricity seems, indeed, to be the one boon of modern industrial civilisation about which no one has any reservations. These new plants, when they are built, will be physical and tangible. People will see them and touch them and say there has been progress. The results of this school feeding programme will be less easy to see. But they will not be less important. It is good that we have light in our lamps. It is even better that we have light in our children's eyes. I hope that those who look at the power plants and transmission lines of the Five Year Plans will also spare a glance for children who are better fed and better read as the result of the progressive vision of the people of Madras.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
G.O.Ms.No.2064 Education dated 24th August 1961.

193 100

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ABSTRACT.

CARE Programme-Transport of Commodities from Range headquarters to Midday meal centres-Orders issued.

-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-v-

Read:-.

From the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, D.O.No.65 SM/61 dated 21-8-1961.

***

ORDER:

Government approve of the following proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the transport of CARE Commodities from the range headquarters to the midday meal centres:

(i) that on a specified date or dates every month, the headmasters of schools who are also ex-officio secretaries of midday meal centres should go to the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned and obtain supply of CARE Commodities required for their respective centres. The headmaster should arrange for the transport of the Commodities from the range headquarters to the meals centre. His absence from school will be treated as duty.

(ii) that headmasters be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance at the following rates:

(a) Actual cost of transport of the Commodities from the range headquarters to the midday meal centres by any suitable mode of transport.

(b) Daily allowance at Re.1/- per day if the midday meal centre is within a radius of five miles from the range headquarters and at Rs.2 if it exceeds five miles.

(c) Actual bus fare or a single railway fare by III class from the midday meal centre to the range headquarters and back.

(iii) that the expenditure under (ii) above should be borne from the funds of the midday meal committee concerned.

(iv) that if, for any reason, the ~~Secretary~~ Secretary (headmaster) is not able to go and obtain supply of the Commodities, an assistant in the school, duly authorised by him in this behalf, shall perform all duties entrusted to the Secretary and be remunerated therefor as in (ii) above.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.

P.T.O.

To

The Accountant-General.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
The Special Officers of District Boards.
The Commissioners of Municipal Councils through Collectors.
The Commissioners of Panchayat Union Councils through Chairmen.
Copy to CARE Office in Madras.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

TJ/26/8.

Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.2102 Education dated 29th August 1961.
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ABSTRACT.

Education-Midday meal scheme and CARE Commodities-Extended to the Transferred Areas and to non-fee levying aided schools in the City.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

G.O.No.1850 Education dated 8-11-1957.
From the Director of Public Instruction, No.46-PD4/61 dated 1-8-1961.
***

ORDER:

Government approve of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction that the scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools sanctioned in G.O.No.1850 Education dated 8-11-1957, and the CARE programme aid may be extended to the Transferred Areas (Kanyakumari District and the Shenkottah Taluk in the Tirunelveli District) and to the non-fee levying aided elementary schools in the Madras City. In respect of the transferred areas, option will be given to the local Committees either to come over to the Madras midday meal scheme with public contribution and accept the CARE Commodities or retain the existing noon-feeding scheme and forego/ the CARE commodities.

2. The following amendments are issued to the scheme sanctioned in G.O.No.1850 Education dated 8-11-1957.

(i) The words "except the City of Madras" occurring in rule 9 in Appendix I of the G.O., shall be deleted and the following proviso shall be inserted under the rule viz.

"Provided that, in the City of Madras, the scheme shall apply to poor pupils reading in non-fee levying aided elementary schools".

(ii) The following proviso shall be inserted under rule 15 in Appendix I of the G.O., viz.

"Provided that the Director of Public Instruction may extend the scheme to such elementary schools in the transferred areas as may be selected by him from time to time subject to the condition that grants under the scheme shall not be sanctioned on behalf of any pupils to whom midday meals are provided wholly at the cost of Government under any other scheme".

3. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance - vide their U.O.No.89680/EA/61-1 dated 19-8-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant-General.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Finance Department.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

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Education and Public Health Department.
G.O.Ms.No.2103 Education dated 29th August 1961.
***

ABSTRACT.

Education-CARE programme-Supply of Station wagon and jeeps for the Education Department-Director of Public Instruction authorised to place indent.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

Read:-

G.O.Ms.No.2033 Education dated 19-8-1961.
From the Director of Public Instruction, No.1674 K1/61 dated 26-8-1961.
***

The Director of Public Instruction is authorised to place an order with Messrs. T.V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons (Private) Limited, Madurai for the supply of one station wagon and 27 jeeps with trailers and 2 jeeps without trailers, sanctioned in the G.O. read above.

2. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in having already placed the order in anticipation of Government orders is approved.

3. Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs.4,94,000 (Rupees four lakhs and ninety four thousand only) for this purpose.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide their U.O.No.96445/Cont/61-1 dated 28-8-1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR).

S. GUHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant-General.
The Pay and Accounts Officer.
The Finance Department.

True copy/Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

29/8.

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May be filed

Abstract.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SERVICE - Posts of Field Officers in the cadre of District Educational Officers - Ad hoc Rule - Issued.

-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-V-

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

201

G.O.(Ms)No.2447 Education. Dated 16th October 1961.

Read:-

G.O.(Ms)No.1805 Education dated 21-7-61.
G.O.(Ms)No.2057 Education dated 24-8-61.

21 OCT 1961

101541

...

Order:

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rule:-

The rule hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 21st July 1961.

RULE

The temporary posts of 'Field Officers' in the cadre of District Educational Officers, sanctioned in G.O.(Ms)No.1805 Education dated the 21st July 1961 shall constitute temporary additions to class II category 3 (District Educational Officers) in the Madras Educational Service

2. The above orders are issued in supersession of the orders issued in para 1 of G.O.No.2057 Education dated the 24th August 1961.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S.Guhan,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6.
The Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras-2.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Controller of Stationery and Printing (for publication as a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette)
The Public (Civil Lists) Department.
The Public(Services) Department - (2 copies)
Copy to E.6 (E & P.H. Department)

TRUE COPY :: FORWARDED :: BY ORDER.

SUPERINTENDENT.

VP.19.X.

1,002—31-8-61.

MADRAS SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME

CARE AID

INSTRUCTIONS

Please remember that we, the officers and teachers and people of Madras State, are not the only persons concerned in the Programme. Being the first programme of this kind in India other States in India and even Nations abroad are likely to keenly watch the working of this programme in our State. So read the following instructions carefully and observe them scrupulously.

To Inspecting Officers

I. CARE-STORE.

1. You are personally responsible for accounting for the security and preservation of the CARE commodities supplied to you periodically.

2. You should ensure that the CARE store-room is secure, damp-proof, rat-proof and is leak-proof.

3. Keep the keys of the Store-room always in your *personal* custody. Do not entrust it to any one else.

4. You should not only lock the store but also keep the lock sealed. You do this by wrapping the lock with a piece of cloth and sealing it with your official seal. This official seal should also be kept safe in your personal custody. Examine the seal every time before opening the lock and make sure that the seal is intact.

5. Do not dump supplies pell mell but stack them in neat formations in multiples of hundreds or in smaller units so that they can be easily counted and checked.

6. Allow sufficient gang-way for movement between one stack and another.

II. TO WHOM AND HOW MUCH.

1. Milk-powder and vegetable oil are for all Midday Meal Centres—Rural and urban. Rice and cornmeal are for urban centres only, i.e., municipalities and panchayats with a population of 5,000 and above.

Remember that CARE commodities can be issued only to functioning Midday Meal Centres that satisfy the following conditions :—

(i) They must have a bank account either with the postal savings bank or co-operative bank or any other reliable bank.

(ii) At least three months' local contributions should have been collected in cash or kind or both.

(iii) All local contributions in cash and Government grant should be deposited into that account and withdrawn as and when necessary.

(iv) Such local contributions should have been verified and certified by the Inspecting Officer personally.

2. CARE commodities can be issued for as many children as are fixed by the Midday Meal Centres and approved by the District Educational Officer, provided the quarterly contributions on their behalf have been fully realised and the cash portion deposited into the bank.

3. The commodities should be issued at the following scale :—

(i) One packet (4½ lb.) of milk-powder per month for every nine pupils and multiples thereof.

(ii) One tin (3 lb.) of oil per month for every 12 pupils fed and multiples thereof.

(iii) One bag (100 lb.) of rice per month for every 20 pupils fed and multiples thereof.

(iv) One packet (3 lb.) of cornmeal per month for every four pupils fed and multiples thereof.

Fractions of packet of milk-powder, tin of oil, bag of rice and packet of cornmeal will be omitted in calculation.

Illustration.

Milk powder.—

For 9 children fed one packet.
For 12 children fed only one packet and not 1⅓ packets.
Upto 17 children fed only one packet.
For 18 children fed two packets.
For 25 children fed only two packets and not 2⅓ packets.
For 18 to 26 children fed only two packets.

Rice.—

If the number of children fed is less than 20 no supply of rice.
For 20 children fed one bag.
For 30 children fed only one bag and not 1½ bags.
For 20 to 39 children fed only one bag.
For 40 children fed two bags.
For 40 to 59 children fed only two bags.

And so on.

4. The quantity of supplies can be increased in subsequent months in proportion to the approved increase in the number of children fed provided the condition regarding local contribution is satisfied.

5. If an increase in the number fed is approved an increase in the quantity of supplies may become necessary. The Deputy Inspector of Schools should send a revised indent to the District Educational Officer. The District Educational Officer should send a revised consolidated indent to the Special Officer, School Meals by name. The extra supplies may reach them only in the next calendar month.

III. How to use the commodities.

1. Milk-powder is for making milk or curd as the case may be. Vegetable oil is for cooking. Use this for frying condiments for sambar rice, lemon rice, tamarind rice, curd rice, uppuma and any vegetable curries supplied. Rice is for making sambar rice and or lemon rice and or tamarind rice or curd rice. Cornmeal is for making "Uppuma".

Urban areas.

Midday Meal Centres in urban areas will supply food as follows :—

1 Cornmeal uppuma	3 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
2 Rice food—	
(a) Curd rice	9 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
(b) Sambar rice and or lemon rice and or tamarind rice.	8 days in a month of 20 feeding days.

Use milk-powder to make and supply milk—not curd—on 3 'uppuma' days in the month. Use milk-powder to make curd rice on 9 days in the month.

Rural areas.

1 Curd rice	12 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
2 Sambar rice and or lemon rice and or tamarind rice.	8 days in a month of 20 feeding days.

IV. How to make curd out of milk-powder.

Take milk powder by weight at the rate of 1 lb. for every 24 children. If facilities for weighing are not readily available take it in measure. Take at the rate of one ollock of milk powder for every eight children. Fill the ollock loosely. Never never press it. After filling level it with a piece of card. Take 6 times its volume of pure cold water. Put the powder into a dryvessel of sufficient size. Add water just enough to make it into a paste (not all the water) without any lumps. Go on adding water gradually. Keep stirring the milk paste till you have added the entire quantity of water required. Now warm the milk. Do not make it hot and never boil it. While it is still warm, add butter milk. Keep it covered and secure.

Enter in the Stock and Issue Register the daily issues in terms of ollocks at the end of the month total the daily issues in terms of ollocks and divide by 3¼ or 13/4 to convert into pounds. Enter this in the Stock and Issue Register and in the Returns to be furnished.

V. Inspection.

1. Pay regular visits of inspection week after week to as many school meal centres as possible. Do not confine such visits to schools on the main roads only. It is the remote school that may need your attention most. This is the only way to ensure that everything will go on all right all the time.

2. Always carry with you a sufficient number of the printed Inspection Reports which will be supplied to you.

3. As and when you visit a Store or a Midday Meal Centre fill in the Inspection Report and post it on the date of inspection itself.

Any variation between the number of pupils approved and the number actually fed should be noted against item 7 " Remarks " of the Inspection Report.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools will post a report to the District Educational Officer concerned and a copy of it to the Special Officer for School Meals Scheme. The District Educational Officer and other officers will post the report to the Special Officer for School Meals Scheme only.

4. Deal promptly and firmly with cases of loss and abuse.

5. Depend on your powers of persuasion, rather than on your authority to order, to secure local contribution and co-operation.

VI. Movement of Commodities and Maintenance of Records.

(i) District Level.

1. The commodities will be transported from the Central Godowns at Madras to District Stores by the Southern Roadways lorries.

2. The Special Officer will notify to you (the District Educational Officer) every month the quantities of commodities and the dates of despatch from Madras and the probable date and time of arrival.

3. The lorry driver will carry with him a waybill (in three copies, duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate) indicating the commodities and quantities despatched from the Central Godown.

4. Be present personally to receive the supplies on arrival at your office. Do not delay the lorries even for a minute as any such delay will upset their time schedule.

5. On receipt of the commodities make sure that the number of cartons, tins or bags delivered tally with the number noted in the waybill.

6. Sign all the three copies of the waybill in token of receipt of the commodities, after you have tallied them.

Retain your copy and return the other two to the driver.

7. Stock and Issue Registers have been supplied to you.

Allot separate pages for each of the commodities—milk powder, vegetable oil, rice and cornmeal in this order.

Allow for each commodity 50 consecutive pages in the register and note the number of pages so allotted for each of the commodities on the inner wrapper. This will serve as an index.

8. Enter the receipts in the register immediately on receipt of the commodities from the Central Godown.

9. Tally them with the waybill and attest the entries.

Such tallying of accounts should be done at the end of each day's transaction.

Do not postpone it to the next day, as " to-morrow " may bring in unexpected emergencies.

10. Prepare a monthly distribution statement of commodities rangewise.

Exhibit this prominently in a locked notice board covered by glass or wire net.

11. Make sure to bring this statement up to date when increase in the quantity for any range is notified to you by the Special Officer.

In your turn notify the increase to the Deputy Inspectors with details of the Meals Centres for which increase is authorised.

12. Be always present at the time of issue.

Do not leave till it is completed.

13. Notify to the Deputy Inspectors every month the quantities of commodities and the dates of despatch to their offices.

Send two copies of such notification to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

14. Sort out the commodities into the required lots for issue to each Deputy Inspector before the lorries arrive for transporting them to the Deputy Inspectors.

15. Enter in the register in the appropriate place, the quantities to be issued for each range each month.

16. The Southern Roadways Agent will make out a waybill in quadruplicate. Check the figures in the waybill with the entries in the register and with the lots sorted out for issue.

Sign all the five copies of the waybills.

See that the correct lot is handed over to the lorry.

17. Do not delay the lorry even for a minute on any account, as such delays will upset their time schedule.

18. To Deputy Inspector's offices not covered by Southern Roadways lorries send the commodities by jeep.

19. Printed waybill books will be supplied to you.

Prepare the waybill for each Deputy Inspector in triplicate.

Retain the original and send the duplicate and the triplicate to the Deputy Inspector through the jeep driver.

20. Make sure that necessary entries have been correctly made in the Stock and Issue Register and the waybills before the commodities leave your office.

21. Do not issue commodities in damaged condition.

Put them away separately.

Do not destroy them or othrewise dispose of them, but produce them, as they are, to your immediate superior.

Only the Special Officer for School Meals Programme has to order in writing the nature of disposal.

22. Guide your staff frequently and constructively in the maintenance of accounts and registers.

Scrutinise the registers and accounts carefully at the end of every day's transaction and initial them in token of your having been satisfied with their correctness.

Do this not as a matter of formality but as one of personal responsibility.

There is no use finding fault after things have gone wrong.

(ii) *Range Level.*

1. The CARE commodities will be supplied to you by your District Educational Officer.

If your headquarters is touched by Southern Roadways Lorry Service you will get the quota delivered at your office by their lorries.

If not, the District Educational Officer will arange to send it to your office by jeep.

2. You will receive advance intimation (despatch advice) from the District Educational Officer regarding the date of delivery of the commodities, the quantity and means of transport.

Be present personally to receive supplies on arrival at your office.

Do not make the lorry or jeep wait even for a minute as any delay will upset their time schedule.

3. The Southern Roadways lorry driver will bring with him a waybill in three copies (duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate).

Make sure that the number of cartoons, tins or bags delivered tally with the number noted in the way bill sent through the lorry driver.

Sign all the three copies of the waybill in token of receipt of the commodities after they are tallied.

Retain your copy and return the other two to the driver.

4. The jeep driver will bring with him a waybill in two copies (duplicate and triplicate).

Make sure that the number of cartons, tins or bags delivered tally with the number noted in the waybill sent through the jeep driver.

Sign both the copies in token of receipt of the commodities after they are tallied.

Retain one and return the other to the driver.

5. Stock and Issue Registers have been supplied to you.

Allot separate pages for each commodity—milk powder, vegetable oil, rice and cornmeal in this order.

Allow for each commodity 10 consecutive pages in the register and note the number of pages so allotted for each of the commodities on the inner wrapper. This will serve as an index like this :

INDEX.

Serial number.	*Commodities.*	*Pages.*
1	Milk power	1—10
2	Vegetable oil	11—20
3	Rice	21—30
4	Cornmeal	31—40

6. Enter the receipts in the Stock and Issue Register immediately on receipt of the commodities from the District Educational Officer.

Tally them with the waybill and attest the entries in the Register.

Do this positively at the end of each day's transaction.

Do not postpone it to the next day, as "to-morrow" may bring in unexpected emergencies.

7. Prepare a monthly Distribution Statement of commodities for each Midday Meals Centre.

Exhibit it prominently in a locked notice board covered by glass or wire net.

8. Make sure to bring this statement up to date when increase in quantity is notified by the District Educational Officer.

In your turn intimate the centre concerned of the increase.

9. Notify the Secretaries the dates of distribution to the Midday Meals Centres well in advance.

10. The Headmasters who are the Secretaries of the Midday Meals Centres will come to your office on the dates notified by you.

They will collect their quota from you.

11. The quotas should be in terms of whole packets, tins or bags and not in fractions.

Do not open any packet, tin or bag.

12. Open the cartons in the presence of the Headmasters.

13. Maintain a detailed Distribution Register showing the quantities of commodities distributed to each Midday Meals Centre.

A specimen form of the register will be sent to you separately.

14. Obtain the signature of the Headmaster in that register acknowledging receipt of the commodities.

15. Make sure that necessary entries have been correctly made in this Distribution Register and the Headmasters have signed it before they take their quotas away.

16. Issue first to Headmasters who have to go a long distance.

17. Complete your distribution in a single day if possible.

Never take more than two days.

Be always present personally at the time of distribution till it is completed.

18. After the distribution for the day is over, work out the totals of the issue of each commodity.

Enter it in the Stock and Issue Register and strike the balance.

19. Do not issue commodities in damaged condition.

Put them away separately.

Do not destroy them or otherwise dispose of them. But show it to your superior when he visits your headquarters next.

Only the Special Officer for School Meals Programme has to order in writing, the nature of disposal.

20. Guide your staff frequently and constructively in the maintenance of accounts and registers.

Scrutinise the registers and accounts carefully at the end of every day's transaction and initial them in token of your having been satisfied with their correctness.

Do this not as a matter of formality but as one of personal responsibility.

There is no use finding fault after things have gone wrong.

VII. Forms.

1. Fill in the forms carefully and correctly.

Be prompt in submitting the forms to the officers concerned as per instructions given below.

The forms will be sent to you separately.

(i) *District Educational Officer.*

2. The following returns have been prescribed for you :—

(*a*) Form II—Acknowledgment of Supplies.

(*b*) Form V—Receipt and Issue Report.

(*c*) Form IX—Consolidated District Report.

(*d*) Form X—Removal from Inventory of supplies lost or found unfit for consumption.

3. Immediately on receipt of the supplies fill in Form II (the Acknowledgment Form).

Prepare three copies, keep one copy for your file, and despatch two to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

4. Prepare in triplicate the monthly Receipt and Issue Report (Form V).

Send two copies to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme so as to reach him before the end of the month.

Refer to your Stock and Issue Register for figures for items 3, 4 and 6 (*a*).

Consolidate the figures given by the Deputy Inspectors in their Acknowledgment Forms (Form III) and fill in items 6 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Form V.

5. Prepare in triplicate the Consolidated District Report based on the consolidated Range Report (Form VIII) received from the Deputy Inspectors.

Send two copies to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme before the 10th of every month.

6. As already instructed in section VI (i) (21) do not destroy or otherwise dispose of damaged commodities. Furnish particulars of them in Form X every month to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

(ii) *Deputy Inspector of Schools.*

7. The following returns have been prescribed for you :—

(*a*) Form III—Aknowledgment of Supplies.

(*b*) Form VI—Receipt and Distribution Report.

(*c*) Form VIII—Consolidated Range Report.

(*d*) Form X—Removal from Inventory of supplies lost or found unfit for consumption.

8. On receipt of the commodities from the District Educational Officer fill in Form III (Aknowledgment Form).

Prepare four copies. Keep one for your file, send one to the District Educational Officer, and two to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme on the same day on which supplies are received.

9. Prepare in duplicate the Monthly Receipt and Distribution Report (Form VI).

Keep one copy for your file and send the other to the District Educational Officer before the 10th of the month succeeding the month to which the supplies relate.

Refer to your Stock and Issue Register for figures relating to items 5, 6 and 8 (*a*).

Consolidate the figures given by the Midday Meal Centres in their Acknowledgment forms (Form IV) and fill in items 8 (*b*) and 8 (*c*).

10. Prepare a Consolidated Range Report (Form VIII) on the basis of the figures in the Monthly Reports (Form VII) received by you from the Midday Meals Centres.

Prepare this in quadruplicate.

Keep one copy for your file. Send one copy to the District Education Officer and two to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

11. As already instructed do not destroy or otherwise dispose of damaged commodities.

Furnish particulars of them in Form X every month to your District Educational Officer and the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

VIII. To the Headmasters (Secretaries of Midday Meals Committees).

1. Please realise that the Midday Meal Programme is as essential a school amenity as teaching aids.

2. You will go to the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools to collect the CARE commodities every month. Your absence on this work will be treated as duty.

You will be paid travelling expenses at the following rates for this purpose :—

(*a*) If your midday meal centre is not more than 5 miles away from the range headquarters, actual bus fare and or a single railway fare by III class to and fro plus Re. 1.

(*b*) If your midday meal centre is beyond five miles from the range headquarters, actual bus fare and or a single railway fare by III class to and fro plus Rs. 2.

This expenditure will be met from the funds of the Midday Meals Committee.

3. The Deputy Inspector will inform you in advance of the date on which he will issue the commodities to you from his office.

4. See that you collect them on the date notified.

5. Sign in the register kept by the Deputy Inspector, in acknowledgment of receipt of these commodities.

6. Arrange to transport them to your centre safely the same day.

Adopt the most suitable form of transport.

Let the Midday Meals Committee decide what the most suitable form of transport is for each centre.

7. The transport charges will also be paid from the funds of the Midday Meals Committee.

If a separate vehicle is engaged for transport and you can travel in it without extra charge do not claim bus and or railway fare for the journey.

8. As soon as you reach your centre, enter the receipt of the CARE commodities in your Stock and Issue Register.

Allot separate pages for CARE commodities.

Do not mix up the entries regarding CARE commodities with other entries.

9. Fill in the Acknowledgment Form (Form IV) immediately on the same day.

10. Take good care to preserve the commodities in boxes, tins, etc.

11. Be careful to use just the right quantity allowed.

The right quantity is as follows :—

Milk-powder.—Use at the rate of 2/3 oz. for every child every day, e.g., ½ lb. for 12 children for a day.

Vegetable oil.—The quantity of oil used will depend on the kind of meal prepared Uppuma, e.g., will need more oil than curd rice. So, the scale of consumption cannot be fixed per day. It has to be fixed on a monthly basis. Use at the rate of ¼ lb. per child per month.

Rice.—Use at the rate of one Madras measure (about 3½ lb.) for 12 children a day.

Cornmeal.—¼ lb. per child or 3 lb. for every 12 children a day.

12. Milk powder, vegetable oil, rice and ~~cooking oil~~ Cornmeal are the commodities supplied by CARE.

Milk powder and vegetable oil are for all Midday Meals Centres—Rural and Urban. Rice and cornmeal are for urban centres only, i.e., Municipalities and Panchayats with a population of 5,000 and over.

13. Milk powder is for making milk or curd as the case may be.

Vegetable oil is for cooking. Use this for frying condiments for sambar rice, lemon rice, tamarind rice, curd ~~rice, uppuma and~~ any vegetable curries supplied.

Rice is for making sambar rice and/or lemon rice and or/tamarind rice or curd rice.

Cornmeal is for making " Uppuma ".

14. *Urban Areas*—.

Midday Meal Centres in urban areas will supply food as follows :—

(1) Cornmeal Uppuma	3 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
(2) Rice food—	
(a) Curd Rice	9 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
(b) Sambar rice and/or lemon rice and/or tamarind rice.	8 days in a month of 20 feeding days.

Use milk powder to make and supply milk,—not curd—on the 3 ' Uppuma ' days in the month.

Use milk powder to make curd rice on 9 days in the month.

15. *Rural Areas*—

(1) Curd rice	12 days in a month of 20 feeding days.
(2) Sambar rice and/or lemon rice and/or tamarind rice.	8 days in a month of 20 feeding days.

16. Each of the CARE commodities supplied to you may not suffice for the number of days specified above.

Use them for as many days as they will be sufficient but only according to the scale given above.

For the remaining days, serve meals prepared with the food materials collected locally, bought from cash contributions.

17. *How to make curd out of milk powder—*

Take milk powder by weight at the rate of 1 lb. for every 24 children. If facilities for weighing are not readily available take it in measures. Take at the rate of one ollock of milk powder for every eight children. Fill the ollock loosely. Never never press it. After filling level it with a piece of card. Take 6 times its volume of pure cold water. Put the powder into a dry vessel of sufficient size. Add water just enough to make it into a paste (not all the water) without any lumps. Go on adding water gradually. Keep stirring the milk paste till you have added the entire quantity of water required. Now warm the milk. Do not make it hot and never boil it. While it is still warm, add butter milk. Keep it covered and secure.

Enter in the Stock and Issue Register the daily issues in terms of ollocks. At the end of the month total the daily issues in terms of ollocks and divide by $3\frac{1}{4}$ or 13/4 to convert into pounds. Enter this in the Stock and Issue Register and in the Returns to be furnished.

18. Write your accounts then and there every day after each issue of commodities.

19. Mark the midday meals attendance before serving meals.

In the midday meals attendance register itself, keep a reserve list of poor pupils at the bottom of the main list.

The size of this reserve list will depend on the size of the main list and the average absence in your school.

20 Keep your registers up-to-date by making entries as and when there is any transaction.

21. Fill in the Returns prescribed carefully and submit them promptly by the due dates.

The following returns have been prescribed for you :—

(i) Acknowledgment Form (Form IV).

(ii) Monthly School Report Form (Form VII).

22. Fill in the Acknowledgment Form (Form IV) in duplicate immediately on reaching your centre with the CARE commodities.

Send one copy to the Deputy Inspector of Schools on the same day.

23. Prepare carefully the Monthly School Report Form (Form VII) in duplicate.

Keep one copy for your centre and send one copy to the Deputy Inspector of Schools. on the first of every month.

24. Do not use commodities in damaged condition.

Put them away separately.

Do not destroy them or otherwise dispose of them.

Show them as they are to the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Furnish particulars of them in Form X to the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Do not dispose of them without the orders of the Special Officer for School Meals Programme.

25. Keep the Midday Meals Committee informed formally as often as possible and informally at frequent intervals.

N. D. SUNDARAVADIVELU,
Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Restricted to Non CK areas

us 2616 Edn/ 27-11-81

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT.

Establishment - CARE School Meal Programme - Office of Deputy Inspector of Schools - Sanction of Special Pay to staff - Orders - Passed.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X

G.O.Ms.No.2524, Education Dated:the 27th October, 1961.

Read the following:--

From the Director of Public Instruction, Letter No. 1023-K3/61 dated 26-7-1961.

The Director of Public Instruction in his letter cited has suggested that every member of the staff of the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be given a special allowance at the following rates for attending to the additional work relating to the CARE Midday Meal Programme in schools.

permanently in G.O.Ms 2250 Edn /10-10-77

For every clerk -- Rs.15/- p.m.
For every attender Rs.10/- p.m.
For every peon .. Rs. 5/- p.m.

2. The Government consider that it is not correct in principle to sanction special pay to all members of the staff in an office because there is some addition to the normal work that additional staff should be employed only if there is enough work for such staff and that if there is not enough work for one person, the work should necessarily be entrusted to one of the existing members of the staff. The Government accordingly sanction the employment upto 28-2-62 of one Lower Division Clerk on the usual scale of pay and allowances for each range office of Deputy Inspector of Schools having more than eighty midday meal centres under the control of the Director of Public Instruction which are actually functioning. In respect of the ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools having eighty or less number of centres, the Government sanction the payment of a special pay of Rs.10 p.m. to one of the existing Lower Division clerks, in the office of the Deputy Inspector who is entrusted with the additional work.

3. The expenditure should be debited to the head " 37 Education - General - S. Miscellaneous - F. Expenditure on CARE programme - Pay of Establishments/Allowances."

4. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department - vide thier U.O.No.118418-Alls/II-61-1 dt. 26-10-61.

(By order of the Governor)

S. GUHAN,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Public Instruction (2 copies)
The Accountant-General, Madras.18.
The Finance Department.

True copy : Forwarded :: By order

Superintendent.

krv.27.10.

Copy of letter No.122-SM/61 dt. 5-10-61 of the Direc r o. Public Instruction, Madras-5.

Sub.:- CARE Programme - Accounting of transactions.

Ref.:- D.O.No. 86228-E6/61-1 dated 20-9-61 of the Deputy Secretary to Government, Education Public Health Department addressed to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Training) Madras.

With reference to the D.O. cited, I furnish comprehensive material for replying to the Accountant-Ge Madras.

1. Under the CARE Programme 31 million pound food articles (Milk Powder 6-25 million pounds, Cooking 3 million pounds, Corn-meal 3 million pounds and Rice 1 million pounds) are proposed to be distributed to the s meal centres through the Dis t Educational Officers Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Milk powder and cooking will be supplied in addition to centres in Municipaliti and big villages with a population of 5000 and above. such of the centres as come under the Madras Midday Mea Scheme are eligible for supply of the CARE commodities. At present, 9,12,431 pupils in 21,773 centres get the b of the supply of milk powder and cooking oil. 1,83,984 in 3,201 centres in urban areas get in addition, the be of the supply of rice and cornmeal. The quantum of sup per month per child is given below:

1. Milk Powder	..	¾ lb.)	for a
2. Vegetable oil	..	¼ lb.)	
3. Rice	..	5 lbs.)	Municip centres population & above.
4. Cornmeal	..	¾ lb.)	

2. The CARE commodities will, on receipt at th Madras harbour, be cleared and stacked at the Central godo in Madras (now at Gopalapuram, Royapuram and Chintadripet). M/s A.M. Ahmed & Co., Clearing Agents who have been handlin CARE gift articles for the Regional Director of Food, Madr have been entrusted with the clearing of the CARE commod from Madras Harbour and transporting them to the city godow and stacking them there. According to the agreement execut by them they are responsible for the safe delivery of the commodities at the city godowns.

3. Steps have been taken to see that the central godowns at Madras are secure, damp-proof, rat-proof and leak-proof, so that the CARE commodities can be properly and safely stacked in the godowns.

4. At present one Store-Keeper has been appointed to maintain the stock and issue of the CARE commodities in the Central godowns at Madras in the scale of pay of Rs. 150-5-200 He has two Accounts clerks to assist him. The Store-keeper has paid a cash security of Rs.2,000/-

5. The commodities are stacked in the godowns only in the presence of the Special Officer for School Meals Program Every time a lorry or truck moving the commodities from the harbour is unloaded at the city godowns, the Number of packages is tallied first and then stacked in the godowns. Immediately entries are made in the Stock and Issue Register by the Store-Keeper.

2.

6. In this connection, it may be stated t[illegible] the first consignment of milk powder to the tune of 4.3 m[illegible]on pounds was received in Madras in August, 1961 and was [illegible]cked in the Central Godowns at Gopalapuram, Royapuram and [illegible]tadri pet, in the immediate presence of the Special Officer [illegible] School Meals Programme. As this large consignment had to be [illegible]ed from the harbour and stacked in the city godowns within abo[illegible] week time the Special Officer for School Meals programme w[illegible] assisted by the District Educational Officers, Madras [illegible]h, Madras South and Chingleput and a few School [illegible]ssistant[illegible]d Deput. Inspectors of Schools in watching the unloading [illegible] stacking operations.

7. The godowns are locked and sealed every [illegible] as soon as the stacking is over. The seal is in the safe [illegible]ody of the Special Officer for school meals programme. Sur[illegible]e visits are paid to the godowns periodically by the Spec[illegible] Officer and his two Executive Assistants to see if the [illegible] are intact, [illegible]s are securely fa[illegible] and if the w[illegible]he godowns can [illegible] only by the Store-keeper and [illegible]at too only in the [illegible] of the Special [illegible]fficer.

8. [illegible]he Midday Mea[illegible] are supplied the[illegible] monthly requi[illegible]ents through [illegible]ict Educational O[illegible] month and Deputy In[illegible]ectors. The qu[illegible]es required for eve[illegible]he are ascertai[illegible] from the ins[illegible]ng officers in advance[illegible]cers monthly supp[illegible] are sent [illegible]e District Educational O[illegible]n through the [illegible]ies of the Southern Roadways, who have [illegible]e. approved by [illegible]r ment[illegible] transport agents for this pur[illegible]ns to A time schedule of m[illegible]ent of lorries from the city go[illegible]ficers the districts is d[illegible]n up and the District Educational [illegible] time are informed in [illegible]ance of the quantity despatched and [illegible]in and the date [illegible]rrival of the lorry so that they can r[illegible] in their o[illegible]es to receive the commodities. The Distr[illegible]he Educational officers are held personally responsible f[illegible] the safe custody of the commodities and proper distribution [illegible]ies In Deputy Inspectors of schools. The Southern Roadways [illegible] take delivery of the commodities at the city godowns. T[illegible]e dities are handed over to the drivers of the lorries in [illegible]entere presence of the Special Officer. The quantity issued i[illegible]e- in the Stock and Issue Register then and there by the S[illegible]is keeper. The Assistant Manager of the Southern Roadwa[illegible] also present at the godowns acknowledges receipt of t[illegible] dities in the Stock and Issue Register against each e[illegible]

9. The District Educational Officers hav[illegible] apart suitable rooms in their offices for storing the [illegible] modities. Similarly the Deputy Inspectors of School[illegible] set apart a suitable room in their offices for storing [illegible] each CARE commodites. There was already one watchman [illegible]onal of the District Educational Officers offices. One add[illegible]ound watchman has been appointed under the CARE programme. [illegible]ficer the clock watch is arranged by the District Educational [illegible]n. utilising the services of the peons and these two watc[illegible]

10. As the quantity supplied to each of the [illegible]puty Inspectors is comparatively small and as the commoditie[illegible] will not remain in the Deputy Inspectors' offices long, no w[illegible]ch- man has been appointed in the Deputy Inspectors' office[illegible] The peon of the Deputy Inspector's office will keep wat[illegible] whe the commodities are there.

11. Instructions have been issued to the Ins[illegible]ti Officer, to lock the store-room and seal it and keep the[illegible]ey and seal in their safe custody. The room should be ope[illegible] only b[illegible]hem and any issues made should be done only by [illegible] [illegible]esponsible for any loss or dam[illegible]

while the commodites are in their custody.

12. When the CARE commodities are delivered to the District Educational Officer's office by the Southern Roadways lorries the District Educational Officer should be personally present in the office to receive them and stack them in the Store Room reserved for the purpose. The receipts should be entered in the Stock and Issue Register supplied to him. The District Educational Officer should also acknowledge immediately in the form prescribed (Form II) the receipt of the commodities to the Special Officer for Schools Meals Programme. The Special Officer will check whether the quantity indicated in the acknowledgement agrees with that noted in the Stock and Issue Register maintained in the city godowns. If there is any shortage in the quantity received by the District Educational Officer steps will be taken to recover the cost of the quantity lost from the prson responsible for the loss.

13. All the District Educational Officers have been supplied with Jeeps with trailers. The commodities are sent by the District Educational Officers through Southern Roadways lorries to such of the Deputy Inspectors' offices as are served by them and through jeeps to other offices. Entries are made in the Stock and Issue Register every time issue is made. The Deputy Inspectors are given intimation before hand about the quantity supplied and the time and date of delivery of the supplies. The Deputy Inspectors sould be present in the office to receive the supplies. They should enter their receipt in the Stok and Issue Register immediately and acknowledge receiptof the supplies to the District Educational Officer concerned and the Special Officer for SChool Meals Programme. The commodities should be stacked in the Store Room which should be locked and sealed by the Deputy Inspector.

14. On receipt of the acknowledgements from all the Deputy Inspectors the District Educational Officers will send a Receipt and Issue Report in the prescribed form (Form V) to the Special Officer for School Meals Programme. The report will contain information about the qantity received in good condition, quantity lost and the quantity damaged and unfit for consumption.

15. The School Meal Centres will receive their ... requirements from the Deputy Inspectors. Distribution to the centres will be done by the Deputy Inspectors in one or two days depending on the number of centres. The Deputy Inspectors will notify to the centres in advance the date on which they should receive the supplies. A distribution statement showing the name of the centre and the quantity to be supplied will be prepared and put up on the notice board by the Deputy Inspector. He will also maintain a detailed Distribution Register in which the names of the centres will and the quantity supplied will be entered. The Secretary of the centres will go to the Deputy Inspector's office on the appointed day, take delivery of the commodity and sign in the Register, in token of having received it. The quantity issued on a day will be totalled up after the day's transactions are over and this total will be entered in the stock and Issue register and the balance struck.

16. The Secretaries of the Centres will enter the receipt of the commodity in the Stock and Issue Register as soon as they reach their centres and acknowledge the receipt of the commodity to the Deputy Inspector. The acknowledgement will be signed by the President of the Midday

Meals Committee too. The Deputy Inspect
the acknowledgements after checking them
the entries made in the Distribution Reg
by him and furnish a Receipt and Distrib
District Educational Officer and the Spe
School Meals Programme in the form presc

17. The Secretaries have be
keep the commodities safe in a suitable
their daily requirements from the stock.
issued daily should be entered in the st
Register and balance struck. At the end
Secretaries should furnish to the Deputy
ment showing the stock on hand at the be
month, quantity received and quantity is
month and the balance of stock at the en

18. On the first of every mo
should submit to the Deputy Inspector the
Report (Form VII). This report will indic
hand at the beginning of the previous month
during the month, quantity consumed, balance
end of the month and the quantity damaged a
consumption out of the balance stock. The
should prepare a consolidated Ra ge Report
submit one copy to the District Educational
cerned and two copies to the Special Office
Meals Programme before the 8th of every mon
Educational Officer in turn will prepare
District Report (Form IX) and send 2 copies
Officer for school Meals P ogramme before t
month.

19. It may be that some quantity
becomes unfit for consumption while in tra
kept in the District Educational Officer's
Inspector's office or the School Meals Cent
quantity should not be disposed of without
orders of the Special Officer. It should be
respective places for examination. Every mo
Educational Officers, the Deputy Inspectors
will furnish particulars of damaged quantit

20. In addition to all these
officers, the District Educational Off
of Schools, Divisional Inspectors of Sc
Officers have been instructed to visit
school meal centres as possible every mo
accounts, verify the stock and send to
for School Meals Programme a report on
each centre visiting in the prescribed
Report card). The Divisional Inspector
tional Officers and Field Officers have
to visit the Deputy Inspectors offices
to the centres takes place and on other
verify the stock.

21. The District Collectors
Officers, Thasildars and Panchayat Unio
will be visiting the Deputy Inspectors off
Special Meal centres. The CARE organisati
Field Representatives in addition to the A
stationed in Madras. They are constantly
visiting school meal centres and contactin
officers.

22. Clear and detailed instruc

storage, distribution of CARE commodites, maintenance of accounts, submission of returns have already been issued to the inspecting officers and Secretaries of School meal centres. Copies of the printed instructions and the several forms prescribed are enclosed for perusal.

23. It may be seen from what has been stated above that a satisfactory procedure in regard to maintenance of stock, accounting of CARE supplies received and issued and periodical verification has already been drawn up and is being followed. All precautionary steps necessary to ensure that CARE cupplies are distributed in accordance with the scheme and are properly utilised have been taken.

Sd.
for Director of Public Instruction.

Encl: Forms, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X.
Inspection Report card.
Printed Instructions English/Tamil.

/true copy/

Superintendent.

krv.21.10.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH (E-6) DEPARTMENT.

(Education)

G.O. No. 2577, 2nd November 1961

Education—CARE Midday Meal Scheme—Inspection of Stores and Midday Meal Centres—Collectors and other Officers—Authorized.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 12th July 1961, No. 20-SM/61.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th August 1961, D.O. No. 18-SM/61.

Order—No. 2577, Education, dated 2nd November 1961.

The CARE Organization (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.), a well-known voluntary international agency organizing relief programmes in different parts of the world, have very generously come forward to give support to the Midday Meals Scheme being run in this State for poor children in elementary schools. They have offered to supply 18·75 million pounds of rice, 6·25 million pounds of milk powder, 3 million pounds of enriched cornmeal and 3 million pounds of vegetable cooking oil in the current year for use in the programme. Though the aid has been offered initially for one year, there is likelihood of its being extended for some more years. These commodities totalling 31 million pounds will be worth approximately Rs. 3 crores and would make Madras State CARE project the largest 4-commodity feeding programme in the world. The Madras Government have accepted the offer.

2. The Midday Meals programme in the State is at present in force predominantly in rural areas in about 26,000 elementary schools covering one million poor children. The offer of rice and cornmeal made by CARE will enable Government to extend this scheme to urban centres also, enlarging the coverage to many of the major panchayats, all the municipalities in the State as well as to poor children studying in elementary schools under different agencies in the City of Madras. While the rice and cornmeal offered by CARE will go to urban centres, the milk powder and vegetable cooking oil will be distributed throughout the State to all Centres where the Midday Meals Scheme is now being run as well as to the centres in urban areas to be newly taken up.

3. The system of distribution will be briefly as follows :—

The commodities received at Madras will be transported from the City godowns to the headquarters of the District Educational Officers in lorries or by rail. The District Educational Officer will take delivery of the consignment and stock it in his store. A time table fixing specific dates for the supply of stocks to the District Educational Officer and for distribution by the District Educational Officer to the Deputy Inspector of Schools every month has been drawn up and furnished to each District Educational Officer. A statement showing the names of ranges in the districts and the quantity of commodities to be supplied to each Deputy Inspector will be displayed prominently in the office of the District Educational Officer. The commodities will be transported on a specified day every month from the Educational District headquarters to the headquarters of the Deputy Inspectors by lorries and stored in the office of the Deputy Inspector or in a rented godown. The Deputy Inspectors will supply the commodities to the Midday Meal Centres once a month. A time-table fixing specific dates for the supply of stocks to the Midday Meal Centres every month has been drawn up and furnished to each Deputy Inspector. The Deputy Inspector will prepare a distribution schedule which will contain the names of the Midday Meal Centres, the quantity to be supplied and the date of supply. It will be displayed prominently in his office. The Deputy Inspector will maintain a register of receipts and issues. From each Midday Meal Centre either the headmaster who is the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee or in his absence, the assistant in charge or the Chairman will go to the Deputy

Inspector. He will acknowledge receipt of the commodities in the register maintained by the Deputy Inspector and make suitable arrangements for transporting the commodities safely to his centre. As soon as he reaches the centre he will enter the supply in the stock register of the Midday Meals Committee and furnish a certificate of having credited the commodities in the stock register to the Deputy Inspector concerned.

4. In order to have a system of close and efficient supervision, Government have decided in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction that specified officers of the Revenue and Rural Development Departments shoud be empowered to visit by surprise the different points of storage and distribution. Accordingly, Government direct that the officers specified in column (1) below may visit and check the stores in the offices mentioned in column (2) below, situated within their jurisdiction.

Officers empowered. (1)	Stores to be checked at. (2)
1 Collectors..	Offices of District Educational Officers. Offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Midday Meal Centres.
2 Revenue Divisional Officers ..	Offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Midday Meal Centres.
3 Tahsildars and Panchayat Union Commissioners.	Midday Meal Centres.

5. The Inspecting Officers are requested to make as many surprise inspections as possible every month, paying special attention to the educational range offices and Midday Meal Centres located in the comparatively remoter places. At the time of inspection, the stock on hand may be checked along with the entries in the issue register. The Inspecting officers are requested to visit Midday Meals Centres at the time of feeding and verify that the number of children actually fed is equal to the number for whom supplies have been indented and any discrepancy is bona fide. The inspecting officers are requested to record the results of their inspection then and there and send their reports to the "Special Officer, School Meals Programme, office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6". Collectors are requested, in addition, to send a copy of their reports to Government in the Education and Public Health Department.

6. Government are very anxious that the officers empowered in this order should carry out as many surprise inspections of Midday Meal Centres as possible in their tours. Government have no doubt that the officers will bear in mind that the continuance of the aid in future years depends upon the performance in the initial year and will contribute their best to make it a success by exercising close and effective supervision.

(By order of the Governor)

K. SRINIVASAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, all Collectors (with copies for Tahsildars).
,, the Revenue Divisional Officers.
,, the Commissioners of Panchayat Union Councils (through Chairmen).
,, the Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, Mr. R. L. Soltz, CARE Administrator, Madras.

(112) (114) 22

850--9-1-1963

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Education and Public Health Department

Memorandum No.106876-E.Spl/62-4, dated the 4th January 1963

Sub:- Education - CARE Midday Meal Scheme - Inspection of stores and Midday Meal Centres - Collectors and other Officers.

Ref:- From the Accountant General, Madras, No.OA.16-20/62-63/958 dated the 3rd December 1962.
From the Director of Public Instruction, letter Rc.No.305 SM(6)/62, dated the 4th December 1962.

In paragraph 4 of G.O.Ms.No.2577 Education dated the 2nd November 1961, the Government ordered that the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers Tahsildars and Panchayat Union Commissioners should visit the Midday Meal Centres and Offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and District Educational Officers as indicated in the G.O. and check the stores, working of midday meal centres etc. and send their inspection reports to the Special Officer, School Meals Programme in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The Collectors were also requested in addition to send a copy of their reports to the Government in Education and Public Health Department.

2. The Accountant General, Madras in his report on the inspection of the accounts of the Special Officer of School Meals Programme has pointed out that there has been practically no supervision and inspection of midday meal centres offices of the District Educational Officers etc. so far by the Officers of the Revenue Department and that the supervision by the officers of the Education Department has been very much inadequate. An extract from the report of the Accountant General is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, the Collectors, the Revenue Divisional Officers Tahsildars and the Panchayat Union Commissioners. They are requested to see that the inspections are carried out systematically as envisaged in the G.O. and the report sent to the Special Officer School Meals Programme and the Government as prescribed.

K. Srinivasan,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
" all Collectors (with copies for Tahsildars.)
" " Revenue Divisional Officers.
" " Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through Chairmen
" R.D.& L.A. (Accounts) Department.
" Revenue Department.
" the Accountant General, Madras.
Copy to the Board of Revenue
" " Public (Special) (with enclosure)

Forwarded/By Order.

(R. Sivaramakrishnan)
Superintendent.

rv.9-1

Extract from the letter No.O.A.16-20/62-63/959, dated 3-10-19[illegible]2 addresse to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and [illegible]blic Healt Department, Fort St. George, Madras-9.

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xx xx xx

It is observed that close and effective supervision as contemplated in the G.O. has not been maintained. The number of offices and centres inspected so far is given below:-

Total No. of District Educational Offices in the State	27
Total Number of Office of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools	271
Total Number of Midday Meal Centres receiving CARE Aid	20,891

By whom inspected.	Period	D.E.O's Office.	D.I. of Schools.	Midday Meal Centres
1. Collectors	November 61 to May 62	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. R.D.O's.	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Tahsildars	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Panchayat Union Commissioners.	-do-	Nil	Nil	Nil

It may be seen from the above statement that there has been practically no supervision over the distribution of CARE Commotities at any stage and more particularly at consumption stage by the officers contemplated in the G.O. Even though it has been stated in the G.O. tha the inspection officers should forward their reports to the Special Offi it is seen that no watch is kept in this office to their prompt receipt. The supervision and inspection over the distribution of CARE Commodities are done at present only by District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors during their routine tours. Apart from this there are two Field Officers attached to this office whose duties are to inspect the Midday Meal Centres. The Midday Meal centres inspected by them so far are given below.

	Total No. of Centres (20891).	
	Field Officers.	District Educationa Officer.
November 1961	187 Centres	701
December 1961	105 "	610
January 1962	80 "	642
February 1962	120 "	483
March 1962	171 "	373
April 1962	167 "	365

p.t.o.

(115) (115) 2215

It may be seen from the above that the supervision over proper utilisation of CARE Commodities is very inadequate. The Government's intention in entrusting the work of supervision to the officers other than the Education Department was to make the scheme success by exercising close and effective supervision. Inasmuch as there has been practically no supervision and inspection so far, by the staff of the Revenue Department, and the supervision by the Officers of the Education Department has been very much inadequate, it is not possible to ascertain the extent to which the scheme of CARE Aid Programme carried out so far is a success and whether the commodities have actually reached the needy pupils for whom they were intended. It is highly essential that suitable machinery is evolved to see that the inspections are carried out systematically as envisaged in the G.O. and the reports watched by the Special Officer in the interest of successful working of the scheme.

/True extract/

C A Sivaramakrishnan
Superintendent.

rv.11-1

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No.48371/L2/72-8 Education dated 14th June, 1973.

Sub:- Education - CARE - Midday Meal Scheme -Inspection of Stores and Midday Meal Centres by the District Collectors and other Officers - Instruction issued.

Ref:- G.O.Ms.No.2577 Education dated 2.11.1961.
Government Memorandum No.106876/E.Spl./62-4 dated 4.1.1963.
From the Accountant General, letter No.OADI/V/16-16/71-72/178 dated 16.6.1972.
From the Director of School Education, letter No.45353/SM10/72 dated 12.4.1972.

In paragraph 4 of G.O.(Ms) No.2577 Education dated 2.11.1961 the Government ordered that the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Panchayat Union Commissioners should visit the Midday Meal Centres and Offices of the Deputy Inspector of Schools and District Educational Offices as indicated in that G.O. and check the stores, working of midday meal centres etc. and send their inspection reports to the Special Officer, School Meals Programme in the Office of the Director of School Education, Madras. The Collectors were also requested ~~xxxx~~ in addition to send a copy of their reports to the Government in the Education Department. These instructions were again emphasised in Government Memorandum No.106876 E.Spl./62-4 dated 4.1.1963.

The Accountant General in his letter OADI/V/16-16/71-72/178 dated 16.6.1972 has pointed out that the orders of the Government have not been complied with by the District Collectors for any of the years and that the omission continues to recur in almost all educational districts. He has also stated that this omission is being pointed out in successive inspection reports, as for instance this has been included in Part I-C of the Inspection Report (viz. Persistant irregularities) of the Office of the District Educational Officer, Pudukottai, the inspection of which was taken during May 1972. The Collectors of all Districts are requested to see that the inspections are carried out systematically as envisaged in para 4 d of the G.O. cited above and reiterated in Government Memorandum No.106876/E.Spl./62-4 dated 4.1.1963 and the report sent to the special officer, School Meals Programme, Office of the Director of School Education and to the Government in the Education Department as prescribed. They are also requested to issue strict instructions to the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Panchayat Union Commissioners to carry out the instructions of the Government in the matter without fail in future.

O.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.

p.t.o.

The Director of Rural Development, Madras-1.
The Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras.
All the Collectors.
The Rural Development and Local Administration, Department, Madras-9.
The Revenue Department, Madras-9.
The Social Welfare Department, Madras-9.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Public (Special) Department, Madras-9.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

15.6.73

VGS/14.6. SECTION OFFICER

117

229

Abstract.

Education - CARE midday meals programme - Transport of corn meal and Bulgar wheat - Entrustment to Southern Roadways - Orders - passed.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 2746, Education   Dated 23rd November, 1961.

Read;

From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc.No.61,SM/6/61 dated 14-11-61.

ORDER.

In continuation of the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.1986, Education, dated 16th August, 1961 the Government authorise the Director of Public Instruction to entrust to Southern Roadways (P) Ltd., Madurai, the transportation of corn meal and Bulgar wheat received under the CARE programme from the city godowns to headquarters of the District Educational Officers and also from the headquarters of the District Educational officers to the headquarters of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools served by the Southern Roadways (P) Ltd.

2. The rates specified in para 2 of G.O.Ms. No.1986, Education, dated 16-8-61 will apply for the transport for the two commodities.

3. The Director of Public Instruction is permitted to enter into further agreement with the Southern Roadways(P)Ltd. in respect of the two commodities if necessary.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department - vide their U.O.No.131035-SM/61-1 dated 22-11-61.

(By order of the Governor)

S.GUNAN
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
The Accountant-General, Madras.
The Accountant-General (CAS) Madras.
The Pay and Accounts Officer
The Finance Department.
Copy to: Mr.R. Solte, CARE Administrator, CARE office, Old college compound, College Road, Madras.6.

Forwarded :: By order

Superintendent

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 87] MADRAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1961 (KARTIKA 24, 1883)

Part IV—Section 3

Madras Bill

Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras.

Under rule 93 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the State on the 15th November 1961, is published together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons for general information :—

L.A. Bill No. 52 of 1961.

A Bill to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations;

BE it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) "gift goods" means any of the following goods, namely :—

(*a*) cornmeal;

(*b*) milk powder;

(*c*) vegetable oil (soya bean oil or sunflower seed oil) supplied, by way of gift, by any relief organization to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government;

(2) "relief organization" means any organization specified in the Schedule appended to this Act.

3. *Unlawful possession of gift goods.*—If any person is found, or is proved to have been, in possession of any gift goods reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and cannot account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

4. *Offences under the Act to be cognizable.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898) any offence under this Act shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code.

(2) No court below that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence under this Act.

5. *Power to amend Schedule.*—The State Government may, by notification, add any organization to, or omit any organization from, the Schedule; and on the publication of such notification, such organization shall be deemed to be included in, or as the case may be, omitted from, the Schedule.

6. *Notifications to be placed before the Legislature.*—(*a*) Every notification issued under this Act shall come into force on the day on which it is published.

(*b*) Every notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed, or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such notification or both Houses agree that the notification should not be issued, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See* section 2 (2).]

1. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
2. Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
3. Church World Service.
4. Lutheran World Relief.
5. Catholic Relief Service.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Various organizations like the CARE, UNICEF, etc., have been supplying milk powder and other commodities as gift for distribution to school children, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Hospitals, etc. Recently the CARE organization has agreed to supply 31 million pounds of milk powder, rice, corn-meal and vegetable cooking oil for the school midday meals scheme in this State. In the interests of a full and effective prevention of unauthorized sale and possession of these articles, it has become necessary to make such possession a criminal offence. The Bill is intended to give effect to the above object.

C. SUBRAMANIAM,
Minister-in-charge of Finance.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary, Legislative Assembly

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Part IV — Sec 4

The following Act of the Madras Legislature received the assent of the Governor on the 8th January 1962 and is hereby published for general information :—

ACT No. 49 OF 1961.

An Act to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the punishment of the offence of unlawful possession of gift goods supplied by certain relief organizations;

BE it enacted in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(1) " gift goods " means any of the following goods, namely :—

(*a*) cornmeal;

(*b*) milk powder;

(*c*) vegetable oil (soya bean oil or sunflower seed oil) supplied, by way of gift, by any relief organisation to any State Government or to the Central Government or to any other person on behalf of such Government;

(2) " relief organization " means any organization specified in the schedule appended to this Act.

3. *Unlawful possession of gift goods.*—If any person is found, or is proved to have been, in possession of any gift goods reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and cannot account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

4. *Offences under the Act to be cognizable.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898) any offence under this Act shall be deemed to be a cognizable offence within the meaning of that Code.

(2) No court below that of a Presidency Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence under this Act.

5. *Power to amend Schedule.*—The State Government may, by notification, add any organization to, or omit any organization from, the Schedule; and on the publication of such notification, such organization shall be deemed to be included in, or as the case may be, omitted from, the Schedule.

6. *Notifications to be placed before the Legislature.*—(*a*) Every notification issued under this Act shall come into force on the day on which it is published.

(*b*) Every notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed, or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such notification or both Houses agree that the notification should not be issued, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

THE SCHEDULE.

[*See* section 2 (2).]

1. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
2. Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
3. Church World Service.
4. Lutheran World Relief.
5. Catholic Relief Service.

(By order of the Governor)

K. RAJASEKHARAN,
Secretary to Government, Law Department.

See
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தமிழ்நாடு அரசாங்கம்
1962

ரிஜிஸ்டர் நெ. M-1.
விலை 4 ந.பை.

செயின்ட் ஜார்ஜ் கோட்டை கெஜெட்

பாகம் IV-பிரிவு 4-ன் அனுபந்தம்

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV—SECTION 4 OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

MARCH 28, 1962 (Chaitra 7, 1884)

நெ. 12 (1)] சென்னை: புதன்கிழமை, 1962-ம் வருடம் மார்ச்சு 28உ.
(சைத்ர 7, 1884).

MADRAS ACTS

சென்னைச் சட்டங்கள்

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டசபையின் கீழ்க்கண்ட சட்டம், 1962 ஜனவரி 8–ம் தேதி அன்று கவர்னர் அவர்களின் இசைவுபெற்று அனைவர்க்கும் தெரியும் பொருட்டு இதனால் வெளியிடப்படுகிறது:—

Act No. 49 of 1961.

1961-ம் ஆண்டு 49-வது சட்டம்

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENCE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GIFT GOODS SUPPLIED BY CERTAIN RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

சில நிவாரண ஸ்தாபனங்கள் வழங்கும் நன்கொடைப் பொருள்களைச் சட்ட விரோதமாய் வைத்திருக்கும் குற்றத்துக்காகத் தண்டனையளிக்க வகை செய்வதற்கான சட்டம்.

சில நிவாரண ஸ்தாபனங்கள் வழங்கும் நன்கொடைப் பொருள்களைச் சட்ட விரோதமாய் வைத்திருக்கும் குற்றத்துக்காகத் தண்டனையளிக்க வகை செய்வது பொருத்தமாயுள்ளபடியால் ;

இந்தியக் குடியரசின் பன்னிரண்டாம் ஆண்டில் பின்வருமாறு சட்டமியற்றப்படுவதாக :—

1. **பெயர்ச் சுருக்கமும், வரம்பும், தொடக்கமும்.**—(1) இச் சட்டம், நன்கொடைப் பொருள்கள் (சட்ட விரோதமாக வைத்திருத்தல்) பற்றிய 1961-ம் ஆண்டு சென்னைச் சட்டம் எனப் பெயர்பெறும்.

(2) இது தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதற்கும் பயன்படும்.

(3) இது உடனே அமுலுக்கு வரத் தொடங்கும்.

2. **பொருள் விளக்கம்.**—இச் சட்டத்திலே சந்தர்ப்பம் வேறு பொருள் குறித்தாலொழிய—

(1) "நன்கொடைப் பொருள்கள்" என்பது, அடியிற்கண்ட பொருள்களில் ஒன்றைக் குறிக்கும் ; அவையாவன:—

(a) தானிய மாவு (cornmeal);

(b) பால் பவுடர் ;

(c) தாவர எண்ணெய் (சோயா மொச்சை எண்ணெய் அல்லது சூரியகாந்தி விதை எண்ணெய்) இப் பொருள்களை ஒரு நிவாரண ஸ்தாபனம் யாதொரு மாநில அரசினருக்கு அல்லது மத்திய அரசினருக்கு அல்லது அந்த அரசினரின் சார்பாக வேறு யாதொரு நபருக்கு நன்கொடையாக வழங்கியிருக்கவேண்டும் ;

(2) "நிவாரண ஸ்தாபனம்" என்பது, இச் சட்டத்தில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அட்டவணையில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் எனப்பொருள்படும்.

3. **நன்கொடைப் பொருள்களைச் சட்ட விரோதமாக வைத்திருத்தல்.**—நன்கொடைப் பொருள்கள் எவற்றையேனும் யாதொரு நபர் வைத்திருப்பதாகக் கண்டறியப்பட்டு அல்லது வைத்திருப்பதாக நிரூபிக்கப்பட்டு, அப் பொருள்கள் களவாடப்பட்டனவென்று அல்லது சட்ட விரோதமாகப் பெறப்பட்டனவென்று அல்லது அவற்றை அவர் எவ்வாறு பெற்றாரென்பதற்குத் திருப்திகரமாகக் காரணங்காட்ட முடியாமல் உள்ளாரென்று நியாயமான முறையில் சந்தேகிக்கப்பட்டால்; அவருக்கு இரண்டாண்டுக்காலம் வரையில சிறைத் தண்டனையாவது, அபராதத் தண்டனையாவது இவ்விரண்டு தண்டனைகளுமாவது விதிக்கப்படும்.

4. **இச் சட்டத்தின்படிக்கான குற்றங்கள் பிடியாணை வேண்டாக் குற்றங்களாகும் என்பது.**—(1) 1898-ம் ஆண்டு கிரிமினல் வழக்கு முறைச் சட்டத்தில் (மத்தியச் சட்டம் 5/1898) என்ன சொல்லியிருப்பினும், இச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ்ச் செய்யப்படும் எந்தக் குற்றமும் அச் சட்டத்தின் பொருள்படிப் பிடியாணை வேண்டாக் குற்றமாகக் கருதப்படும்.

(2) மாகாண மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் நீதி மன்றத்தின் அல்லது முதல் வகுப்பு மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் நீதி மன்றத்தின் தரத்துக்குக் குறைந்த எந்த நீதி மன்றமும் இச் சட்டத்தின்படிக்கான யாதொரு குற்றத்தை விசாரணை செய்யக்கூடாது.

5. **அட்டவணையைத் திருத்த அதிகாரம்.**—மாநில அரசினர் விளம்பரம் வெளியிடுவதன் மூலம், அட்டவணையில் யாதொரு ஸ்தாபனத்தின் பெயரைச் சேர்க்கலாம் அல்லது அதிலிருந்து விட்டுவிடலாம் ; அத்தகைய விளம்பரம் வெளியிடுவதன்மேல், அத்தகைய ஸ்தாபனம் சந்தர்ப்பத்துக்கேற்ப அட்டவணையில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அல்லது அதிலிருந்து விட்டு விடப்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் கருதப்படும்.

6. **விளம்பரங்கள் சட்டப் பேரவையின் முன்பு வைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பது**—(a) இச்சட்டத்தின்கீழ் வெளியிடப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு விளம்பரமும், அது வெளியாகும் தேதியன்று அமுலுக்கு வரும்.

(b) இச் சட்டத்தின்கீழ் வெளியாகும் ஒவ்வொரு விளம்பரமும் அது வெளியான பிறகு கூடிய விரைவில் சட்டப் பேரவையின் இரு சபைகள் முன்பும் வைக்கப்படும் ; அது அவ்வாறு வைக்கப்பட்ட கூட்டத்தொடர் முடிவடைவதற்கு முன்பு அல்லது அதற்கடுத்த கூட்டத்தொடர் முடிவடைவதற்கு முன்பு அந்த விளம்பரத்தில் ஏதேனும் திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று இரு சபைகளும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டால், அந்த விளம்பரம் அதன் திருத்த வடிவிலேயே செல்திறனுள்ளதாகும். அந்த விளம்பரம் வெளியிடக் கூடாதென இரு சபையினரும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டால் அவ் விளம்பரம் ரத்தாகிவிடும். எனினும், அத்தகைய திருத்தம் அல்லது ரத்து காரணமாக அவ் விளம்பரத்தின்கீழ் இதற்குமுன் செய்த ஒன்று செல்லுபடியாவதற்குப் பாதகமேற்படாது.

அட்டவணை.

[2 (2) பிரிவைப் பார்க்கவும்]

1. ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சர்வதேசச் சிறுவர் அவசரக்கால உதவி நிதி (UNICEF) (யூனிசெ.ஃப்).

2. உலகெங்கும் அமெரிக்க உதவிக்கான கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனம் (CARE) (கேர்).

3. உலக கிறிஸ்தவ தேவாலயச் சேவை (Church World Service).

4. லூதரன் உலக உதவி.

5. கத்தோலிக்க நிவாரண சேவை.

(கவர்னர் அவர்களின் ஆணைப்படி)

K. ராஜசேகரன்,
அரசாங்கச் செயலாளர், சட்டத்துறை.

Education and Public Health Department.

Letter No.120441-E.Spl/61-5, Education,

Kumari S. Satyabhama, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

Fort St. George, 5th March, 1962.

Sir,

Sub.:- The Madras Gift goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1962.

Ref.:- From the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, No.17/317/61-Judl.1 dated [illegible]-12-1961.

I am directed to state that the special enactment is intended to bring to the pointed attention of the public that any abuse of the goods gifted by foreign agencies especially CARE organisation will make them liable for punishment under the special enactment.

2. For an offence under Section 411 I.P.C. the prosecution has to prove that the accused knew or had reason to believe that the property in his possession was stolen property. There is no burden on the prosecution to adduce such proof for an offence under section 3 of M.A. 49 of 1961. Section 3 M.A. 49 of 1961 is wider in scope and ambit than section 411 I.P.C.

3. It may also be pointed out that the mere fact that the Madras Gift goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961 creates a new offence with prescribed punishment does not prohibit the State Government from prosecuting an offender for an offence under section 411 I.P.C. if the facts alleged constitute an offence under that Section. Under section 235(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate difinitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them my be charged with, and tried at [illegible] each of such offences. [illegible] the offender [illegible] punished with more severe punishment [illegible] the Court which [illegible] him could award in one such offences. Further, Madras Act 49 [illegible] is based on the provisions of the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955 (C.A.LI of 1955). The sections referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code being only procedural, [illegible] object on hand could not be achieved by invoking the same.

Yours faithfully,

for Deputy Secretary to Government.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
(ABSTRACT)
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ACT- The Madras Gift Goods (unlawful Possession) Act, 1961- Amendment to Schedule- Issued.

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EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 1726 Education dated 23-7-63

Read:

From Government of India, Ministry of Health
Letter No. F.3-40/62 dated 4-4-63.
Letter No. F.3-40/62 dated 13-5-63
Letter No. F.3-40/62 dated 12-6-63.

****

ORDER:

The following notification will be published in the Fort St.George Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Madras Gift Goods (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1961 (Madras Act 49 of 1961) the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendment to the Schedule to the said Act:-

p.t.o.

Contains Cr: 976/L2/74-6
11-2-75

-2-

AMENDMENT.

In the Schedule to the said Act for item 1, the following item shall be substituted, namely:-

" 1. " United Nations Children's Fund".

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S. Satyabhama
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Controller of Stationery and Printing for publication of notification in Fort St.George Gazette.
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras-6
The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health ~~Education~~ Secretary to Government of India, Minist of Education
The Law Department.
All Collectors.
The Legislative Assembly and Council Department for placing the notification on the table of the house (with copies of notification).

Ms 269 Edn 4-3-66
1798 " 29-9-66

Forwarded/By order

C.R. Sivaramakrishnan
Superintendent.

Confidential

For official use only

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEALS AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE 1961

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

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1961

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME.

1. *Scheme in force prior to* 1957.

1. The Midday Meals Scheme which later on came to be known as 'The Scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in Elementary Schools' or briefly as 'The School Meals Scheme' has its origin in the introduction of compulsory elementary education in this State.

2. The Madras Elementary Education Act was passed in the year 1920. Under the Act, it was open to a local authority, i.e., the Corporation of Madras, a Municipality or even a Taluk Board to compel children in its area to attend a school. The resolution to introduce compulsion by the local authority was subject to a vote by a certain number of members of the local authority present. The Act that was passed was, after some time, found to be defective in certain respects. One of the loopholes was that a parent who had once admitted a child and allowed its continuance in the school for a specified period could withdraw the child from the school after that period. So an amendment was issued in 1924 to the original Act which made it impossible for the parent who had once admitted a child in a school to withdraw it till it completed the elementary school course or passed out of the prescribed age limit.

3. As time went on, it was noticed that there were other defects besides, in the original Act. For instance, under Section 51 of the original Act, the responsibility for enforcing the guardian's obligation to send children of school age to school in areas where compulsory elementary education had been introduced and the power to impose penalities on guardians who failed to discharge this obligation had been entrusted to the Commissioner in the case of the Corporation of Madras, the Chairman concerned in the case of municipalities and the Presidents of the then existing District Boards concerned in the case of non-municipal areas. The original Act also made provision for appeals to the Revenue Divisional Officer against orders imposing a penalty passed by the Chairman of a municipal council and to the District Collector against such orders passed by the President of a District Board.

4. The Director of Public Instruction brought to the notice of the Government in 1947 that one of the main reasons for the poor attendance in schools in areas where compulsion was in force, was the reluctance of the heads of local bodies to take penal action and

suggested that the power to impose penalties on the parents might be transferred to the District Educational Officers concerned. The Government accepted this suggestion of the Director and again got the original Act amended entrusting to the District Educational Officer, the functions then vested in the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the President of a District Board. Even this amendment did not achieve the desired result. Though the educational officers had power to enforce compulsion more efficiently, the penalties that were permitted to be imposed were found to be ineffective and children of school age were found to have been employed in large numbers by various agencies instead of having been admitted in schools.

5. In a country like India, poverty is main hindrance to education and as pointed out by the Elementary Education Reform Committee ' poor parents are naturally wanting to earn a few coins through their children, if possible, rather than send them to a school to get educated ' * * * . ' One of the principle requisites of a workable compulsory system of education according to Mathew Arnold is the existence of a reasonable standard of living so that the attitude of the parents would not be dictated by economic necessity ' * * * . ' Most of the parents in our country and particularly in rural areas are illiterate and poverty stricken. The prime concern of a good percentage of them is existence itself. They have very little hope or vision of a better state of affairs which education of the right type can hold out to them. To many, it is immaterial whether the children loiter about in the streets or attend a school so long as they are not a source of trouble to them '.

' It served very little purpose mainly to have notified an area as coming under the scheme of compulsory education. It had not produced the desired result. If the penal provisions of the Elementary Education Act were to be regularly enforced, 23 per cent of the population in the State should have been prosecuted which obviously could not be done '. The authorities had no doubt power to compel attendance at school but the pill had to be sugar-coated to some extent. It was realised that the poverty of the parents was the main reason why children were not sent to school in the rural areas and undernourishment was the cause why many children did not attend to the lessons in the school. Children with a pinch of hunger in their stomachs cannot make good students. The provision of a free meal was therefore considered to be not only an incentive to regular attendance at school but also a necessary step for the education of children.

6. In 1944, the Central Advisory Board of Education prepared a Report on Post-war Education Development in India. The desirability of giving midday meals to children attending schools was referred to in the Report. In 1945, the Madras Government

drew up a post-war plan relating to different departments. Six schemes related to Education and one of those related to the provision of midday meals to children attending elementary schools.

7. The scheme was a five-year scheme which contemplated provision of funds for supplying meals to 6 lakhs of children in the first year, the provision being increased in subsequent years by adding 6 more lakhs of children each year, so that 30 lakhs of children would have been given meals at the end of five years. The cost of supplying meals was calculated at the rate of one anna per meal for 220 days in the year. The estimated cost for the entire five-year period was 12.50 crores. This included provision for pupils in Standards VI to VIII also. The scheme was however not a Plan Scheme and was not implemented subsequently.

8. In 1945, the District Boards were required to pass resolutions under section 44 (*a*) of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, to introduce compulsory education in the villages selected and to forward them to Government. At about the same time, in a Press Communique No. 15, dated 6th July 1945 (Appendix 1) it was announced that an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs had been included in that year's budget for the provision of midday meals for poor children attending elementary schools. It was announced that the Director of Public Instruction would settle in consultation with the Inspecting Officers of the department and Presidents of District Boards, the centres in each district at which midday meals should be provided and the number of children to be fed. Roughly, it was estimated that the benefit should be in proportion to the population of the district.

9. Subsequently, in their Memo. No. 32083, Education, dated 1st September 1945, the Government again expressed their desire that the District Boards concerned should make arrangements for the supply of midday meals for the poor children attending elementary schools as contemplated in paragraph 4 of the Press Communique No. 15, dated 6th July 1945. The District Boards were informed that they would be granted subsidies from provincial funds for meeting the expenditure involved.

10. It was also made clear that the scheme for each district should as far as possible take in rural areas in which compulsory elementary education had been sanctioned and would bring within its scope all poor pupils attending the schools concerned. It was also announced that the scheme should provide not only for schools under District Board Management but also for those under other managements such as aided schools, Panchayat Schools, etc., preference being given to schools which were most in need of the concession.

11. The maximum number of pupils, provision for feeding whom was to be made in each District Board area was to be as set out in column (2) of the statement below :—

Name of District Board.	*Maximum number of pupils who should be provided with midday meals.*	*Subsidy payable for each month excluding vacation month.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Vizagapatam	7,048	15,420
East Godavari	8,616	7,910
West Godavari	2,929	6,410
Kistna	3,409	7,460
Guntur	5,896	12,960
Kurnool	2,505	5,480
Bellary	3,247	7,100
Anantapur	4,354	9,520
Cuddapah	4,111	9,000
Nellore	6,292	13,700
Chingleput	5,002	10,940
North Arcot	7,336	16,040
Chittoor	7,633	16,700
South Arcot	7,444	16,280
Tanjore	7,543	16,500
Trichinopoly	6,103	13,350
Madurai	6,103	13,350
Ramnad	4,579	10,020
Tinnevelly	6,094	13,330
Coimbatore	7,561	16,540
Salem	9,886	21,020
The Nilgiris	540	1,180
Malabar	9,831	21,500
South Kanara	4,938	10,800

The Government subsidy payable to the Boards was to be calculated on a per capita basis at 1 anna 9 pies for each pupil fed for each day. Of this, one anna and six pies were towards the meals proper, the cost of the other incidential charges such as cooking, provision of utensils, etc., being 3 pies per head. On the assumption that the meals consumed had to be provided, on the average for 20 days in a month, excluding the vacation month, the maximum subsidy payable per month to each District Board for feeding the number of pupils alloted to it was to be as indicated in column (3) of the above statement.

12. It was pointed out that it was desirable that the supply of meals should not be entrusted to contractors but that it should be managed by local committees which were to be formed for each

centere. As circumstances varied considerably from place to place, it was conceded that the Committees need not be formed on uniform lines. The best available personnel was to be entrusted. The Presidents of District Boards were requested to make the most convenient arrangements with reference to the local conditions.

13. The Government expected that each child should be given about a pound of cooked rice with an adequate quantity of sambar prepared with vegetables. It was open to the local Committees to vary the food with due regard to the staple diet of the place, with the approval of the President, District Board concerned and the Director of Public Instruction.

14. As soon as the arrangements were completed the Presidents of the District Boards were requested to report to the Director of Public Instruction on the nature of the arrangements made for each centre and the number of pupils for whom provision had been made at that centre. Government thereupon would pass orders sanctioning the payment of subsidies to the District Boards according to paragraph 11 above on receipt of proposals from the Director of Public Instruction which he was asked to frame with reference to the reports in question. The amounts of subsidies due to the District Boards were to be disbursed in monthly instalments. The first instalment was however to be an advance payment to cover three months charges, the advance to be adjusted with reference to the actual expenditure.

15. Based on the above orders, a scheme for the supply of midday meals to 1.34 lakhs of children (annual cost of about Rs. 35 lakhs) was sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs was made towards the scheme in 1945–46. As the scheme was introduced only late in the year, the expenditure incurred in 1945–46 was only Rs. 6 lakhs. In 1946–47, a scheme to continue the supply of meals to the number of children already fed and to supply meals to an additional 70,000 children was sanctioned. Thus 2.04 lakhs of children were supplied with meals during 1946–47. In the budget of 1946–47 there was a provision of Rs. 47 lakhs made up of

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) For supply of meals for 1.34 lakhs of children (full years provision)	35
(ii) For supply of meals to 70,000 additional children (eight months provision) ...	12
Total	47

The entire provision was not expected to be utilized in 1946–47. Assuming that the entire provision would be spent in full, the total expenditure on midday meals that would have been incurred in

1945–46 and 1946–47 together was expected to be Rs. 53 lakhs (6 plus 47) against the provision of Rs. 12·50 crores estimated in the Five-Year scheme referred to in paragraph 7 above.

16. Towards the end of 1946–47, the Government felt that as the cost of supply of meals would be increasing on a progressive scale and as the expenditure on meals might go beyond the means of the Government, the scheme might be abandoned. It was estimated that the cost of supplying midday food to poor children alone in all elementary schools would be Rs. 4,15,58,400 or over 4 crores per annum estimated at 60 per cent of the pupils on the rolls at an average cost of 0–2–0 per meal. It was considered very doubtful whether the Government in their then existing financial position would be able to bear this huge expenditure. Orders were accordingly issued in Proceedings No. 386, Education, dated 3rd March 1947, stating that on a review of the general finances of the province, it had been found that it was not possible to continue the midday meals. The scheme was terminated with effect from 1st April 1947. The Special Officers of District Boards were requested to take necessary measures to wind up the scheme by the end of March 1947 and to dispose of the stock of foodstuffs, etc., on hand. It was also directed that the utensils purchased for the supply of midday meals should be handed over to the District Educational Officers. The Director of Public Instruction was requested to instruct the District Educational Officers to collect the utensils, list them up and send the lists to the Director. On receipt of the lists, the Director was asked to examine how best the utensils could be distributed to hostels attached to Government institutions which were in need of them and to make a report to Government. Thus ended the first phase of the scheme which was the result purely of an effort made by the then existing Provincial Governmnet.

CHAPTER II

ATTEMPTS AT REVIVAL OF THE SCHEME.

In October 1950, the Government of India forwarded for the consideration of the State Government, a copy of a 'Memorandum on School Meals'. The Government of India hoped that it would be possible for the State Government to take suitable action in the matter and it was requested that this Government might inform them in due course of the action taken in that regard. The Memorandum was as follows :—

"A joint Committee appointed in 1941 by the Central Advisory Board of Education and Central Advisory Board of Health to report on medical inspection of school children stressed the necessity for provision of school meals. Similar suggestions were made by the Famine Enquiry Commission and the Bhore Committee.

Provision of school meals now existing is on an extremely meagre scale. The schemes are not well planned with potentialities for further development. Provision of snack meals to children in some of the Secondary Schools on a subscription basis was started in certain States soon after the first World War. But this movement did not receive steady support either from the Governments or from the public.

Schemes for the provision of meals for school children no doubt require financial expenditure but considering the useful part they can play in building up the health of the younger generation such schemes should be encouraged. It is highly desirable that the State Governments should adopt a positive and helpful attitude towards the supply of school meals if necessary on a contributory basis.

An ideal school meal should consist mostly of protective foods, which are not ordinarily available to poor students in their homes. If owing to financial reasons it is not possible to provide them; even a meal which consists of grain food or its preparations will be a welcome contribution to the health of the children.

The meals could be supplied on a subscription basis, it being desirable to fix the rates according to the income of the parents. It will be observed that vendors often go to schools to sell their unhealthy foodstuffs to the children who spend money to buy them. With careful and sympathetic planning this money could be collected and diverted to the provision of healthy meals by the school authorities.

Provision of school meals may first be tried in secondary schools where there are facilities for cooking and necessary supervision. The scheme may be implemented first in those schools where the staff or at least some of them are keen about it and gradually extended to other schools.

Kitchen gardens, wherever possible, should be started and the products utilized for school meals.

The State Governments may make part contribution to such schemes or reimburse the expenses involved by providing meals to the poorest section of the children in the schools. Another desirable practice would be to make provision of midday meals, an essential preliminary for introducing any kind of physical training, including drill classes or compulsory games."

The suggestion in the Memorandum was that meals to school children might be supplied on a subscription basis, rates being fixed for the boys or girls according to the income of the parents. It was considered that in the case of well-to-do boys and girls their parents might not agree to their children being fed in that manner in the schools. In the case of the Harijan and other students who were poor, the scheme was considered to become popular but

the cost was estimated to be considerable. It was also apprehended that if the suggestion emanated from this Government, the managements of schools would ask for the entire cost of the scheme as grant. In view of these considerations, the Government of India were informed in Letter No. 31621 C/50-2, dated 28th November 1950, that in view of the financial stringency this Government were not in a position to revive the scheme.

2. In 1953, a Conference was held at the Secretariat on 13th November to consider the progress of nutrition work carried on in the State, the Minister for Health presiding. In that Conference the Minister for Finance and Education (Sri C. Subramaniam) suggested that a scheme to provide midday meals to all the elementary school children might be worked out. The scheme was intended to combat malnutrition prevailing among school children. The cost of providing midday meals to all poor children at an average cost of annas two per meal was estimated to be Rs. 4,15,58,400 approximately. As this expenditure was considered to be beyond the means of the State Government, the suggestion was not considered further and the proposal was dropped in Proceedings No. 1790, Education, dated 22nd December 1954.

3. The President, District Board, Chingleput, reported in 1955 that the parents of the children in schools in that district were unable to send their children to schools due to poverty only and proposed the reintroduction of the scheme of supply of midday meals to the children attending the Board Elementary Schools in areas where the scheme of compulsory education was in force. The question of reintroduction of the scheme was examined again. The enormous cost involved in the proposal was again the chief reason weighing against the acceptance of the proposal. In addition to this, it was considered that as the scheme of supply of midday meals to poor children in all elementary schools was included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the proposal might be deferred until the Plan began to work in which case substantial assistance could be expected from the Central Government. In view of these considerations, the proposal was deferred again in Proceedings No. 1046, Education, dated 11th June 1955.

CHAPTER III.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION REFORM (DR. RM. ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR) COMMITTEE AND THE LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE ON WHITE PAPER ON EDUCATION.

It is laid down in Article 45 of the Constitution of India that the State should endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of

fourteen years. In pursuance of an announcement made by the Government of Madras in the Legislative Assembly that they would take steps for the appointment of a Committee to go into the entire system of elementary education in this State, the Elementary Education Reform Committee was constituted in December 1954 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar. This Committee examined the question of compulsory education in the State in detail. It observed as follows :—' Though several years have elapsed since the introduction of the compulsory education scheme in all these areas, the degree of success attained is not high. The percentage of enrolment in all the areas taken together is only 76.6 ' * * * . ' Indigence and indifference of the parents are mainly responsible for failure to ensure larger enrolment '.

' Any scheme that ignored or lightly treated the basic hindrance caused by poverty ' was in the opinion of the Committee bound to fail. The Committee therefore suggested that further steps in the direction of increasing voluntary enrolment should be pursued before compulsion was thought of. As one of these steps, the Committee suggested that the supply of free mid-day meals and books and slates was necessary. The Committee made the following recommendations :—

' Supply of free midday meals and books and slates are necessities in a country where poverty is widespread. The experience of other countries supports this view. This is no doubt a big problem. However, a beginning should be made without further delay by providing for the supply of midday meals in villages where the people are prepared to meet at least 50 per cent of cost '.

2. In 1956, the Government appointed a Committee of the Legislature to assist the Minister for Education in finalising the Education Scheme for the State of Madras after discussing in the Legislative Assembly a White Paper on Education. The White Paper was prepared with a view to take decisions on the reorganisation of the courses of studies in schools as well as on the expansion of educational facilities so as to make the best use of the funds available for development of Education. The Legislature Committee took note of the recommendations of the Elementary Education Reform Committee headed by Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and observed as follows :—

" There is no doubt about the prevalence of undernourishment and malnutrition even among the school children who are already enrolled in school. This is bound to be much greater among the pupils who are not enrolled. Even if no direct educational advantage is gained, the removal of undernourishment among school children will have a profoundly beneficial effect on the health, strength and happiness of the next generation. The expenditure on free school meals is thus justified from a far more important point of view than the spread of primary education and

liquidation of illiteracy. Even from the strictly educational point of view, we believe the benefit would be considerable. An undernourished child cannot derive the full benefit from school education even if it does attend the school. Further, it will facilitate the enforcement of compulsory enrolment if the excuse which the Elementary Education Reform Committee has referred to as the need for earning a few annas can be overruled as a ground for exemption. The atmosphere needed for such enforcement is likely to be very favourable, if the authority responsible for enforcement is also in a position to offer an inducement of this nature".

3. The Committee made the following recommendation in regard to school meals :—

"Government have stated to us that they visualise the proposed system of free school meals for poor children to be a permanent feature of the primary school system of the State. We welcome the proposal cordially. We understand that the minimum cost of providing one school meal for one pupil on every school day in the year will be Rs. 18 per annum. It will be recalled that the present average cost of primary education is Rs. 24 per pupil per annum. It is not, however, intended that the meal should be supplied free of charge for all pupils. It is to be supplied free of charge only to such pupils as (on an approximately defined 'Means Test') are ascertained (by the Panchayat or other local authority responsible for implementing the scheme) to be poor children for whom the provision of free supply is necessary and justified. The proportion of such children to the total number enrolled in school will, no doubt, vary from place to place. We assume that, for the State as a whole, this will not exceed about one-third of the total number of enrolled pupils. On this basis, it may be estimated that the cost of free school meals for poor pupils will be subject to a maximum of six rupees per pupil enrolled. As the target enrolment rate is 110 per 1000 people, it will be necessary to set apart 11 annas per capita per annum for provision of free school meals. As the scheme has to work within a total allotment of Rs. 3 per capita per annum only Rs. 2-5-0 per capita per annum will be available for paying teachers and meeting other school expenses".

* * * * *

"A system of free school meals for poor children should be a permanent feature of primary school system of the State".

4. In Memorandum No. 120970-E6/56-5, Education, dated 8th February 1957, the attention of the Director of Public Instruction was invited to the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education relating to the supply of school meals to poor children in elementary schools and he was asked to send a detailed draft scheme, specifying the manner in which the scheme was proposed to be administered during 1957–58.

CHAPTER IV.

STAGE SET UP FOR THE EXISTING SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME OF 1957.

It has been pointed out in Chapter I how the scheme sponsored by the Government in 1945 for the supply of mid-day meals to poor children in schools had to be terminated as the cost involved in it was calculated to increase progressively beyond the means of the State Government. The element of voluntary co-operation on the part of the people of the local area concerned was lacking in the scheme and it failed as the Government had to bear the whole brunt.

2. The Elementary Education Reform Committee which examined the entire system of elementary education in this State had as stated in the previous chapter, recommended that mid-day meals might be provided to poor pupils in villages where the people were prepared to meet at least 50 per cent of the cost. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was a member of this Committee. A reference was also made to the co-operation from the public in the matter in the White Paper on Education on which the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education were subsequently based. A scheme for the provision of free school meals in elementary schools organised on a purely voluntary basis was started by the Education Department in July 1956.

3. In a pamphlet called "Harnessing Community Efforts for Education" which has been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, he says that a big gathering of all elementary school teachers in Tuticorin in February 1956, gave him an opportunity to give expression to the ideas which he had formed in the matter and 'to plead for voluntary provision for midday meals to school children through non-official agencies'. The speech delivered by the Director on that occasion is reported to have been tape recorded and was later broadcast in a village called Nagalapuram in Koilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district. This speech was listened to not merely by teachers who gathered for their monthly meeting but also by the local public. The leaders of he village 'having listened to this appeal for school *Annadan* are reported to have responded to the call, calculated the requirements to feed the poor children in their schools and resolved that every one owning a plot of cultivable land should contribute a specified quantity of foodgrains at the time of harvest'.

4. The Director is reported to have been personally encouraged by the Chief Minister of Madras, Sri K. Kamaraj on this voluntary movement. The Minister for Finance and Education, Sri C. Subramaniam is also stated to have encouraged the Director by pointing out that the seeds of Sarvodaya could be sown in

schools by such a movement for school *Annadan*. Encouraged in this manner, the Director and his officers 'took up the task of organising purely on a voluntary basis, free mid-day meal centres in towns and villages. The movement was launched in July 1956'. No official pressure is reported to have been exercised by the Officers of the Education Department to see that the people contributed for running the centres as the movement was for voluntary co-operation. No orders of any kind were issued by the Director also in the matter as it was believed that it would destroy the very basis on which the movement was launched. Official cognizance of the movement is also reported to have not been taken till 1957, when in September of that year, 'the particulars from various districts were officially gathered, reviewed and communicated so that every officer might know what was being done by his colleagues in other districts'.

5. As is seen from the pamphlet referred to above, for the first year the movement remained non-official and voluntary the role of the officers of the Education Department being limited to catalysing the activity of the village community. The response of the people to the call seems to have been immediate, willing and very enthusiastic. Many were the ways in which this call for charity was answered. At many places, local non-official committees were constituted to organize collections in cash and in kind and to arrange for the preparation and distribution of the food. One striking feature of this movement was that the response came not only from the rich and middle classes but also from the poor. A commendable example to indicate how the rich were not unmindful of this call for help is the case of the Elementary School at Ettayapuram in the Tirunelveli district where the Rajah of that place has undertaken to feed the children of the school throughout the year. The Committee understands that the Royal Family was feeding the pupils even from the year 1918 and that the feeding was stopped in 1931. The appeal issued by the Director in 1956 was responsible for the revival of the arrangements for feeding in the school. At many other places also, one or a number of well-to-do landlords of the village have agreed to set apart at the time of harvest a sufficient quantity of foodgrains to feed the poor children in the local school throughout the year. So far as others are concerned, the example of the elementary school at Avanashi is noteworthy. The school is run by nuns. 'About 100 empty match boxes are reported to have been distributed to such of those school children as could donate every morning without strain and compulsion a match box full of rice. Those children willingly brought with them to the school the match boxes full of rice'. It is also reported that 'in the Board High School, Eddapadi, all the children bring on the first working day of the week handfuls of foodgrains and deposit them in the school to feed their poor class-mates. The teacher trainees

in almost all the Government Basic Training Schools are stated to have undertaken to feed the poor pupils of the Model schools where they had their own teaching practice. The extra food that was necessary for this purpose was cooked along with the regular meal of the teacher trainees and the extra cost was shared by the teacher-trainees. There were also cases where each house in a village undertook to feed a number of pupils each day and also to send the meal to the school at noon time so that the less fortunate in the school may not feel the pang when they see others taking a meal.

6. The movement achieved a striking success at a number of centres. The people's sympathy for the cause was roused to a very considerable extent. There was general support for the movement from the public and the press. The main object of the movement which was to attract larger number among the illiterate children to the school was attained to an appreciable extent.

7. As pointed out by the Director, the movement seems to have resulted in a small measure of social revolution also. When the boys sat together for the mid-day meal, each forgot whether he was a caste Hindu sitting by the side of a Harijan or one belonging to any other community. Necessity compelled the Non-Harijan parents also to allow their children to sit for the meal alongside the Harijan children. This led in course of time to the disappearance of feelings of caste and creed. The movement resulted also in compelling the people of a village to take greater interest in the affairs of the school and in the seeing that the feeding scheme functioned properly. The relationship between the community and the school had thus improved.

8. Thus by the time the Government called for proposals from the Director of Public Instruction in February 1957 for a draft scheme with reference to the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education, all the factors necessary for placing the voluntary scheme on a regular footing were already there. The Director of Public Instruction had only to give official touches to a scheme which had already come into being as a voluntary effort on the part of the public when the Government themselves, on their part, were anxious to evolve a scheme of school feeding.

CHAPTER V.

THE SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO POOR PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1957.

With reference to the request from the Government in February 1957, the Director of Public Instruction forwarded to Government in October 1957, a detailed draft scheme for the

supply of meals to poor pupils in elementary schools and a draft of the rules for the payment of grants to the local Committees in charge of administering the scheme. The matter was discussed by the Director with the Minister for Finance and Education before the scheme was actually framed. The Government after examining the scheme in detail, approved it with certain modifications in their Proceedings No. 1850, Education, dated 8th November 1957. The Director was requested to issue necessary supplementary instructions to the officers of the Education Department.

The main features of the scheme are that local committees are constituted for each village or town or if necessary for each school or group of schools in a local area to organise collections from the people of the area, to select the students to be fed and to prepare and distribute the food. The Committees are to meet the entire non-recurring expenditure connected with the Scheme. The Government undertake to pay towards the recurring expenditure, a grant calculated at the rate of 6 nP. per meal per pupil or the amount by which the actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil whichever is less. There are 220 working days in a year for elementary schools. At the rate of 10 nP. per pupil per day, the total cost per year comes to Rs. 22 per annum. But all pupils may not be fed on all days and Saturdays are half holidays. So the cost has been roughly fixed at Rs. 20 per annum per pupil. Of this, Rs. 8 is met by public contribution and Rs. 12 by Government. This works out to 4 nP. as public contribution and 6 nP. as Government contribution per meal per pupil for a day. The meal ordinarily should consist of (1) cooked rice with sambar or buttermilk or curds, and (2) vegetables or pickles. It is open to the local committees to provide better fare if it has adequate resources or to vary the supply according to local conditions.

3. The Government of India have agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure of this Government as subsidy for the scheme. The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilised for the purposes of the scheme and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purposes of assessing the net Government Grant.

4. The scheme extends to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras and the Kanyakumari educational district including Shencottah taluk. The scheme does not apply also to the Schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department. Its benefit is intended to extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in standards I to VIII. The work of the local Committees is subject to supervision by the officers of the Education Department. The unit for the administration of the scheme is

the village or the town concerned. But if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or town.

5. The scheme and the rules governing it are mentioned in detail in Appendices II and III.

6. In the revised Second Five-Year Plan of Educational Development, a scheme for the supply of Midday Meals (Scheme No. 26) at the cost of Rs. 196 lakhs for five years was included. The scheme was not given effect to in the first year of the Plan (1956-1957) period pending decisions on the reorganisation of Elementary Education discussed in the White Paper on Education. The schemes included in the Five-Year Plan were normally eligible for Central assistance but the Government of India at first stated that their assistance was not likely to be available for the scheme.

7. In connection with the Budget Estimates for 1957–1958, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that a provision of Rs. 13·33 lakhs might be made towards the scheme. There was some hesitancy on the part of Government whether the provision need be made in the absence of an assurance from the Government of India for assistance. The proposal of the Director to make provision in the budget for 1957–1958, towards the scheme was however accepted and it was decided that efforts should be made to persuade the Government of India to share the expenditure. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the Budget Estimate for 1957–1958 towards the scheme. Subsequently, the Government of India assessed grants at 50 per cent as pointed out in paragraph 3 above and sanctioned an advance grant for the scheme along with the other 1957–1958 plan schemes.

8. The provision made in the State budget towards the scheme and the actual expenditure incurred during 1957–1958, 1958–1959 and 1959–1960 are as follows :—

Budget provision.	*Actual expenditure.*
(1)	(2)
	RS.
1957–58 Revised Estimate 5 lakhs	6,93,482
1958–59 Budget Estimate 20 lakhs	33,24,363
1959–60 Revised Estimate 60 lakhs	62,25,842

9. The actual **allotment** made by the Director of Public Instruction district-war and the actual expenditure incurred during 1957–1958, 1958–1959 and 1959–1960 are as follows :—

District.	1957–58		1958–59		1959–60	
	Allotment.	*Expenditure.*	*Allotment.*	*Expenditure*	*Allotment.*	*Expenditure.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Chingleput	71,500	72,614·68	3,04,500	3,04,500·00	6,30,000	6,10,000
2 South Arcot	69,000	71,016·89	3,65,070	3,55,389·56	7,94,323	7,93,556
3 Thanjavur	24,000	24,711·81	1,82,500	1,47,221·99	4,67,000	4,01,630
4 Madurai	1,40,200	1,32,022·30	7,17·000	6,61,603·62	8,75,086	8,74,900
5 Ramanathapuram	1,41,000	1,31,088·00	6,58,000	6,47,169·12	9,55,800	9,56,911
6 Tirunelveli	1,09,500	1,04,962·65	5,09,000	5,07,896·18	8,63,500	8,67,162
7 North Arcot	37,000	36,133·00	1,71,500	1,56,293·85	4,43,080	4,42,800
8 Salem	70,500	59,851·37	2,79,000	2,59,062·73	4,85,983	4,85,993
9 Tiruchirappalli	44,450	42,325·76	1,75,490	1,83,281·34	4,39,800	4,39,500
10 Coimbatore	17,800	12,311·00	72,609	56,427·08	2,25,526	2,16,540
11 The Nilgiris	6,450	6,445·00	52,000	45,517·27	1,37,000	1,36,860
TOTAL ..	7,31,400	6,93,482·36	34,86,660	33,24,363·43	63,16,718	62,25,842

10. The number of children fed, the number of centres where they were fed and the number of schools covered by the scheme during 1957–1958, 1958–1959 and 1959–1960 are indicated in the Statements below :—

	(1957–58)	(1958–59)	(1959–60)
Number of centres	8,270	11,552	22,701
Number of Schools covered by the school Meals Scheme.	8,713	11,918	23,136
Number of children fed	228,844	400,318	774,869

11. The following statement indicates the names of educational districts, the number of elementary schools in the districts and the number of schools providing midday meals, etc., as on 31st October 1960.

Serial number and name of Educational district.	Total number of Elementary schools excluding Harijan Welfare Schools		Number of Elementary schools in which Midday meals were provided.		Percentage of column (4) to column (2)	Percentage of column (5) to column (3)	Number of children fed.	
	As on 30th September 1960.	As on 31st October 1960.	As on 30th September 1960.	As on 31st October 1960.			As on 30th September 1960.	As on 31st October 1960.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Chingleput	1,643	1,658	1,616	1,648	98·4	99·4	61,879	63,370
2 Villupuram	1,163	1,164	1,163	1,161	100	99·8	38,431	37,951
3 Cuddalore N.T.	1,284	1,306	1,283	1,302	99·9	99·9	65,490	66,503
4 Thanjavur, East	1,414	1,414	1,312	1,312	92·8	92·8	34,912	34,952
5 Thanjavur, West	1,218	1,218	1,205	1,216	96	99·9	33,525	34,438
6 Tiruchirappalli	1,317	1,317	1,317	1,317	100	100	44,934	44,934
7 Pudukkottai	1,210	1,212	1,209	1,209	99·9	99·75	30,289	30,305
8 Dindigul	1,310	1,312	1,279	1,285	97	98	50,068	51,102
9 Madurai	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	100	100	51,961	52,011
10 Ramanathapuram	1,225	1,230	1,114	1,171	92	95	36,028	34,779
11 Virudhunagar	1,072	1,072	1,066	1,066	99	99	52,963	52,953
12 Tirunelveli, South	780	780	776	776	99·5	99·5	38,258	38,228
13 Tirunelveli, Central	811	812	782	797	96·4	98	33,342	34,152
14 Tirunelveli, North	1,227	1,227	1,227	1,227	100	100	42,211	42,211
15 Coimbatore	721	721	708	708	98·2	98·2	19,456	19,092
16 The Nilgiris	763	763	763	763	100	100	22,368	22,369
17 Erode	1,159	1,159	1,149	1,149	98	98	19,344	19,344
18 Salem .. .. (21 of them are kept closed for want of teaches.)	1,282	1,284	1,261	1,270	98	99	36,431	36,849
19 Dharmapuri .. .. .. (24 of them are either newly opened are kept closed for want of teachers).	1,460	1,466	1,436	1,433	98	98	29,807	29,813
20 Vellore	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	100	100	42,476	43,968
21 Tiruvannamalai	1,118	1,118	1,114	1,114	99·5	99·5	41,396	41,396
	24,644	24,700	24,247	24,391			825,569	830,780

The above statement does not furnish particulars relating to the Kanyakumari district where there is a separate scheme. The statement does not also furnish particulars about the Harijan Welfare Schools and the schools run by the Corporation of Madras which have schemes of their own.

The percentage of the total number of children fed under the School Meals Scheme of 1957 to the total number of children enrolled in Elementary Schools as on 31st March 1960 is indicated below :—

1.	Total number of pupils in elementary schools.	2,912,661
2.	Total number of children fed	774,869
3.	Percentage	26.6 per cent.

12. The following statement indicates the five-year provision in the Second Plan, i.e., 1956–61 made by the Government of Madras towards the School Meals Scheme and the actual expenditure incurred towards its implementation.

Five Year provision (1956–61).	1956–57.	1957–58.	*Actuals* 1958–59.	1959–60.	*Budget Estimate* for 1960–61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)			
166·86	Nil. *	6·93	33·24	62·26	80 @

* Scheme was implemented only during 1957–58.

@ Figures regarding actual expenditure not available.

13. In October 1957, the scheme covered 4,350 centres and 92,000 pupils. By the end of 1959–60, about 7·75 lakhs of pupils were covered by the scheme. During 1960–61, another 2.25 lakhs of pupils will be brought under the scheme. The total expenditure to Government in 1960–61 on the scheme is likely to be Rs. 100 lakhs considering that the 2.25 lakhs of pupils covered in 1960–61 may not be for the whole school year. The budget provision for 1960-61 is Rs. 80 lakhs. As on 31st October 1960, the scheme was in force in 24,391 elementary schools and a total number of 830,780 pupils were being fed under the scheme. In addition to this, midday meals were being provided to about 4,217 children in 78 aided elementary schools in Madras City and a total number of 16,711 pupils were being provided with the meal in about 531 aided secondary schools in the State. This was done purely as a voluntary social service, the expenditure being met entirely from public donations. There are now 567 schools in which midday meals are yet to be provided.

14. The particulars regarding the contribution received from the public towards 4 nP. expected from them during the three years 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 ' are not available. The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the particulars are not available and that it is very difficult to collect them.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MILK SUPPLY SCHEME AND MODIFICATION OF THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME.

Large quantities of milk powder were being supplied to this State by the UNICEF for distribution through maternal and child health centres and schools. In 1957, the UNICEF made a special offer of 20 lakhs lb. of milk powder, free of charge, for feeding primary school children in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in this State during 1957–58. The Government formulated a school milk supply scheme in their Proceedings No. 1686, Education, dated the 17th August 1957 for primary school children in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in the State. According to that scheme, in schools where midday meals are given, milk feeding will be linked up with it and there will be no objection to the milk being converted into curds and supplied along with meals if facilities exist in the schools.

2. The Government's liability in the Milk Supply Scheme was in respect of the cost of storage and distribution of milk powder. The cost was estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh. And out of the Rs. 10 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1957–58, for the midday meals scheme, Rs. 1 lakh was diverted for the Milk Supply Scheme.

3. As pointed out in paragraph 1 above, the two schemes, viz., the School Meals Scheme and the Milk Supply Scheme had to be linked up in so far as the Community Development and National Extension areas were concerned. It was left to the Director of Public Instruction to suggest modifications to the Midday Meals Scheme in order to link up the Milk Supply Scheme and it was decided that his proposals might be dealt with when received.

4. It may be pointed out in this connection that the supply of milk powder for school feeding programme continued during the years 1957–58 and 1958–59. In January 1960, the UNICEF authorities brought to the notice of the Government that there was a shortage of milk supplies from the United States of America and suggested that this Government might drop the idea of reviving the school feeding programme for the time being. They stated that if and when they are assured of sure supplies of skim milk powder from the United States of America they would take up the matter again with this Government. The supply of milk powder was stopped for the year 1959–60 and also for 1960–61.

5. Shortage of milk supplies from the United States of America cannot be the only reason why the supplies have been stopped. The Committee is aware that the supply of skim milk powder continues in some other States in India. The Government should examine without any further delay, the real reason why the milk supply has been stopped by the UNICEF and should immediately arrange for the revival of the supply.

6. The Committee however observes that the gift milk powder is even now being distributed in most of the missionary schools and also in the Women's Welfare institutions. The entire distribution of milk powder should be pooled and the distribution must be arranged only through Government Departments.

7. Similarly, the free gift of wheat that is obtained from certain foreign countries and is at present being appropriated by certain special institutions only should also be pooled and the distribution should be done by Government on an equitable basis.

CHAPTER VII

THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME IN RELATION TO MUNICIPALITIES AND PANCHAYAT UNIONS.

According to the School Meals Scheme sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No. 1950, Education, dated the 8th November 1957, the scheme is to be financed with the help of Government grants and donations collected from the local public. The Government grant is to be paid to local committees of donors. The scheme does not contemplate the payment of Government grants to the municipal councils incurring expenditure from their funds on the supply of meals. However, certain municipal councils had been permitted to incur expenditure from their General Fund towards provision of school meals if their financial position was sound enough to admit such expenditure. In the actual implementation of the scheme, difficulties were experienced in collecting local contributions in municipal areas.

2. In 1958, the Madurai Municipal Council represented that it would not be practicable to collect any appreciable amount by way of donations from year to year from the public and constitute local committees of donors and that as the council itself consisted of elected representatives of the public, it might with advantage discharge the functions of local committees in respect of all municipal schools. It was apprehended in this connection that if the proposal of the Madurai Municipal Council was to be agreed to, it might not be long before the other municipal councils approach Government with similar arguments and that the entire scheme would run the risk of failure. The view was taken that if the municipal councils are permitted to incur expenditure from their funds it would be difficult to induce voluntary effort on the part of the public to come forward with subscriptions to meet the cost of the scheme.

3. The question was considered in that connection whether the municipal councils might be permitted to contribute from their General Fund or the Elementary Education Fund and also whether there would be any objection to the municipal councils constituting themselves into local committees for purposes of receiving Government grant with reference to the scheme. The question was also considered whether the Government might make the maximum contribution of 6 nP. admissible on a uniform basis to all municipalities, the municipalities contributing the balance of 4 nP. or whether the municipalities should be asked to contribute the 6 nP., the Government contributing the balance of 4 nP. The question was also considered whether a separate order need be issued in the matter in respect of mufassal municipalities.

4. As regards the question whether the municipal councils can be permitted to contribute from the Elementary Education Fund, it has been held that the expenditure connected with feeding and clothing of pupils in elementary schools cannot be debited to the Elementary Education Fund. There is no objection however to the expenditure being met from the General Fund.

5. At present the Government have agreed to sanction grants to municipal councils towards the deficit that may arise in the general account on account of the grant of dearness allowance to municipal employees. If the expenditure connected with the midday meals is also permitted by Government to be debited to the General Fund, the deficit in that connection may increase with the result that Government will have to sanction grants on the supply of school meals indirectly to the municipal councils. In effect, this means that if the municipal councils are allowed to contribute towards the midday meals from their General Fund, whether it is 6 nP. or 4 nP. the Government will indirectly meet the full cost of 10 nP. This is far from the intention of the Government.

6. Considering all these aspects, the Government in their Proceedings No. 882, Education, dated the 28th April 1960, have permitted the municipal councils to constitute themselves into local committees co-opting other persons, if necessary, for the purpose of administering the Midday Meals Scheme in the elementary schools managed by them subject to the rules and conditions laid down in the scheme. The municipal councils have also been permitted to contribute money from out of their General Fund to the Midday Meals Committees constituted in the areas within their jurisdiction. The net expenditure incurred directly from out of the General Fund to local committees in this behalf will not be taken into account in the calculation of deficits, if any, in the General Fund for the purposes of dearness allowance grant payable to the municipal councils. That is to say, from the actual deficit in the General Account, an amount equal to the net expenditure on

the midday meals or the amount of contribution made to local committees will be deducted and the remainder, if any, alone will be taken as deficit for purposes of calculating dearness allowance grant.

7. When municipal councils constitute themselves into Midday Meals Committees, the accounts of the Midday Meals Committee so constituted should be kept separately. Government contribution will be paid direct to the committees so constituted. The municipal councils should on no account contribute any amount from the Elementary Education Fund to the Midday Meals Committees.

8. In their Proceedings No. 2543, Education, dated 3rd December 1960, the Government have directed that the accounts relating to the Midday Meals Committees constituted by the municipal councils, even though these are kept separately as distinct from the municipal accounts, should be audited by the audit staff under the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. It has also been directed that the officers of the Education Department should furnish to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts a certificate of proper utilisation by the committees of the contributions received from the municipal councils.

9. In their Proceedings No. 2075, Education, dated 27th September 1960, the Government have issued orders that the present system of constitution of local committees consisting of all donors and smaller executive committees for the running of the midday meals scheme will be continued under the new Panchayat Unions. Where a local body like a Panchayat or a Panchayat Union desires to contribute from its General Fund towards the 4 naye Paise local share it will be free to do so. At the same time, arrangements should be made for its effective representation on the executive committee of donors in due proportion to its contribution. The 6 naye Paise grant hitherto paid by Government will be paid to the local committees by the Panchayat Union Commissioner from the Panchayat Union (Education) Fund after receipt of the bills passed by the Deputy Inspector and the District Educational Officer. Such payments will be compensated by a specific school meals grant for which provision is made in the Panchayat Development Schematic Budget.

10. The procedure suggested in the above orders of Government of the bills being passed for payment by the Deputy Inspector and the District Educational Officer may result in delay. As the future mode of Government contribution will be in the shape of rice and a small amount of cash grant as suggested by the committee, the entire responsibility of passing the bills and supply of rice may be left to the Commissioners of the new Panchayat Union Councils. The Education Department may be vested with the powers of overall supervision of the school meals scheme. This

will minimise the delay. In other words, the entire financial responsibility of the school meals scheme should be vested with the Panchayat Union and the Education Department with the power of overall supervision. Similarly, in the case of the municipalities and also the Corporation of Madras, the entire responsibility of passing the bills and supply of rice may be taken up by the Commissioners of the Municipal or Corporation Councils in the case of both municipal and aided schools in their jurisdiction. The overall supervision may, however, vest with the Education Department.

CHAPTER VIII

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ENRICH THE QUALITY OF THE MEAL GIVEN BY THE ADDITION OF MULTIPURPOSE FOOD.

Multipurpose food is a synthetic supplementary food of high protein and vitamin content intended to make good the deficiency of proteins and vitamins in the normal Indian daily diet. It is made from a mixture of specially prepared groundnut flour and slightly roasted bengalgram flour (in the ratis of 3 :1) with added minerals and vitamins such as vitamin A, D, thiamine, riboflavin and calcium salts. It may be given as a supplement to the normal diet of children and can be used as a dhal substitute in the ordinary preparations or as a basis for porridge, etc. It has been claimed that it is tasty and acceptable and increases the biological and calorific value of the food. According to the experiments carried out by the Corporation of Madras, children to whom the multipurpose food is administered by way of a dhal substitute in sambhar showed greater average increase in height and weight and general improvement than the children to whom it was not given. The quantity used per child in the experiments conducted by the Corporation of Madras was 1/3rd ounce per day. As a dhal substitute in sambar, half an ounce per child is considered to be the correct quantity of multipurpose food to be used.

2. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, have set up a plant at Coimbatore capable of producing 3 tons of multipurpose food per day. The Institute will work the plant themselves for about six months, i.e., up to 31st March 1961 after which the plant will be taken over by the P.S.G. Organisation at Coimbatore. The plant is expected to produce about 331 tons of the multipurpose food up to 31st March 1961. In view of the established value of this multipurpose food, it has been tentatively decided that it can be used as a dhal substitute or in such other manner as may be possible in the preparation of food under the School Meals Scheme in this State.

3. The cost of 1 ounce of multipurpose food will be 4 nP. The question has been raised as to who should meet the cost of the multipurpose food, whether the Government should meet the entire

cost or share it with the midday meal local committees. The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the entire cost of the multipurpose food should be met by Government over and above the Government subsidy of 6 nP. per meal and that it cannot be met either out of the local contribution of 4 nP. per meal or the Government subsidy of 6 nP. It has been considered likely that when the nutritive value of the multipurpose food is realised and it becomes popular, more and more midday meal centres will be willing to buy it out of their own funds. It has also been considered likely that there will be some saving in the cost of the midday meal as a whole by the use of the multipurpose food as the quantity of dhal to be used is likely to be reduced.

4. Considering all the aspects of the case, the Government have issued orders in their Proceedings No. 2405, Education, dated 15th November 1960, that the multipurpose food produced by the Coimbatore plant during the period from 1st November 1960 to 31st March 1961 upto a total quantity of 331 tons be purchased from Government funds at a cost not exceeding 64 nP. per lb. (inclusive of packing and freight) and supplied to the midday meal centres in the educational districts of Coimbatore, Erode, the Nilgiris, Salem, Dharmapuri, Dindigul and Madurai at Government cost over and above the Government grant of 6 nP. for midday meals. Coimbatore and the other six neighbouring educational districts have been chosen to start with as the entire quantity of the food produced by the plant is expected to be just sufficient for distribution to the midday meal centres in those districts. The question of purchase and supply of the multipurpose food after March 1961 will be considered and a decision will be taken in due course.

5. It has been directed that the multipurpose food should be used in the midday meal at the rate of ½ ounce per child per day. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to contact the Director of the Central Food Technological Research Institute immediately and to furnish him with details regarding the quantity required and the names of the centres to which the multipurpose food is to be despatched. It has also been directed that the cost involved in the purchase of the multipurpose food for the period up to March 1961 estimated to be Rs. 4.75 lakhs may be included in the cost of the Plan Scheme for the supply of midday meals to school children so that it may earn a subsidy from the Government of India.

6. By the time the plant is taken over by the P.S.G. Organisation after March 1961, it has been considered possible to make the midday meal centres realise the nutritive value of the food so that they would go in for it themselves. The Director has therefore been asked in Government Proceedings No. 95613/E6, dated 15th November 1960 to inform the midday meals centres that the Government subsidy in respect of the multipurpose food will stop after March 1961 and that thereafter the midday meals centres

will have to pay for the multipurpose food or that its cost would be deducted from the Government grant payable for midday meals. The Director has also been told that it will be necessary during the period the multipurpose food is bought from the Central Food Technological Research Institute to have tests carried out under departmental auspices to determine to what extent the use of the multipurpose food results in a saving in the cost of the other ingredients of the meal. It is considered that the results of this check would facilitate the decision as to the extra expenditure that the midday meals centres will have to incur when Government subsidy is stopped.

7. The Government hope to consider the question of reducing the quantity of multipurpose food per meal per child from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1/3rd ounce based on the experience gained during the five months up to March 1961.

8. The Committee strongly feels that it will not be fair and just on the part of Government to deduct the cost of multipurpose food from the Government contribution after March 1961. This will mean a substantial reduction in the existing quantity of food that will be given to each pupil. The food should be given to the school children only if the Government bear the entire cost of the multipurpose food.

CHAPTER IX

THE NOON FEEDING SCHEME IN THE KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT AND THE SHENCOTTAH TALUK OF THE TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

Under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Trivandrum district and the Shencottah taluk of Quilon district in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State have been added to the State of Madras. The Shencottah taluk has become a part of the Tirunelveli district. The remaining four taluks, i.e., Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of the former Travancore district now comprise the new Kanyakumari district with the headquarters at Nagercoil.

2. The Travancore Primary Education Act (Act VIII of 1121) was passed in October 1945 and the Preamble of this Act stated as follows :—

"It is the declared policy of Government that universal, free and compulsory primary education for boys and girls should be undertaken by Government by means of a definite programme as a result of which they will assume within a period of ten years the full control of all primary education in the State."

This Act came into force in 1946–47 in the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram, in 1947–48 in the taluks of Kalkulam and Vilavancode and in 1951–52 in the taluk of Shencottah. Full and compulsory primary education for all children between the ages of 5 and 10 is thus in force now in all the five taluks added to the Madras State.

3. Both in the fields of primary and secondary education, the conditions in the areas that were transferred to this State were wholly different from those in this State. It has been considered not feasible to shape proposals for the permanent administration of the educational institutions in the areas transferred so as to bring it in line with what prevails in this State as such a step would entail radical changes and cause much dislocation all round. It has therefore been decided to continue the existing administrative set up in the areas transferred with as few changes as possible.

4. The scheme of noon feeding for poor children in all recognized primary schools and primary sections of High schools, Middle schools and Training schools in the areas that have been transferred was introduced by the former Travancore Government with the enforcement of compulsory primary education just as in the case of the other parts of the Madras State. Sanction for the introduction of the scheme in the taluks of Thovala and Agastheeswaram as a first step was accorded in G.O. R.O.C. No. 2367 of 1947, Education, dated 10th September 1947 of the former Travancore Government. The inauguration took place in the Sethulakshmi Bai's school in Nagercoil on 30th September 1947. The scheme was extended to the other three taluks subsequently.

5. The object of the scheme was to secure the regular attendance of poor pupils by providing kanji. All indigent children studying in the recognized primary schools and primary sections attached to Upper Primary Schools, High Schools and Training Schools were to be benefited by the scheme. Children of parents getting a monthly income of Rs. 15 and below were considered to be indigent for purposes of the scheme.

6. The number of indigent children to be fed was fixed for each school every year. The attendance committees of the centres were empowered to select indigent pupils from among the children of parents getting an income of Rs. 15 and less per mensem in consultation with the concerned Headmaster of the school and the list was certified by the convenor of the centre, i.e., the Sub-Inspector of Schools, which post is now extinct. The consolidated list of children selected for each school was sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum, and noon feeding started when the Director's sanction and funds for the scheme were received. Later on, the system of getting the list approved every year was discontinued when the provisions of the Primary Education Act were not strictly adhered to and when the Attendance Committees

ceased to function. The scheme as approved by the former Travancore Government continues to be in force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district almost in its original form and the number of children to be fed that was last fixed for each school by the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum, is continued without any alteration.

7. One-fourth nali of rice or ½ nali of paddy per pupil per day is given towards the noon feeding. (4 nalis = 1 edankali and 1½ edankalis = 1 Madras measure.) This works out to 1 Madras measure of rice for 24 children. In addition to this, 7 chakrams or 4 annas for a group of 24 children are given towards pickle money per day. The total cost of the meal works out to 11 pies of the old coinage, i.e., less than one anna. This amount is less than the 6 naye Paise contribution now paid by Government under the School Meals Scheme of 1957. Of this, 9 pies go towards the cost of rice and 2 pies towards the pickle money. The pickle money is utilised by the heads of schools to purchase also fuel for the preparation of the meal and for the provision of pickles and to meet other contingent expenses relating to the scheme. In most of the schools, the food is given in the form of kanji. Blackgram in well to do areas and green gram in poorer areas is added to the rice to make the kanji palatable and nutritious. In some places, vegetables are also added to the rice in the preparation of the kanji. Pickles or sambhar are not given. But in one or two places coconut chatney which is called ' Sambanthi ' is given.

8. The kanji is prepared by the part-time sweeper attached to each school in the school premises and is served by him or her. The part-time sweeper is generally paid Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem as cooking wages. The rate has been fixed by the Collector of the district with reference to the prevailing wages in the district. The post of part-time sweeper was created along with the introduction of the Noon Feeding Scheme.

9. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools purchases the rice intended towards the noon feeding every month normally through the co-operative societies. He distributes the rice to all the primary schools through the concerned headmasters or supervisors by summoning them to convenient places at the end of every month. The charges on the transport of the rice to the schools are met out of the pickle money. The pickle money is also disbursed at about the same time.

10. Only two registers are maintained in regard to the Noon Feeding Scheme; one is the attendance register of the pupils fed and the other is the stock register of rice containing also the accounts relating to the pickle money. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools checks the registers periodically. The first audit of the noon feeding accounts in the Kanyakumari district was conducted by the departmental auditors attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in 1960–61.

11. The population of the Kanyakumari district as per the 1951 census is about 8.26 lakhs. The number of school-age children under instruction in primary sections attached to other schools as on 31st March 1960 was 1,45,882. The total number of primary schools and primary sections attached to Senior Basic Schools, High Schools and Upper Primary Schools is as follows :—

Primary schools	433
Primary sections attached to Senior Basic schools.	3
Primary sections attached to High schools.	21
Primary sections attached to Upper Primary schools.	51
Total ..	508

The total number of children fed in all the above schools and sections is 22,657. The percentage of school children fed in the district works out to about 15.5 per cent.

12. The entire cost of feeding the children is met from Government funds. The amount spent by Government on the scheme during 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 is indicated below :—

	RS.
1957–58	2,03,272
1958–59	2,26,337
1959–60	1,53,817 (the short fall is due to stoppage of feeding for three months due to non-availability of rice at controlled rates)

On an average, the Government are spending about Rs. 2 lakhs on the scheme.

13. No public contribution as in the other parts of the State is forthcoming towards the noon feeding except in very rare cases and the teachers in the schools do not go out to collect contributions. At a meeting of the Upper Primary School teachers at Kalkulam it was suggested by the committee whether in case only 16 pupils are allowed to be fed with one Madras measure of rice, it will be possible to collect the necessary contribution from the public towards the pickle money. The Committee got the reply that it will be very difficult to collect the contribution. It is not clear why public contribution towards the noon feeding is not forthcoming in this district alone. Presumably, the public in the district expect the Government to meet the entire cost on the scheme. The Committee has however noted with some amount of satisfaction that in some Primary schools in the district, buildings have been constructed for the school by the people of the village out of their own funds.

14. There seems to be a difference in the mentality of the common people in this district and the people in other districts in the State. A considerable number of parents in Madras, especially in the lower ranks of society, want to earn something through their children by sending them to work. But in this district the primary concern of a parent is to educate his children. The Committee has invariably observed in almost all the schools visited by it in this district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district that the number of pupils actually fed is at least double or even treble the number fixed for feeding some years back by the Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum, under the former Travancore Government. The number has not been changed since then. This means that each pupil is not getting the quantity of kanji fixed for him under the original fixation as more children are fed with the same amount of kanji. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs though the Committee has noted with some amount of satisfaction that there has not been much scope for misuse of the Government subsidy in this district. The Committee suggests that immediate steps may be taken to revise the number of pupils fixed for feeding for each school in this district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district some years back so that all the pupils who deserve to be fed may be fed adequately.

CHAPTER X

THE MIDDAY MEALS SCHEME OF THE HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Harijan Welfare work was entrusted to the Labour Department in the year 1926. With a view to encourage children of the eligible communities to study up to the 5th standard and thus become permanently literate, the Government sanctioned in May 1940 the provision of free midday meal as an experimental measure in 8 labour schools in particularly poor areas in the districts of West Godavari, South Arcot, Tiruchinappalli, Chingleput and Nellore. The cost of the scheme was to be met by the closing down of a sufficient number of single teacher schools of doubtful efficiency either in the selected districts or in the Presidency as a whole. This scheme which was at first restricted to Hindu pupils of the eligible communities, was in March 1941, extended to converts to Christianity studying in the 8 labour schools. From the reports received from the Collectors of the districts, where the experiment was tried, it was observed that the strength of the schools, especially in the first standard increased considerably; there was regularity in the attendance, the pupils looked more cheerful and took greater interest in their lessons. The Government therefore sanctioned the continuance of provision of free midday meals during the school year 1941–42. The Commissioner of Labour was at the same time asked to submit proposals for the extension of the scheme, if it

proved a success for consideration in connection with the budget proposals for 1942–43 on the basis that there should be no large increase in strength in the first standard.

2. In 1941, the Commissioner of Labour submitted proposals for the extension of the scheme to 600 selected labour schools in the 14 districts where a special labour staff was working as a five-year programme at a total cost of Rs. 5·38 lakhs. The Government examined the proposals of the Commissioner of Labour and as a first instalment sanctioned extension of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 25,000 during 1942–43 on the following lines :—

(1) The scheme should be extended to selected schools in those areas in the Presidency where the eligible communities were poorest but at the same time made a genuine effort to take advantage of the education provided by the Government.

(2) Care was to be taken to see that the provision of the midday meal did not immediately result in a large increase in the first standard and that the pupils attended regularly, made better progress in their studies and continued their studies in higher standards. If the allotment was not sufficient, the Commissioner was asked to find further funds by closing ill-supported and inefficient schools.

3. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Labour, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the extension of the scheme during 1943–44 on the same lines and a further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for 1944–45.

4. In October 1944, the Commissioner of Labour reported that the scheme was very successful in respect of the educational advancement of the eligible communities and he proposed that a further allotment of Rs. 6,74,000 be made for 1945–46, in order to extend the scheme of supply of free midday meals to the pupils of the eligible communities in all labour schools in the Presidency where the midday meal was not then supplied.

5. In their Proceedings No. 807, P.W.D., dated 24th March 1945 Government approved the Commissioner's proposals and sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 6,74,900 on the provision of midday meals to Hindus and Christians of the eligible communities studying in all the labour schools in the Province. General instructions were also issued in these proceedings for administering the scheme. The following were briefly the instructions issued :—

(1) *Quantity of food to be supplied to each pupil.*—The cost of the meal to be supplied to each pupil should be Re. 0–1–6 per day. This rate excluded the over-head charges and the cost of cooking vessels which were to be met by the Labour Department. Each pupil was to be given one pound of cooked rice with sufficient quantity of sambar prepared with vegetables. The Collectors were requested to adopt this scale of diet wherever

possible. If it was not possible to adopt this scale on account of the difference in the staple diet of the district or on account of the difficulty in obtaining rice, the Collectors were permitted to fix the scale of diet for the pupils having regard to the local conditions and in consultation with the District Labour Advisory Committee.

(2) *Supply of meals to be made by contractors.*—The supply of midday meals was to be entrusted to contractors after inviting tenders at the rates not exceeding those sanctioned by Government for each district. If difficulty was experienced in getting contractors for any one school, the contractors could be permitted to take up the contract for a group of schools in a specified area.

(3) *Accounts to be maintained.*—A register of pupils eligible to be given the midday meal was to be maintained. The entries made in the register every day against the pupils who are given the meals and the total number of meals supplied each day were to be attested by the Headmaster and the contractor concerned. Extracts from the register were to be sent to the District Labour Officer every month by the Headmaster for verification with the bills presented to him by the contractors. A local man of the village preferably one of the village officers should be required to be present at the time of distribution of the meal and sign in the register each day. His remarks, if any, on the quality and the quantity of food supplied was to be sent to the District Labour Officer separately. The contractors were asked to ascertain from the Headmaster concerned every morning, the number of meals that would be required that day. It was to be stipulated in the agreement with the contractors that payment would be made only for the number of boys who were supplied meals each day. Meals were not to be supplied on Saturdays which were half holidays and on other notified holidays. Meals were not to be given to pupils who were absent in the afternoon of the previous working day or who attended school one hour after the opening of the school in the morning each day.

(4) *Provision of cooking vessels, plates, etc.*—It was ta be stipulated in the agreement with the contractors that they should make their own arrangements for the provision of cooking vessels and for cooking the meal. The pupils were required to bring their own plates or leaves for taking the meal.

(5) *List of pupils fed.*—A list of pupils who were given the midday meal was to be prepared by the concerned Headmaster and got approved by the concerned Labour Officer.

All Inspecting Officers were required to report to the Collector their remarks on the quantity and quality of the meals supplied in the Labour Schools visited by them.

6. The coming into prominence of industrial labour from the year 1945 onwards and the ever growing problems connected with it like strikes, lock-outs, disputes regarding wages, the working of the Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act took up much of the time of the department. The Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee felt that this department could not, under the circumstances, devote its undivided attention to the various problems relating to Harijan Welfare nor expand its activities to the extent necessary. The Committee, therefore, recommended the constitution of a separate department to deal with the problem of Harijan Welfare exclusively so that the problem could be tackled from all angles. The Government accordingly created a separate department with effect from April 1, 1949, called the Department of Harijan Welfare with a Director at its head. Though a separate department was constituted to deal with Harijan Welfare, the feeding of the pupils belonging to eligible communities continued under the new department also and the instructions issued in regard to the feeding mentioned in paragraph 5 above practically continue to be in force with the following modifications :—

(1) A register or list of pupils who are given the mid-day meal referred to in paragraphs 5 (3) and 5 (5) above need not be maintained now as almost every child that attends the school is given the meal.

(2) The rate per meal has been increased from Re. 0–1–6 to Re. 0–2–6 in Government Proceedings No. 90, Rural Welfare, dated the 8th August 1950, in view of the rise in the price of foodstuffs. With reference to Government Proceedings No. 1319, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24th September 1957, this rate has now been converted into 15 naye Paise per meal. The quantity of cooked rice and sambar with vegetables that is given to each child now is about 29 ounces.

(3) With reference to Government Proceedings No. 392, Rural Welfare, dated 7th April 1952, the mid-day meals may be supplied to the children reading in the Harijan Welfare Schools in the Nilgiris district irrespective of the fact of their absence on the previous day either in the afternoon or both in the forenoon and afternoon, provided that the absence of the pupils is due to *bona fide* reasons and explained to the satisfaction of the headmaster of the school on the next day. The headmaster of the school will decide whether the absence of the student was due to unavoidable causes and not due to lack of interest in studies. In practice, it has not been possible to follow these instructions and every child who turns up at the time of taking attendance in the morning is given the meal.

(4) The system of inviting tenders from contractors for the supply of meals has been dispensed with in Government Proceedings No. 1118, Rural Welfare, dated the 10th October 1952, and the Collectors have been given discretion to select proper contractors

with reference to their reliability, preference being given to the Harijans of the place. The Collectors should use their discretion and secure proper contractors, if necessary, after consulting the Harijan elders of the locality.

(5) In their Proceedings No. 2483, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 21st July 1955, the Government have fixed the period of contract for the supply of mid-day meals as three years as the maximum. The powers of appointment and punishment of mid-day meals contractors has been delegated to the District Welfare Officers of the respective districts. Appeals against the orders of the District Welfare Officers are to be preferred to the Director of Harijan Welfare.

7. A copy of the latest circular containing detailed instructions issued by the Harijan Welfare Department regarding mid-day feeding in the schools maintained by that department and the accounting procedure to be followed in the matter is in Appendix IV.

8. The Harijan Welfare Department is now maintaining 832 Harijan Welfare schools including three high schools, 38 Scheduled Tribes schools, 23 Denotified Tribes schools, 24 pial schools and 346 Kallar schools. The number of children reading in all these schools during 1959–60 was 88,214. Out of these, 86,000 pupils roughly were fed under the scheme during 1959–60. This number includes the day scholars in Government Nandanar Boys' High School, Chidambaram, where the day scholars are also fed. The percentage of school children fed works out to about 97 per cent. The amount spent by the Harijan Welfare Department on feeding the pupils during 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 is indicated below :—

(1) 1957–58—Rs. 16,60,293.

(2) 1958–59—Rs. 21,74,946.

(3) 1959–60—Rs. 22,79,742.

The entire cost of feeding the children is met by the State Government.

9. Besides the supply of mid-day meals to Harijan pupils studying in Harijan schools, the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the supply of midday meals to non-Harijan pupils studying in all the Harijan Welfare Schools and to Harijan pupils studying in non-Harijan Welfare Schools like District Board Schools in some selected places. The idea is to encourage intermingling of castes. Fifty per cent of the cost of this scheme is met by the State Government and the remaining 50 per cent by the Government of India as grant-in-aid. A sum of Rs. 6,51,639 was spent under this grant-in-aid scheme by the State Government during 1959–60 for feeding 27,510 pupils.

10. The quality of the meal given in the Harijan schools is not very much better than that supplied in other schools in the State. The Committee has suggested in Chapter XVII that it should be

re-examined why the cost of the meal supplied in Harijan schools has been fixed at 15 naye Paise, while it is 10 naye Paise in the schools coming under the School Meals Scheme of 1957.

11. The Committee also suggests that the procedure followed in the Harijan schools of entrusting the supply of mid-day meals to contractors should be dispensed with, as this is considered to be not a satisfactory way of arranging for the supply of the meal. It leads to a number of abuses.

12. The Committee further suggests that the possibility of getting Central assistance in regard to the cost of feeding children in the Harijan schools at least to the extent of what the State Government get in the case of normal schools should be examined. There is no reason why the entire cost involved in feeding children in these schools should be met by the State Government.

CHAPTER XI

THE BID-DAY MEALS SCHEME OF THE CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

The Mid-day Meals Scheme of the Corporation of Madras is older than any of the other three schemes in force in this State. It was inaugurated in the year 1925, whereas the Mid-day Meals Scheme of the Harijan Welfare Department was introduced in 1945–46, the Noon Feeding Scheme in Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district was inaugurated in 1946–47 and the Government sponsored School Meals Scheme in force in the rest of the State came into force only in 1957. In a resolution, dated the 28th March 1924, the Corporation of Madras decided upon the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education in the City in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. With the passing of this resolution, the responsibility of imparting instruction in the three R's to young children in the City, as observed by the Corporation of Madras, devolved on it and in the discharge of such a heavy obligation, it was faced with two major problems :—

(1) The children attending the Corporation Elementary Schools were of very poor health, most of them suffering from avitaminosis and malnutrition; and

(2) Poor socio-economic condition of the families of the children which often forced them to stay away from the school and eke out their livelihood assisting their parents in their day toils.

The Corporation was therefore, obliged to take steps to improve the health of the children and also to give economic relief to the parents at least to the extent of providing one meal a day for the children. Besides this, the Corporation was the pioneer in the field

of medical inspection of school children. It gave the Corporation an opportunity to provide additional nutrition to the school children by supplementing the poor rations which they were getting at home. The idea soon took a concrete shape and the scheme of free mid-day meals to the poor and deserving school children was introduced in 1925 in selected schools in needy localities in the City. The scheme resulted in the double advantage of not only improving the health of the children by supplying the necessary supplementary diet to them but also in improving the attendance of the children at school and in assisting them in paying greater attention to their studies.

2. Under the scheme in force in the Corporation, every school maintains a list of pupils who are supplied with mid-day meals. Children are selected for the feeding on the findings and recommendation of the Medical Inspectors of Schools taken along with the details of their socio-economic condition as reported by the respective class teachers. The children who are selected for the feeding are generally of parents whose income is below Rs. 50 per mensem. Attendance is taken prior to the feeding. When any child is absent, the meal is supplied to the next most deserving child. With this end in view, a list of casual beneficiaries is maintained separately in each school. The meals are served for 200 days in a year. There are two sets of schools maintained by the Corporation, one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims. Meals are served in both the sets of schools.

3. The food that is served is not of the same type throughout the week. The menu is changed as indicated below :—

Monday	Rice and sambar.
Tuesday	Curd, rice and gojju.
Wednesday	Tamarind bath and koottu.
Thursday	Kadambam.
Friday (Hindus)	Rice and sambar.
Saturday [Muslims]	Rice and sambar.

The Hindu schools have holidays on Saturdays and Sundays and the Muslim schools on Fridays and Sundays.

One measure of rice is cooked and distributed to 17 children and one measure of dhal is used in perparing sambar, etc., for 150 children. Each child receives 12 oz. of cooked rice and 8 oz. of sambar containing vegetable and dhall totalling 1¼ lb. The cost per pupil works out to about 10 nP. or Rs. 20 per annum per pupil.

4. The children take the meal in plates supplied by the Corporation, one for each individual child. The children themselves distribute the food. The teachers who are posted for the purpose watch the distribution by turns. All possible precautions are taken to see that only the children selected for the feeding are served with the meal and that there is no wastage.

5. The articles required for the preparation of the meal are purchased by contract system on the basis of tender. The Standing Committees (Health) and (Taxation and Finance) dispose of the tenders on the basis of the recommendations of the Health Officer and the Commissioner. There are three centres for the entire city where the meals are prepared and distributed to the various schools according to a fixed schedule. A supervisor is in charge of each of the centres and he places the indent for the diet requirements for each centre with the contractor concerned and receives them after satisfying himself as to their quality and quantity. He is responsible for maintaining proper accounts relating to the articles. A tools and plant register is maintained at each centre. The vessels for the preparation of the meals are periodically tinned. The centres are periodically inspected by surprise visit by the Range Health Officers to ensure that the diet articles supplied are of the proper standard and that proper accounts are maintained at each centre. The supervisor also maintains a detailed chart showing the schools to which the meal is supplied and the quantity and the number of meals supplied. As soon as the food is received at the school, it is weighed and the weight is recorded each day.

6. The meal is prepared in all the three centres early in the mornings and is kept ready for being sent to the schools by 7 a.m. The meal is taken to the various schools in three trips by six vans at an interval of 2 hours each commencing from 7 a.m. so that by about 12 noon all the schools concerned receive the meals intended for them. Two sets of containers are used for conveying the meal to each school. One set carries the meal, rice and sambar to the school and the other set left in the school the previous day, is carried back to the centre for use on the next day.

7. The provision of steam boilers in the centres where the food is cooked has been tried recently with success. This is expected to cut down the cost of fuel appreciably and also save time when they are installed. It is also proposed to provide one of the Mid-day Meals Centres with the modern cooking and mixing apparatus.

8. The entire responsibility for the preparation and distribution of the meals has been vested in the Health Officer of the Corporation. The Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, is however in overall control of the entire aspect of the scheme.

9. As already stated, the scheme was inaugurated in 1925. To start with, only 500 children were being fed. By stages, the scheme has grown to huge proportions and nearly 33,668 children

are being fed every mid-day under the scheme at present in 302 schools. The following statement indicates how the scheme has grown since 1925 :—

Periodical increase of mid-day meals.

Year.	*Number of meals supplied.*	*Year.*	*Number of meals supplied.*	*Year.*	*Number of meals supplied.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1925	500	1937	5,000	1950	8,000
1926	500	1938	5,000	1951	8,000
1927	1,000	1939	5,000	1952	8,000
1928	2,000	1940	6,000	1953	10,900
1929	3,000	1941	6,0 0	1954	11,000
1930	3,000	1942	6,000	1955	12,000
1931	3,000	1943	6,000	1956	13,000
		1944	6,000		
1932	4,000	1945	7,000	1957	18,000
1933	4,000	1946	7,000	1958	28, 30
1934	4,000	1947	8,000	1959	28,730
1935	4,000	1948	8,000	1960	33,668
1936	5,000	1949	8,000		

10. The number of school-age children under instruction in the Corporation Elementary Schools at present is 127,137. As already stated, the total number of children fed in all the 302 schools maintained by the Corporation is 33,668. The percentage of school children fed works out to about 26·5 per cent.

11. The amount spent by the Corporation on the scheme during the years 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 is indicated below :—

	RS.
1957–58	3,96,621·00 (actuals)
1958–59	4,58,875·00 (actuals)
1959–60	6,00,000·00 (Revised Estimate)

The amount of public contribution received by the Corporation during the years 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 towards its Mid-day Meals Scheme and Clothing Fund is indicated below :—

Donations received towards Mayor's Mid-day Meals and Clothing Fund up to.

1957–58.	1958–59.	1959–60.
Rs. 2,856·00 nP.	Rs. 6,665·91 nP.	* Rs. 1,16,773·56 nP.

* This includes the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 donated by Sri V. C. Ganesan (Sivaji Ganesan) on 20th April 1959.

The Corporation is at present greatly handicapped for lack of further resources to extend the scheme any further.

12. The entire cost of feeding the children is met by the Corporation. At present, the Government do not give any grant to the Corporation towards its scheme. The Corporation approached the Government this year for a grant from State Funds towards the cost of supply of mid-day meals to poor children in its elementary schools. The number of such children in the schools in 1961–62 has been estimated at 1·50 lakhs and if at least

one-third of the number of children are to be supplied with free mid-day meals, 50,000 children will have to be supplied with such meals. It was suggested that the Corporation might be given a grant to cover four-fifths of the expenditure incurred by it during 1958–59 or at 4 nP. per meal per pupil fed in a year whichever is less. The question of giving a grant to the Corporation towards the scheme has been considered in connection with the budget proposals for 1961–62 and has been dropped.

13. Children are selected for the feeding under the Corporation Scheme on the findings and recommendation of the Medical Inspectors of Schools taken along with the details of their socio-economic condition as reported by the respective class teachers. This means that the children have to satisfy two tests, viz., the 'Means test' as well as the 'Health test'. Under the School Meals Scheme of 1957, in force in the rest of the State, the 'Health test' has not been specifically prescribed. The Committee considers that the 'Health test' need not be prescribed as there may be children who may be healthy but at the same time poor. If the Government consider it feasible, the Corporation may be prevailed upon to abolish the 'Health test' and also to increase the number of mid-day meals centres from three to four.

14. The children who are selected for the feeding under the Corporation scheme are generally of parents whose income is below Rs. 50 per mensem. The Committee considers that this amount is too low and that it may be raised to Rs. 1,200 per annum. This suggestion also may be commended to the Corporation.

15. The Government may also examine the possibility of suggesting to the Corporation that children of non-gazetted officers as may desire to be fed under the Corporation scheme may also be given the mid-day meal.

16. The Committee suggests that immediate steps may be taken to introduce mid-day meals scheme on the lines of the Corporation Scheme in other big centres in the State like Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, etc.

CHAPTER XII

THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEMES IN THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

As already pointed out in the previous chapters, a meal at mid-day is given free in most of the elementary schools in this State to poor pupils under the Government sponsored scheme of 1957 for the supply of school meals. The Government are not financing the School Meals Scheme entirely out of their funds. The Government pay a grant calculated at 6 nP. per pupil

or the excess of the cost per meal over 4 nP. whichever is less. The balance is contributed by the people of the locality. The average cost of a meal is estimated at 10 nP. This works out to Rs. 20 per pupil for a school year of which Rs. 8 is collected from the public and Rs. 12 is paid from State funds. This scheme does not cover (i) elementary schools run by the Madras Corporation, (ii) elementary schools under the control of the Harijan Welfare Department and (iii) elementary schools in the Kanyakumari district which have all feeding schemes of their own. By the end of 1959–60, about 7·75 lakhs of pupils were covered by the Government sponsored scheme of 1957. During 1960–61, another 2·25 lakhs of pupils may be brought under this scheme. The total expenditure to Government on this scheme is, therefore, likely to be Rs. 110 lakhs considering that the 2·25 lakhs of pupils covered in 1960–61 may not be for the whole school-year.

2. At present, the Government do not give any grant to the Corporation towards its scheme. The Corporation approached the Government this year for a grant from State funds towards the cost of supply of mid-day meals to poor children in its elementary schools. The total number of children being fed at present by the Corporation is 33,668 in 302 schools. It was suggested that the Corporation might be given a grant to cover four-fifths of the expenditure incurred by it during 1958–59 or at 4 nP. per meal per pupil fed in a year whichever is less. The question of giving a grant of Rs. 3·5 lakhs to the Corporation towards the scheme was considered by Government in connection with the budget proposals for 1961–62 and has been dropped.

3. A free meal is given by the Harijan Welfare Department also at mid-day to almost all pupils studying in their schools at a cost of 15 nP. per meal. The total strength of pupils in the Harijan Welfare Schools during 1959–60 was 88,214. Out of these, 86,000 pupils roughly were fed under the scheme during 1959–60. The latest figures in this regard are not available.

Under the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes, it has been proposed to double the strength in the schools by the end of the plan period. It was also proposed to transfer the schools to the control of the Education Department. Under that proposal, the Education Department were to meet the cost of mid-day meals at 6 nP. per meal per pupil, the rest being met by the Harijan Welfare Department. The proposal has, however, been deferred for 1962.

4. All the 508 primary schools in the Kanyakumari district have been covered by the Noon-Feeding Scheme applicable to that district and 22,657 pupils are at present fed in these schools. The entire cost of the scheme which now amounts to about 2·4 lakhs is met from State funds. This expenditure may remain steady at about 2·5 lakhs and may be treated as committed expenditure.

5. Thus, the committed expenditure to Government on account of the Midday Meals Schemes at the beginning of the Third Plan period has been calculated at Rs. 123·5 lakhs in the Working Group Report on Education relating to midday meals prepared in May 1960. The figure Rs. 123·5 lakhs has been calculated as indicated below.:—

Scheme	*Number of pupils fed.*	*Cost Rupees in lakhs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Education Department scheme ..	10.00 lakhs	110
2 Harijan Welfare Scheme	0·75 lakhs (86,000)	9
3 Kanyakumari Scheme	0.15 lakhs (22,357)	2.5
4 Corporation scheme	0.29 lakhs (33,668)	2
	11·19 lakhs	123.5

It should be noted that since May 1960 when the above calculation was made, the number of children fed has increased roughly as indicated in brackets in column (2) above. There is no proposal also at present to give any grant to the Corporation of Madras. For all practical purposes, however, the committed expenditure has been taken to be Rs. 123·5 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

6. The total number of pupils of the age-group 6 11 in all schools by the end of the Third Plan period will be about 44 lakhs. Allowing for voluntary enrolment of children below 6 years and for the continuance of pupils above 11 years, the total number of pupils in the primary classes in all schools including Harijan schools and Corporation schools can be taken to be about 50 lakhs. The Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education has assumed that about one-third of the pupils will have to be provided with a free meal. Therefore provision will have to be made for feeding about 17 lakhs of children by the end of the Third Plan period. The Government contribution (except in respect of the pupils in the Madras Corporation schools and in the Kanyakumari district) will be 6 nP. per meal per pupil and the cost to Government on midday meals for children in elementary schools will come to nearly Rs. 204 lakhs per annum.

The fact that calculations in respect of the Corporation schools and the schools in the Kanyakumari district will have to be made on a different footing will not appreciably make much difference. The difference may, therefore, be ignored. The level of expenditure, i.e., Rs. 204 lakhs was expected to be reached by the end of the Third Plan period or even earlier.

7. Originally, the provision for the mid-day meals schemes for the Third Five-Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 255 lakhs. Consequent on the discussion with the Working Group on Education on the 22nd November 1960, the provision has been reduced to Rs. 211·36 lakhs for the Third Five-Year Plan period.

8. The expenditure of Rs. 123·5 lakhs per year reached by the end of 1960–61 will have to be stepped up progressively by another 72 lakhs so as to reach the target of Rs. 195·5 lakhs per annum by the end of the Third Plan period. This will be done as shown below :—

Year.	*Amount.* (RS. IN LAKHS)
1961–62	12
1962–63	28
1963–64	42
1964–65	57
1965–66	72
Total ...	211

The cost for the Plan period may, therefore, be taken roughly as Rs. 211 lakhs. Including the non-plan and plan provision, the cost of the midday meals scheme will be Rs. 828·86 lakhs for the five years.

9. In addition to the provision of Rs. 211 lakhs made for the Third Five-Year Plan period on the supply of midday meals in schools under the Education Department, a separate provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the Third Five-Year Plan period on the supply of the meals in schools under the Harijan Welfare Department.

CHAPTER XIII

THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME IN OTHER STATES.

1. *Kerala State.*—Prior to 1st November 1958, there was a scheme for noon-feeding of poor pupils in primary schools in force only in certain areas of the State. The rules governing this scheme were approved by the Government of Kerala in their Proceedings G.P. Ed. (C-Spl.) I-20604/57, dated the 14th October 1957. Under this scheme, the entire cost on feeding the poor pupils was met by the Government. The scheme was intended only for necessitous children and for this purpose 'necessitous children' have been defined as those the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 900 per annum. This scheme continues to be in force in its original form in the areas in which it was introduced in 1957.

In 1958, the Government of Kerala considered the question of extending the scheme of noon-feeding throughout the State. The Government felt that for the successful extension of the scheme,

necessary local initiative and contribution from the local public were necessary. They have accordingly introduced a modified scheme in the Primary Schools in all the remaining areas of the State which are not covered by the scheme approved in 1957. This scheme is also intended for 'necessitous children', i.e., children of parents whose income does not exceed Rs. 900 per annum. According to the modified scheme, 80 per cent of the cost involved in the scheme is met by the Government and the remaining 20 per cent has to be met from local contribution to be obtained by the concerned Feeding Committee for the purpose.

2. The distinguishing features of this scheme are—

(1) The contribution of the Government towards the scheme is more than that paid by the Government of Madras. The maximum contribution that is paid by the Madras Government is 60 per cent. The Government of Kerala pay 80 per cent.

(2) The cost of a meal for each pupil should not exceed 6 nP. In Madras the cost of a meal that is given is estimated at 10 nP.

(3) The noon-day meals are given only for the period from the 1st July to 31st August and again from 1st November to 15th January. In Madras the school meal is given for 200 days in a year.

(4) The Headmasters of the schools where the noon-feeding has been sanctioned select the pupils who desire to be fed in every class. In Madras, it is the non-official executive committee which selects the pupils to be fed.

(5) The composition of the feeding committees in Kerala which correspond to the Executive Committees in Madras is entirely different. In Madras, the Executive Committees are composed mainly of non-officials. But in Kerala, the Headmaster of the school concerned, the manager in the case of a private school or an elected representative of the teachers in the case of a Government school, a nominee of the local panchayat or where the school is not in a panchayat area one more elected teacher, a representative of the Parents' Association, and one Social Worker constitute the Committees.

(6) A test check of the accounts of the noon-feeding is conducted monthly by the Assistant Educational Officer to see that the rules are properly observed and a report of the check is sent to the District Educational Officer. No such monthly test check is prescribed in Madras.

3. A copy of the rules for the supply of noon-day meals to poor pupils in Kerala under the modified scheme is in Appendix V.

4. *Mysore.*—The scheme of midday meals to school children was taken up by the Mysore Government in Second Five-Year Plan period mainly in the interest of better enrolment and attendance of poor pupils of the primary classes on a subsidising basis. The scheme extends to all rural and urban areas in the State except the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Hubli and Belgaum or cities with a population of more than a lakh, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. The Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, specifies the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purposes of the scheme. The administration of the scheme is carried on by local donors constituting a committee for the administration of the scheme subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department. The unit for the administration of the scheme is the village or the town concerned. But if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

5. The scheme which was approved by the Government of Mysore in their Proceedings No. 370, Education, dated the 29th August 1958, is similar to the School Meals Scheme in force in this State except for the following broad distinctions :—

(1) In Madras the administration of the scheme is vested in two committees of the local donors, viz., (*a*) The General Committee and (*b*) the Executive Committee. But in Mysore there is only one Committee of the local donors for the administration of the scheme.

(2) Unlike the School Meals Scheme in force in this State, the Mysore Scheme is open also to pupils in the High Schools, the first preference being given to pupils in the primary schools.

(3) Well-to-do children coming from distant places who want to take advantage of the readily available food on payment of the full cost, to be determined by the Committee, may also be supplied with the food but such students should not be included in the number in respect of whom the grant is claimed. The School Meals Scheme in force in this State is applicable only to poor pupils.

(4) Though it has been specifically laid down that the maximum grant permissible for the midday meals shall be calculated at the rate of 6 nP. per day per pupil, it has not been specifically laid down that this is conditional upon 4 nP. per pupil per day being collected from the local public as in the case of the School Meals Scheme in this State. Of course, it has been stressed that the scheme should be extended to a particular school only provided sufficient local support for the scheme is available.

(5) In Madras there is no provision for the audit of accounts of the local non-official Committees. Under the rules laid down

by the Mysore Government, one of the non-official committee member, has to audit the accounts and place the audit report before the Committee. The Committee has to meet at least once a month and scrutinise the accounts.

(6) The grant is payable to the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee unlike in Madras where the Government grant has to be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

6. A copy of the rules for the administration of the scheme as approved by the Government of Mysore is in Appendix VI.

7. To start with, the Government of Mysore sanctioned a grant of rupees two lakhs towards the scheme, which was to be allotted among the various districts as indicated below :—

District.	*Allotment.*
	RS.
1 Bangalore	12,700
2 Belgaum	20,800
3 Bellary	7,525
4 Bihar	4,625
5 Bijapur	19,000
6 Chickmagalur	4,900
7 Chitradurga	9,500
8 Coorg	3,900
9 Dharwar	21,700
10 Tumkur	11,600
11 Gulbarga	8,875
12 Hassan	8,250
13 Kolar	8,800
14 Mandya	6,600
15 Mysore	9,100
16 North Kanara	8,700
17 Raichur	6,125
18 Shimoga	8,700
19 South Kanara	18,000
Total ...	2,00,000

8. The actual amount spent by the Government of Mysore on the scheme during the years 1957–58, 1958–59 and 1959–60 is indicated below :—

(1) 1957–58	1,13,108
(2) 1958–59	1,85,920
(3) 1959–60	2,86,165

9. *Bombay* (*Maharashtra*).—There is no scheme as such for the supply of free meals to school children in the Bombay State. However, the children of the Backward Class hostels attached to

primary schools and maintained by the District School Boards in the districts of old Bombay State are given free meals. Mid-day meals are also given to the primary school children in the Dangs district of the Bombay State.

10. *Madhya Pradesh*.—There is no midday meals scheme in this State.

11. *West Bengal*.—There is no scheme for the supply of free midday meals to school children in West Bengal. A scheme for the supply of toned milk and fruits as midday tiffin to the school children of lower middle class group was taken up by the State Government on an experimental basis with effect from 1st April 1957. A small number of schools in Calcutta are participating in the scheme and approximately 1,000 pupils are being supplied with 1/2 lb. each of toned milk and fruits as midday tiffin. The cost of supply of the above items per student per diem is indicated below :—

(1) 1/2 lb. toned milk	7 nP.
(2) Cost of fruits	3 nP.
Total ...	10 nP.

The entire cost of supply of the fruits is borne by the Education Department. The skim milk powder is supplied out of the stock received from the UNICEF as free gift.

12. The result of the scheme has been found to be satisfactory and it is proposed to continue and expand the scheme to different institutions in Calcutta and suburbs by gradual stages.

13. *Orissa*.—No definite scheme for the supply of midday meals has been prepared in this State. A sum of Rs. 44,500 was sanctioned by the Government during 1959–60 for the supply of mid-day meals at the rate of 8 nP. per child per day in addition to the skim milk powder supplied to the children. This scheme has been given effect to in 13 selected National Extension Service Blocks in the State. Under this scheme, midday meals are being given one day in a week in all the primary schools in the Block out of the local contribution received both in cash and kind. The State Government provide midday meals for one day more in a week in the Blocks where local contribution is forthcoming.

14. During 1960–61, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned by the State Government for the supply of midday meals to children reading in primary schools of the four selected National Extension Service Blocks in the State where free and compulsory primary education has been introduced with effect from 1st May 1959 as an experimental measure.

15. In the draft Third Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided for the supply of midday meals to school children at the rate of 8 nP. per child per day for 200 working days.

16. *Andhra Pradesh.*—As a preliminary to the successful implementation of the introduction of universal free primary education during the Third Five-Year Plan, the Government of India consider that the supply of free midday meals to poor children will be a persuasive method to attract children to the school. They indicated to the Andhra Pradesh Government that for the implementation of this scheme during the remaining part of the Second Five-Year Plan, the State Government would be entitled to a Central assistance of 50 per cent of the expenditure.

17. With reference to the indication given by the Government of India, the Andhra Pradesh Government decided in their Proceedings No. 2580, Education, dated the 30th July 1959 to introduce the Midday Meals Scheme in their State. They allotted in the proceedings referred to Rs. 20,000 to each of the 20 districts of the State in a compact area of the Samithi Blocks totalling Rs. 4 lakhs. This amount was to be met as follows :—

	RS.
Centre	2,00,000
State contribution	1,00,000
Panchayats	50,000
Block Fund	25,000
Public contribution	25,000
Total ...	4,00,000

18. The scheme resembles very much the School Meals Scheme of 1957 in force in Madras State. There is nothing peculiar pertaining to this scheme.

19. A copy of the general instructions issued by the Andhra Pradesh Government in regard to the administration of the scheme is in Appendix VII. The figures relating to the actual expenditure incurred by the Andhra Pradesh Government on the scheme during 1957–58 and 1958–59 are not available. During 1959–60, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned. The entire amount may be taken to have been spent as the actual figures of expenditure are not available for this year also.

20. *Karaikal.*—Though the defacto transfer of French possessions in India to the Indian Union has been effected, the *de jure* transfer has not yet taken place. Pending the *de jure* transfer also, the administration in these possessions, especially relating to education, is still run on the previous model. The Committee

during its tour of the Thanjavur district specifically wanted to ascertain how the midday feeding is being conducted in schools run in the former French territories. With this object in view, the Committee visited the Ecole Central (Central School) at Tirunallur in Karaikal.

21. The scheme of school feeding in the institution is run on lines different from those in this State. The scheme was started in 1950. The meal that is served consists of rice and sambar with vegetables, rasam and curd. The boys take their plates to the dining hall themselves and are served with the food. Six pupils reading in standards up to the 5th standard are fed out of ½ Madras measure of rice and five of higher standards. Milk is also given once a week. The cost of these foodstuffs comes to 2½ to 3 annas per student. Rice (boiled) is supplied by the Government at Pondicherry and the Education Department at Karaikal supply the sambar powder and groundnut oil. The other provisions, vegetables, etc., are purchased by the School Committee. For this expenditure, the Government sanction Rs. 15 per every 100 students. For every 100 students, one gundu of firewood is also supplied by the Government. The salary paid to the cook is Rs. 15 for 150 pupils and Rs. 2 for every additional 50 students. For the expenditure connected with the feeding, there is a permanent advance of Rs. 150 for the school. This amount differs from school to school, according to the number of pupils. This amount is paid every month and it is also paid in some cases twice a month, i.e., on the 1st and the 10th. There is no public contribution collected for the feeding. The Headmaster of the school is entirely responsible for the maintenance of the accounts relating to the feeding. The Headmaster is paid salary in the scale of Rs. 100-20/2-180-32/3-278. He is also given the Headmaster's allowance of Rs. 13·33 per mensem. In addition to this, he is given an allowance of Rs. 10 for every child.

22. In the opinion of the Committee, this is a very efficient way of running the midday meals scheme in schools.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

There are two essential requisites for school education. The first is that the pupils who are to be educated should be healthy and contented. The other is that the school itself should have all the necessary facilities for imparting education. In the foregoing chapters, the various steps taken by the Government in order to improve the health and contentment among the poor children going to school have been pointed out. This chapter deals with

the other aspect of the case, viz., improving the necessary facilities in schools for imparting sound education. Just as one hand alone cannot produce a clap, it is no use having children who are eager to learn when the requisite facilities are not available to teach them. During the past few years, the peoples' interest in education has gained considerable momentum as a result of which a large number of primary schools have been opened in this State. There is no village now in this State with a population of 500 and more which does not have an elementary school. It has to be admitted that this progress in education has been marred to a very appreciable extent by the lack of necessary facilities in the schools.

2. In many of the villages, the elementary school presents a very sorry spectacle. Some of them do not have doors and windows and some even roofs. Most of the buildings are inadequate and unsuitable, situated in filthy surroundings. Some of them do not have urinals either for the teachers or for the students. Even girls' schools in some cases do not have this amenity. A good number of them have not been white washed and stand covered with the dust of ages. This is the outside spectacle. Inside the schools also, the teaching aids and equipment are inadequate. Maps, charts, globes, pictures of animals and birds, time pieces, etc., are conspicuous by their absence. The necessary furniture, books and slates and other aids needed by the pupils are not available. This is not true of every school. There are, of course, quite a number of schools which present a very decent appearance and are well equipped. But this, however, is no the general rule.

3. In the district of Salem and probably in some other districts also, elementary schools were opened in places where the public came forward to give free land or buildings and donations in cash. There were also instances in which playgrounds and school gardens were donated for the schools without the District Boards incurring any liability in the matter. In regard to the opening of secondary schools, the public came forward to donate 20 acres of land in each case for the building and also for giving all the requisite necessities of the school. The result was that the District Boards opened a number of high schools without incurring any expenditure. This was the practice even as early as 1938 in the Salem district. Such instances were however not uncommon to the remaining districts. Even in the Salem district, the other school requisites had to be supplied by the District Board itself and some of the schools in the District are still in want of certain necessities.

4. It may appear as though the Government or the local body concerned which runs the schools has been indifferent in regard to the provision of the requisite facilities in them. This is far from correct. Any Government or administration cannot take the entire responsibility to fulfil every requirement of the community in any particular aspect of the administration, health, education,

social welfare, etc. If it ventures upon such a task, it will cease to function as its resources, financial and other, are limited. The administration has matters other than education exclusively on which it has to bestow its attention. It has its own system of graded priorities.

5. What is the remedy? The question of finding a solution to the problem was engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction for some time. He says that the idea struck him whether it was not possible to decentralise the maintenance of the village school and set the local public to take the initiative to do it at their own cost locally without writing to others for help. Apparently, the Director's view was to kindle the desire of the people for helping the spread of education by filling the remaining gap in the requirements of schools which the administration could not do. The Director says that he therefore made a suggestion to the teachers in every school to contact the local public, not in a formal gathering but informally, apprise them of the requirements of each school and suggest to them that they might in the interest of their own children, supply locally as many of the requirements of the schools as possible. Care was taken to see that nobody was compelled to do anything nor was any priority suggested to the public. The choice and responsibility were left entirely to the pleasure of the individuals.

6. The precise procedure adopted by the teachers was first to make a survey of the condition and requirements of every school in a Block area. Then the teachers of every school contacted the people of the area served by the school informally, informed them of the needs of the local school and invited their help towards realising these needs. The response being encouraging, the teachers discussed with the members of the public and the officers of the Education Department, the requirements of the schools according to a system of priorities. There was no centralised allocation of the funds promised as between specified projects of school improvement but the money collected was to be utilised with reference to the wishes of the donors. Everywhere, in the Block, the people came forward to provide most of the requirements of the local school. After preliminary discussion, a Conference of all the teachers and village leaders of the Block was called at the Block Headquarters and in this Conference the needs of each school and the names of the persons who had undertaken to assist in meeting these needs were announced. The first such conference was held in Kadambathur Block in the Chingleput District on 20th February 1958. In the words of the Director of Public Instruction himself, having harnessed public co-operation, support and aid in this manner, a Conference of all the teachers of the 76 schools and the village leaders was called at Kadambathur on February 20. In that Conference, the Headmasters of all the schools came up to the dais

one after another and announced the name of his school, the various things that he required and the names of the donors that were undertaking to provide some or all of the requirements in kind and cash. For all small items, the donations were actually handed over at the conference in the presence of the gathering, either in kind or cash. For big schemes like construction of school buildings, only a token donation was given at the conference with the promise that the full amount would be provided as and when the work progressed.

'The enthusiasm and spirit of co-operation was so infectious that at the Conference some of the elementary school teachers who after all are not too well paid came up spontaneously to the dais and donated a few small sums for one thing or another. The result of the effort to gather financial help from every village was that schemes to the value of Rs. 15,000 were undertaken and cash and kind donations of the value of Rs. 1,300 were handed over at the Conference to the persons concerned.

'This contagion of public co-operation and contribution for the improvement of schools spread to the neighbouring block of Tiruvallur in the same district. There, schemes to the value of Rs. 25,000 were undertaken and donations of Rs. 13,000 in cash and kind were actually presented at the Conference'.

7. The first two conferences mentioned in paragraph 6 above were the forerunners of many others which followed in quick succession in this pilot project undertaken in this State. A third Conference was held in Valliyur in Tirunelveli district on July 25, 1958. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance inaugurated the Conference. It is reported that to the pleasant surprise of the Minister and even of the organisers of the project, cash to the value of Rs. 28,000 was actually handed over to the Minister for various schemes for the improvement of schools. Each one of the 102 elementary schools in the Block area was provided at that Conference with a nucleus of a library consisting of about 46 books. It has further been reported that other common schemes for improvement like provision of additional accommodation, white washing the school buildings, supply of furniture, laying out gardens, supply of books and slates, charkas, bee hives and seedlings were also undertaken. The total cost of all the schemes undertaken in the Valliyur Block came to Rs. 1·27 lakhs.

8. More School Development Conferences were held. One Conference was inaugurated at Tisayanvilai of Radhapuram National Extension Service Block of Tirunelveli district on July 28, 1958 by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of the State. It is reported that a total of 666 schemes were undertaken for the improvement of 103 schools in the Block area at a cost of Rs. 1·38 akhs. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 42,000 was actually handed over to the Chief Minister at the Conference. Another Conference

was held in the same year at Tiruvottiyur in a non-Block area which, both from the point of view of the cost of schemes undertaken and collections made created a record. As reported by the Director, schemes costing Rs. 3,79,918 were undertaken and donations in cash and kind amounting to Rs. 66,933 were given on the spot.

9. From the report furnished by the Director, it is seen that between February 1958 and now, 133 such Conferences have been held in the various districts of this State and a number of schemes of school improvement have been undertaken for execution by the people themselves. The total value of these schemes is stated to be Rs. 6,30,00,386 and the cost of improvements actually carried out is Rs. 3,99,19,491. Some high schools have also been brought under the purview of this scheme and a total number of 19,627 elementary schools, 356 high schools and 34 training schools have so far benefited by this movement.

10. The spirit of sacrifice exhibited by old ladies, illiterate farmers, rich philanthropists and poor villagers in providing the necessary facilities in the local schools is reported to have been amazing.

11. The School Improvement Scheme has been initiated by the Education Department. The Government have not so far come into the picture as far as this scheme is concerned and have contented themselves with letting it be known that they commend and encourge it. A statement showing the places where the School Improvement Conferences have been held so far, the dates when they were held and the total cost of the improvements undertaken and the cost of the improvements actually carried out as furnished by the Education Department is in Appendix VIII. In addition to these Conferences, 13 more second phase school improvement conferences have been held so far in the various districts of the State. Particulars about these Conferences are not yet available. More Conferences are being organised and the hope of the Education Department is that the enthusiasm and fervour which the people have exhibited in attending to the needs of the village schools will result in all the schools in the State being provided with all the facilities essential for an efficient school.

12. No doubt the response from the people during the first phase of the Conferences was really surprising. But the second phase of the Conferences has not come up to the expectation. It has been represented to the Committee at various places that there is no use having school improvement Conferences every year as the response is not encouraging. The Committee suggests that the Conferences may be held once in three years or even five years. In the meantime, the Committee recommends that matching grants may be sanctioned by Government for the construction of buildings

alone in all those cases where offers have been made by donors to put up buildings for schools at the School Improvement Conferences. The Government may also consider the question of giving subsidy in cases where lands are donated to the schools so that it may help the schools if necessary in reclaiming the lands and digging wells, etc. Such a step will avoid the risk of the public enthusiasm dwindling to a low ebb.

The School Improvement Conferences for collecting dress may however be an annual feature during important festivals like Deepavali or Pongal, etc. Care should be taken to see that gifts like party flags, portraits of party leaders or gifts which are given from a political motive are not accepted at the School Improvement Conferences and that these are not exhibited in the schools.

13. As regards the collections in cash and kind reported to have been made at the School Improvement Conferences, the Committee notes with regret that in some schools no correct account of what has been received is maintained. When gifts are offered, the machinery is slow in accepting them and bringing them to its books. The Committee feels that in some cases the amounts reported to have been collected are inflated. At some places only a show of what was proposed to be donated was made without actually carrying out the promises after the conferences were over. In the Chingleput district, in the Board Higher Elementary School, Methur, only half the number of articles promised were stated to have been received. The Committee understands that a show of what was proposed to be given was made to create enthusiasm in others for giving something or other. There has been no periodic and systematic check of what has been collected and it is very doubtful whether the departmental officers, except in very rare cases, evertook the trouble to see whether what was promised has been collected and what has been collected is retained. In some places visited by the Committee, no registers are maintained showing the donations given at the School Improvement Conferences. Instances are the Board Elementary School, Thaikulam Range, Srivilliputhur, Ramanathapuram district, the District Board Elementary School, Ammaiappan, Thanjavur district and the District Board Elementary School, Thirupalaivanam in the Chingleput district. There may be other centres where such registers are not maintained. Some of the articles received at the School Improvement Conference in the District Board Elementary School at Korattacheri in Thanjavur district have been stolen. In the Board Elementary Schools at Chinnakarnan and Athipedu in the Chingleput district some of the articles received at the School Improvement Conferences have not been accounted for. The Committee considers that there is immediate need to set up some sort of machinery, as suggested in Chapter XVII to go into the accounts of these School Improvement Conferences. Steps should also be taken to

see that the amounts collected in cash are deposited in banks immediately and that departmental receipts are given to all those who have donated, for facility of checking the accounts.

CHAPTER XV.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE AND HOW IT PROCEEDED WITH ITS WORK

The School Meals Scheme, approved by the Government in their proceedings No. 1850, Education, dated 8th November 1957 came into force from 1st November 1957 or such later date from which the supply of meals was actually started in a centre. The scheme has aroused interest all over the country and has already earned the appreciation of the Government of India. The number of schools which provided school meals rose from 8,713 in 1957–58 to 23,136 in 1959–60 and the number of children fed rose from 228,844 in 1958 to 774,869 in 1959–60. The amount spent by the Government on the scheme also rose from Rs. 6,93,482 in 1957–58 to Rs. 62,25,482 in 1959–60. However, no stock-taking had so far been done and no detailed assessment of the actual working of the scheme had been conducted. Both were considered necessary so that the Government might be satisfied that this laudable venture was working along proper lines and served the purpose for which it was started. The scheme was expected to expand rapidly and was in fact doing so and the amount spent by the State and Central Governments on it, already large, would rise to sizable figure by the middle of the Third Plan period. An examination of the arrangements made for the working of the scheme and the accounting procedure followed in respect of the sums received and expended had to be undertaken so that any defects revealed could be remedied and the machinery made fool and fraud proof.

2. Very large sums of money and donations in cash and kind had been collected under the School Improvement Scheme and an examination of its working was also considered to be as necessary as an assessment of the School Meals Scheme.

3. It was considered convenient to combine the examination of both the schemes and entrust it to the same authority. The intention was to ask this authority to examine how funds were collected, how the expenditure was controlled, whether proper accounts were kept and were open to scrutiny and check and were in fact scrutinized and checked, what arrangements were made for the feeding of the children in the one case and for the realization of the needs of village schools in the other and whether the persons in charge of the schemes ensured that there was no wastage and that whatever was collected was utilized to the maximum benefit of the school

children and the schools. So far as the School Meals Scheme was concerned, the rules prescribed by the Government provided for the maintenance of proper accounts and the proposed examination was to see how far these rules were followed.

4. With the objects mentioned above in view, the Government appointed a Committee of three Legislators in their proceedings No. 1353, Education, dated the 26th June 1959. The Committee was to be called the "School Meals and School Improvement Schemes Assessment Committee" and was to consist of the following Members :—

(1) Sri K. S. Subramania Gounder, M.L.A.—*Chairman.*

(2) Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu, M.L.A.—*Member.*

(3) Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar, M.L.A.—*Member.*

The assessment for which the Committee was appointed was to include an examination—

(1) of the arrangements made for the working of the schemes;

(2) the accounting procedure followed in respect of the sums received and expended; and

(3) the steps taken to eliminate wastage and to ensure that the schemes result in the maximum benefit to the school-children and the schools.

The Committee was to be treated as a First-class Committee. The Committee was first to discuss the question with the Director of Public Instruction and to decide the procedure to be adopted in making the assessment. After the assessment, the Committee was requested to submit a report to the Government in due course. A Secretary in the rank of an Assistant Secretary to Government was appointed in October 1960 to assist the Committee in its work and in drafting the report and he continued to function up to 10th March 1961.

5. The Committee discussed this matter with the Director of Public Instruction on 21st July 1959 and then proceeded with its work. It considered the question whether a questionnaire need be prescribed for collecting and tabulating the information required. In the opinion of the Committee, such a questionnaire was unnecessary and it was considered that it would serve no purpose.

6. The precise procedure adopted by the Committee was to visit schools at random and to elicit the information required without causing the least possible embarassment either to the students or to the teachers. A number of schools situated in remote villages were also visited as opportunity offered. The members of the Committee examined the various registers relating to mid-day meals, the places where the meal was cooked and the places where it was

served. They were present at the actual time of feeding at many places and saw to themselves how the feeding was conducted, put a few questions to the teachers and the pupils and obtained whatever information was available. The visits were of course surprise visits but the District Educational Officers concerned or their representatives invariably accompanied the Committee in the tours. The Committee undertook altogether thirteen tours and has visited all the districts in the State. The total number of schools visited by the Committee is as indicated below :—

	number of schools visited.
1 Madras City	12
2 Coimbatore	79
3 North Arcot	45
4 Chingleput	51
5 Thanjavur	20
6 South Arcot	14
7 Madurai	41
8 Tiruchirappalli	81
9 Salem	46
10 Kanyakumari	62
11 Ramanathapuram	49
12 Tirunelveli	66
13 The Nilgiris	29
Total ...	595

The Secretary of the Committee accompanied the Committee during its tours of the Chingleput, Thanjavur, Salem, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris districts. Before the commencement of the tour, the Committee held meetings with the District Educational Officers concerned in which the subjects relating to school meals and school improvement in their particular districts were fully discussed. At these meetings, necessary evidence was taken from the District Educational Officers. Wherever an opportunity offered itself, the villagers were also given a hearing and their suggestions were discussed then and there.

7. The following Members of the Legislature were also consulted on 30th and 31st January and 18th, 23rd and 24th February 1961 :—

1. Sri K. M. Ramaswami Gounder, M.L.C.
2. Sri S. Natarajan, M.L.C.
3. Sri G. Krishnamoorthy, M.L.C.

4. Sri T. P. Srinivasavardan, M.L.C.
5. Srimathi Rajathi Kunjithapadam, M.L.A.
6. Srimathi A. S. Ponnammal, M.L.A.
7. Srimathi P. K. R. Lakshmikantham, M.L.A.
8. Sri M. S. Selvarajan, M.L.A.
9. Sri P. Urkavalan, M.L.A.
10. Sri R. Srinivasa Iyer, M.L.A.
11. Sri A. Vedarathnam Pillai, M.L.A.
12. Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.L.A.
13. Sri N. Mahalingam, M.L.A.
14. Sri K. S. Ardhanareeswara Gounder, M.L.A.
15. Sri A. Mariappan, M.L.A.
16. Sri M. Ramachandra Reddiar, M.L.A.
17. Sri P. Ramachandran, M.L.A.
18. Sri A. S. Doraisami Reddiar, M.L.A.
19. Sri S. Nagaraja Monigar, M.L.A.
20. Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, M.L.A.
21. Sri S. Thangavelu, M.L.A.
22. Srimathi Kolanthai Ammal, M.L.A.
23. Sri G. Gomathisankara Dikshitar, M.L.A.
24. Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.A.
25. Sri S. M. Annamalai, M.L.A.
26. Sri P. Veerappa Gounder, M.L.A.
27. Sri A. Gajapathi Nayagar, M.L.C.
28. Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C.
29. Srimathi Jothi Venkatachalam, M.L.C.
30. Srimathi Manjubhasini, M.L.C.
31. Sri A. Subramanian, M.L.C.
32. Sri K. Anbazhagan, M.L.A.
33. Dr. Srimathi Sathiavanimuthu, M.L.A.
34. Sri P. U. Shanmugam, M.L.A.
35. Sri M. Karunanithi, M.L.A.
36. Sri P. G. Karuthiruman, M.L.A.—*Government Whip.*

The views expressed by the above members of the Legislature have been taken into consideration in making the recommendations.

8. The views of the Director of Public Instruction in the matter were also obtained by arranging for a meeting with him on 9th February 1961. The Director in expressing his views made it clear that he should not be taken to have committed himself to the views and that they are liable to be altered.

9. The views of the Secretary to Government in the Education and Public Health Department have also been ascertained. The views of these two officers have also been taken into consideration in making the recommendations.

CHAPTER XVI.

IRREGULARITIES AND DEFECTS NOTICED BY THE COMMITTEE IN THE WORKING OF THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEMES AND HOW THESE CAN BE REMEDIED.

IRREGULARITIES.

1. According to the information furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, the Harijan Welfare Department and the Corporation of Madras, there are altogether about 26,000 elementary schools in the State where midday meals are now provided for about 10 lakhs of children. Out of these, the Committee has visited only 595 schools. The following paragraphs deal with a few of the irregularities and defects noticed by the Committee in the working of the school meals schemes. A few schools have been referred to in the paragraphs to point out a particular type of irregularity. This does not mean that the particular type of irregularity is committed only in that school or those schools. The schools referred to are only illustrative. There may be other schools amongst those visited by the Committee and other schools not visited by the Committee where such irregularity or irregularities have been committed.

Education Department to take entire responsibility for running the schemes.

2. The Committee holds the view that the Education Department should take the entire responsibility for the successful running of the School Meals Scheme as approved by Government in their Proceedings No. 1850, Education, dated 8th November 1957. The Committee has noted with surprise that there are still schools which are not even aware of the existence of the School Meals Scheme or the rules governing it. In the Board Elementary School, Perunchinai in the Tiruchirappalli district the Committee was told by the only teacher working in the school, Srimathi K. Rajalakshmi that only on the 9th December 1959 at the Teachers' Association Centre at Pudukkottai she was instructed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools to start the midday meal centre though the scheme had come into force in 1957 itself and that she was not instructed to open the centre before. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Thogamalai in the same district, the Headmaster was found to be ignorant about the procedure to be adopted in obtaining the necessary forms relating to the scheme even though this was a Teachers' Association Centre. The scheme was started at the Centre only on 27th November 1959. In the

Ignorance of the managements of schools about the existence of the scheme or the rules governing it.

Board Elementary School at Muthrasanallur in the same district, the Committee was told that they were not aware that an advance grant would be paid for running the scheme and in the Board Elementary School, Vellanur of the same district, it was represented that they were not aware that supply of meals should not be left to contractors or that the meals should not be purchased from a hotel. An application for an advance grant was sent by the Board Elementary School at Kaladipatti in Tiruchirappalli district on 23rd October 1959 but the actual payment of the advance was delayed as the application was not sent in the proper form, the local committee not knowing in what form it should be sent. Managements of schools whether they are aided or local body are not kept aware of the latest circulars issued by the Education Department. There are cases where even the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee was not aware of the rules and regulations relating to the scheme; what sort of meal is to be supplied and also when the advance grant should be applied for and in what form. The Department should take care to see that all orders and circulars relating to the scheme are brought home to the managements of schools at the Teachers' Association Centres instead of merely sending copies of the circulars or orders to them.

Deputy Inspector's responsibility.

3. The intention of the Government apparently is that the Deputy Inspector concerned should take the entire responsibility for the successful running of the scheme as the District Educational Officer rarely finds time to look into the matter except to sign the bills relating to the scheme. The District Educational Officer who is having full work in the inspection of secondary schools does not find any time to supervise the School Meals Scheme except when he inspects secondary schools in the nearby area. This is not in the nature of a surprise inspection which alone will reveal the defects in the working of the School Meals Scheme. The Deputy Inspector is the authority under the scheme to recognise the School Meals Committee of any centre or a school for the purpose of supply of school meals and for the purpose of recommending the payment of Government grant towards the scheme. In practice, it has been the lethargy, indifference and inefficiency in some cases of the Deputy Inspector that has been responsible for the failure of the scheme and falsification of accounts relating to it. Some how, some of the Deputy Inspectors seem to have developed a feeling that it is not a legitimate part of their duty to check the working of the School Meals Scheme when they visit schools. In the Board Elementary School, Kanchanaickenpatti, Salem district, there was no feeding for two years. The Board Single Teacher School, Resalapatti, Viralimalai, Tiruchirappalli district, was not inspected by the Deputy Inspector for almost two years. The Deputy Inspector visited the school on 19th September 1957. He did not make any observation about the scheme in his inspection report. The next

time the Deputy Inspector visited the school was only on 31st August 1959 when he made the simple observation as follows without castigating the management of the school :—

" நண்பகல் உணவு ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் "

In the District Board Higher Elementary School, Papanadu in the Thanjavur district there is clear evidence to show that the Deputy Inspector did not check the accounts relating to the scheme. The Deputy Inspector visited the Board Basic School, Karaikayarpatnam in the Ramanathapuram district on 13th August 1959. There was no mention in the Inspection Report about the midday meal distribution in spite of the fact that the midday meal attendance register did not indicate whether the boys were present or absent. The Board Elementary School, Velagoundanpati in Salem district was inspected by the Deputy Inspector on 23rd November 1960 but there is no mention in the Inspection Report about school feeding. There was no feeding in the school from the 23rd of November 1960. The Board Elementary School, Palladam, Coimbatore district, was visited by the Deputy Inspector on 1st January 1960. He had not mentioned anything in the Inspection Report about midday meal arrangements. There was no feeding in the school after April 1960. No attempts seem to have been made to run the scheme till 28th June 1960 when the Committee visited the school though this place was the Deputy Inspectors' headquarters. In the District Board Elementary School, Virupakshi in Madurai district, the midday meals were stopped from 23rd September 1959. The Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools who visited the school on 4th February 1960 has not made any observation on the stopping of the midday meals in the school. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Dharmathupatti, Madurai district, the advance grant for the first quarter was cashed by the headmaster and he was keeping the amount himself. At the Village Leaders' Conference held between 24th September 1959 and 25th September 1959 in the Block area, articles of food worth Rs. 78 were left for the midday meals. But these were not entered in the midday meals register. The matter was reported to the Deputy Inspector of Schools who has not taken any action in the matter. There are cases where the midday meal attendance register was not marked even though the Deputy Inspector was present at the time of feeding. The Deputy Inspectors even though they visit Teachers' Association Centres now and then do not make enquiries about the Midday Meals Scheme or review it at the Centre meetings. It is not clear why they should not have been able to detect the many irregularities which the Committee was able to do in the short interval spent by it in a school.

The Deputy Inspectors are generally at the mercy of the managements of schools just to see that the scheme is functioning whether successfully or not so that the authorities above may not find fault with them. If the Deputy Inspector is too rigid in enforcing the scheme, there is the possibility of the centre closing

down as the management may well say that it is not prepared to run the centre. The blame will then attach to the Deputy Inspector. This is one of the main difficulties of the Deputy Inspector in working the scheme. For instance, in the Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Nalattinputhur, Tirunelveli district the headmaster openly threatened the District Educational Officer in the presence of the Committee that he would close down the centre as the latter found fault with the headmaster for not running the scheme.

Falsification of accounts.

4. The working of the scheme has resulted in the falsification of accounts in a large number of cases amounting almost to cheating the Government. The idea in these cases seems to be to get the Government contribution by some means or other. The irregularities committed are as follows :—

(*a*) First where no public contribution has been forthcoming, the registers are manipulated to indicate that it has been received. Otherwise, the Government contribution will not be given.

(*b*) Secondly, false attendance is marked in the midday meals attendance registers to indicate that a particular boy who is on the feeding list has partaken of the meal though he has not actually taken the meal. One such false mark indicating the presence of a boy means a gain of 6 nP. to the authorities running the scheme.

(*c*) Thirdly, even in cases where the public contribution of 4 nP. and the Government contribution of 6 nP. is forthcoming, the quantity or quality of the meal supplied to a pupil is so low that it results in a saving of about 2 to 3 nP. per pupil to the authorities running the scheme.

(*d*) Fourthly, the accounts relating to the purchase of the various provisions for the meal are falsified by keeping bogus vouchers or no record is maintained at all. To all outward appearance, the accounts and attendance registers are so well manipulated that it is very difficult to guess that they are false.

(i) To quote examples of the irregularity of the first type are the cases of the District Board Higher Elementary School, Singalandapuram in Salem district where the teacher in charge of the scheme openly admitted that the accounts maintained by him of the public contribution were false and also the Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Nalattinputhur, Tirunelveli district where the headmaster has given a written statement that he marked false attendance to make up the public contribution. In a majority of the cases, it has been openly admitted by the headmasters and the managements in the presence of the Departmental Officers that the

scheme is run only with the Government contribution of 6 nP. and that they are forced to record that the public contribution of 4 nP. was collected so as to enable them to get the Government contribution. The expenditure and also the vouchers relating to the scheme are manipulated to the extent.

False markings in the public contribution and midday meals attendance registers.

(ii) In regard to the second type of irregularity, the offence consists in the fact that the actual number of pupils for whom the contribution is obtained are not fed. In many cases the headmasters asserted that the midday meals attendance registers were correctly marked. Some times they even asserted to the accuracy of the attendance registers. Only when the Committee questions some of the pupils on the point whether they were fed or not, the truth comes out and when the headmaster is placed in this situation he admits that he marked false attendance. Out of the total number of 595 schools visited by the Committee, it has been possible to detect at random about 36 cases in which no attendance in the midday meals registers was marked even though it was claimed in some of these cases that the pupils were fed and that the attendance was not marked due to inadvertance and 46 cases in which there was actual falsification of the midday meals attendance and the registers relating to public contribution simply to get the Government contribution.

In some cases, the falsification looked so serious to the Committee that it thought it would be better to take statements from the headmasters admitting that the markings in the midday meals registers were false. The statements are in Appendix IX. To quote a glaring case where such falsification has occurred is the case of the Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kasimmajorpuram, Courtallam in the Tirunelveli district where there has been no feeding for the last two years and yet the Government contribution was being obtained at the rate of Rs. 250 per quarter on behalf of 75 pupils. The school was purposely closed on the day on whic[illegible] the Committee visited it on 11th January 1961 at the instance [illegible] the Deputy Inspector of Schools who went to Courtallam all [illegible] way from Tirunelveli where he was supposed to be attending t[illegible] work connected with the payment of teaching grant just to [illegible] school closed. Some of the school boys who happened to [illegible]e at that time were asked whether the meals were being serv[illegible]he school. They emphatically said that they were not awa[illegible] any such feeding during the last two years. The owner of t[illegible]ding in which the school is run and also some parents o[illegible] school children deposed that there was no feeding in the s[illegible] for the last two years. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Palavakkam in the Chingleput district, it was represented that they were feeding 50 pupils but on the day on which the Committee visited the school (27th October 1960) only 32 pupils were fed. There

was difference in the statements given by the Correspondent of the Committee and the teachers regarding the number of pupils fed. The attendance in the midday meals register was also fully marked only on one page and the other page was left blank. In the District Board Elementary School at Perungudi in the same district, attendance was marked for the 24th, 25th and 26th October 1960 and admitted by the teacher to be correct. But food was not supplied on those days. In the Chingleput District Board Elementary School, Athipedu, Sholavaram, without giving meals to the pupils, the teacher had marked attendance for the whole month of October 1960. In the Diravia Sahaya School, Senthoor, South Arcot district, the attendance register showed that they fed 46 pupils but only 18 actually took the food. It was represented in the Aided Higher Elementary School, A. Mottur, Latheri, North Arcot district that 100 boys were being fed but on actual verification it was found that only 53 boys were fed. In the Aided Elementary School, Kuruvimalai in the same district, attendance was marked for 80 pupils but only 33 were present. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Dharmathupatti in the Madurai district, it was admitted by Sri Palanivelu Moopanar, a Member of the Midday Meals Committee and other assistants of the school that there was no midday meal for the past three months. In spite of this, the attendance register indicated that the meal was served on all the working days. In the District Board Elementary School, Aladikumalai, Thanjavur district, the attendance register was created for the month of October 1960 without actually feeding the children. There was no midday feeding at all in the Board Elementary School, Avalchinnampalayam in the Coimbatore district but the attendance register was regularly marked for 10 pupils. In the Board Basic School (Junior), Managaseri in the Ramanathapuram district, Vaiyapuri, a boy was absent for 20 days and yet attendance was marked for him. The Board Elementary School, Dharapuram in the Salem district, has been marking regularly 31 pupils as present in the register but actually 10 pupils were taking food. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Pullambadi, Tiruchirappalli district, they have been marking attendance for 90 children giving food only to 60 children. In the same district, in the Board Elementary School, Velangudi, on 25th November 1959, attendance was marked for 35 pupils but only 28 took food when the Committee visited the school. The previous day only 32 were fed but attendance was marked for 36.

It has been observed by the Committee that the number of pupils to be fed for whom sanction has been accorded is more in the case of aided institutions than in the case of local body schools. Sometimes the number is so much that it exceeds even the actual number of pupils on the rolls. In the Aided Elementary School, Gandhipuram in Salem district, sanction was obtained for feeding 130 pupils but actually 107 pupils were on the rolls.

(iii) To quote an instance of the third category offence is the Board Higher Elementary School, Ramasamipatti in the Ramanathapuram district where they are feeding 204 pupils. The Government contribution alone on this account comes to Rs. 12.24. They utilise 9½ Madras measures of millets at the rate of 1½ Madras measures for one rupee. This comes to Rs. 6.30. They pay one rupee for cooking the food and the extra expenditure for making chutny, etc., comes to Rs. 1.75. The total is Rs. 9.05 and the balance of Rs. 3.19 is not accounted for. The District Board Elementary School, Athanoor in the Salem district is expected to feed 50 pupils. Public contribution is not forthcoming. They use only one Madras measure of rice costing one rupee for feeding all the 50 pupils and the other ingredients cost annas eight. The balance grant of Rs. 1-8-0 is not accounted for. In the Kammavar Higher Elementary School, Puliyanpatti, Aruppukottai in the Ramanathapuram district it was stated that they were utilising 6¼ Madras measures of rice for feeding 50 pupils and the account is written as Rs. 6.42 nP. every day on feeding. The pupils however uniformly stated that they are utilising only 2½ Madras measures every day for feeding. In the Panchayat Junior Basic School, Sengamalanachiarpuram in the same district, the quantity of rice used for feeding 30 pupils is written up as 2 Madras measures. Actually one measure was being utilised. In the R.C. Senior Basic School (Boys), N. Panjampatti, Madurai district, they are feeding the pupils regularly with solam kanji. But there is clear evidence to show that the expenditure on the scheme does not amount even to the 6 n.P. Government contribution. In the Harijan School, Kattur, Tiruchirappalli district the quantity of food given is so low that there is no doubt it results in a saving to the authorities in charge of the scheme. In the Harijan Welfare Elementary School at Telungapatti in the same district, the quantity of vegetables served is very little. In the C.S.I. Elementary School, Sulur, Coimbatore district the food given is not up to the specification prescribed by the Government. In some cases, a saving is obtained by reducing the quality of food. In the Board Elementary School, Amattur, Ramanathapuram district, they are giving only cambu kanji of a very poor quality. In the R.C. Elementary School, Senpet, Tiruchirappalli district, they are giving rice food only for two days in a week and on other days payasam made of gift wheat is given. In rule 11 (b) of the rules relating to the School Meals Scheme, it is clearly stated that the meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambar or butter-milk or curds and (2) vegetables or pickles and it was on this basis that the cost of the meal was worked out at 10 nP. In nearly 80 out of the 100 centres visited by the Committee, only rice kanji or cooked rice alone is supplied without sambar, butter-milk, curds, pickles or chutny or any other side dish. In some places the pupils were asked to get pickles from their homes.

(iv) Coming to the next category of the irregularity, in a number of schools visited by the Committee correct accounts relating to the purchase of the various ingredients for the meal are not maintained. For instances, in the Board School, Tirumayam in the Tiruchirappalli district, no account for the expenditure on the scheme is maintained at all. In the St. Joseph's Higher Elementary School, Pothamettupatti in the same district no records relating to the scheme were available. The Kammavar Higher Elementary School, Puliyanpatti, Aruppukkottai, Ramanathapuram district does not also maintain correct accounts. In the Board Elementary School, Kelampakkam in the Chingleput district, no details for the accounts were maintained and no vouchers were produced for the articles purchased. The District Board Higher Elementary School, Pappanadu in the Thanjavur district is not keeping any vouchers for the articles purchased. The vouchers produced in some cases against the purchases made are not real vouchers. They are cooked up receipts just to get the Government contribution. The Committee observed that except for two vouchers in the C.S.I. Elementary School, Pullarambakkam in the Chingleput district no other vouchers were signed. Most of them were written by the Headmaster himself. In the Board Elementary School, Edayarvati, Ramanathapuram district even, though it was represented to the Committee that they were having vouchers for Rs. 5 per day, they were spending only Rs. 3 per day and they owed Rs. 20 to the local shop. The Board Elementary School, Mutharasanallur, Tiruchirappalli district purchases provisions like dhall, etc., jointly for the headmaster as well as for the school meal. No accounts were produced and whether the headmaster actually paid for what he got is very difficult to guess. There are also cases where the vouchers are not being obtained from the actual persons concerned but are being obtained either from the members of the Midday Meals Committee or from some one else who is not at all connected with the supply of the provisions, just to satisfy the accounts.

(v) The Committee has come to the conclusion that the only way of obviating all the irregularities mentioned in the paragraph 3 above is to creat a separate post of at least one District Educational Officer for Elementary Education and placing a jeep at his disposal so that he may have the necessary facilities to look into Elementary Education in all its aspects.

5. The teacher's profesison is supposed to be the noblest of all and he is supposed to inculcate the virtue of truth in the pupils under him. Somehow, the Committee has come to the conclusion that this dictum is not correct in relation to the School Meals Scheme. In a number of places, to protect

Pupils taught to utter false hood.

ter falsehood by saying that the meal was
ter falsehood by saying that the meal was served even though it was not actually served and even though the teacher himself admitted out of a

pricking conscience or nervousness that it was not served. When the Committee visited the R.C. St. Louis Higher Elementary School, Pavitram, North Arcot district on 2nd April 1960, it was said by the headmaster that the meal was given the previous day. But after further enquiry it was admitted by the headmaster that it was not given. But to the surprise of the Committee, the children, one and all said that they took meal the previous day. Some said it was kanji and some others said it was sambar satham. The First Assistant also admitted that the meal was not served. May be that the pupils uttered the falsehood out of a feeling to protect the headmaster. But a similar occurrence took place in the Saraswathi Basic School, Bathirathar avai in the Ramanathapuram district and in other schools. Sometimes, the local feeling is so strong that even the public utter falsehood to protect the teachers and the Committee had difficulty in getting at the truth.

Lack of harmony in the School Meals Committees and the staff of the schools.

6. The idea of the Government in constituting Midday Meals Committee to run the scheme was with the hope that there will be perfect harmony and co-operation between the Committees, the Headmasters of the schools who are the Secretaries of the Committees, the Correspondents of the Committees and the general staff of the schools towards the noble cause. The functioning of the scheme has come to a dead stop in quite a large number of centres due to misunderstanding between the headmaster of the school who is the Secretary of the Committee and the Chairman and the members of the Committees. The Midday Meals Scheme was not functioning in the Board Elementary School, Sanapatti, Madurai district from 19th January to 15th February 1960 due to the misunderstanding between the Correspondent of the Midday Meals Committee and the Headmaster of the school who is the Secretary. The normal working of the scheme has been disturbed in the M. M. Higher Elementary School, Senpet, Tiruchirappalli district due to a quarrel between the management and the teachers and the records relating to the scheme were not made available to the Committee. It was reported that the Headmistress was transferred and that she had not accepted the transfer order. In the Board School, Tiruchindurai in the same district some of the assistants were reported to be not co-operating in the preparation of the meal. In one or two cases, it has been observed that where the previous Headmaster who was a Higher Grade teacher was reverted as an Assistant and a Secondary Grade Assistant was appointed in his place as Headmaster, there was no co-operation in the school and the feeding scheme which was running smoothly previously was completely stopped. This was observed in the Board Elementary School, Puthragoundanpalayam and the Board Elementary School, Somanpatti in the Salem district. In the Post-graduate Training Model School, Orthanad, Thanjavur district, the complaint was that they had elected an outsider as Correspondent and that even he did not run the scheme properly.

Sometimes, undesirable persons come to occupy the posts of Chairmen of the Midday Meals Committees on the ground that they have been elected with reference to the rules relating to the constitution of committees. In such cases also, the scheme fails to function. The scheme was not functioning in the Board Elementary School, Thailakulam Range, Srivilliputtur, Ramanathapuram district as the Chairman of the Midday Meals Committee was reported to have kept the funds relating to the scheme himself.

Communal factions in the villages have also played a vital role in the stoppages of the scheme in many places. In the Board Elementary School, Kottagoundanpatti in the Omalur taluk in Salem district, the feeding stopped as there was misunderstanding between the caste Hindus and Harijans. In the Board Elementary School, Jagannathapuram (Sekanthapuram) in the Ramanathapuram district, there was hitch over the appointment of members of the midday meals committees due to party strife. The trouble arose immediately after the panchayat elections.

The Committee suggests that in places where the scheme is not functioning successfully in any place due to the reasons pointed out above, some effective steps should be made to run the scheme and it should not be left adrift until normal conditions are restored. Either the headmasters or the teachers responsible for the failure of the scheme should be tranferred from the school or serious disciplinary action should be taken against them.

In responsibi'ity of the Headmaster.

There have also been cases where the headmaster left the management of the entire feeding to some assistant, himself feeling that he was not responsible for the running of the scheme. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Singanallur in the Coimbatore district, the headmaster told the Committee that the Midday Meals Committee of the school had stopped the supply of midday meals and that therefore he took no action. The Committee feels that this kind of irresponsibility should not be tolerated. All the teachers in a school including the headmaster should be held responsible for the working of the scheme in the school instead of the responsibility being cast entirely on the headmaster or any other individual assistant of the school.

7. The Committee after observing the work done at the various centres by the non-official committees, viz., the 'General Committee' and the 'Executive Committee' constituted for the working of the scheme with reference to rule 7 of the scheme rules has come to the conclusion that these committees in some places have not only done nothing substantial towards the implementation of the schme but have been a source of obstacle in the smooth working

of the scheme. The Committees are there only in name and the real work is done by the headmaster. The Committee considers that these non-official committees may as well be abolished and if this is considered not desirable, instead of two committees only one committee may function. The Committee recommends that this one Committee should be purely a supervisory body and besides two donors who take interest in the scheme, it should include the President of the Panchayat Board, the President of the Local Co-operative Society and the President of the Parents' Association. The President of the Building Committee for that school, if any, should also be associated with the Committee. The functions of this supervisory Committee may be the same as those of the existing Executive Committee except that the arrangements for the preparation and service of the meals will be the responsibility of the headmaster and other teachers in a school. The Committee may also include one or two lady members who are interested in the working of the scheme.

School Meals Committees not doing any substantial work.

8. It has been observed that in most of the aided schools, the management is not prepared to run the scheme of midday meals. In the St. Mary's R. C. Higher Elementary School, Vadugarpettai in the Tiruchirappalli district, the Father in charge of the Mission who is also the Correspondent of the school said that his Mission was not willing to run the scheme. Though the school was feeding six children, no Government contribution was being obtained. In most of the Mission schools, they do not evince much interest in the scheme though they take a lot of interest in imparting very good instruction with a view to placing their school as the most efficient on the teaching side. They consider the Midday Meals Scheme to be an unnecessary interference by the Government in school matters. At present, there is no obligation on the part of an aided management to run a midday meals centre. The Committee considers that the running of a midday meals centre should be made a condition precedent for payment of teaching grant or according recognition to the school.

Managements not inclined to run the Scheme.

The possibility of opening another aided school at some other place nearby should be taken up by the Government in cases where it is found that the correspondents of schools are not co-operating with the Government in running the scheme. The feeding may commence in the new school.

9. In rule 6 (*b*) of the rules relating to the payment of Government grant towards the supply of school meals, it is laid down that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the scheme shall apply to the Deputy Inspector concerned for the quarterly advance grant,

giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils selected for the provision of the school meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinise the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any, fixed by the District Educational Officer and recommend the payment of the advance. On receipt of this recommendation, the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant. **In practice,** in nearly 25 per cent of the centres visited by the Committee, the advance grant was not either received in time or not received at all. This had caused serious dislocation in the working of the scheme. The Deputy Inspector's office was responsible in a majority of the cases for the delay. The Board Elementary School, Kizhavasur, Lalgudi Noth Range, Tiruchirappalli district, which was visited by the Committee on 25th November 1959 has stopped the scheme for the only reason that the Government grant has not yet been given from August 1958. In the Purathakudi Teachers' Association Centre in the same district, it was represented that 11 schools were attached to the centre and that in no school the scheme was functioning as none of the schools was getting the Government subsidy. It was also represented that the Deputy Inspector was evading to send the subsidy. In the Board Elementary School. Malayampalayam, Coimbatore district, the final payment of the grant for the first quarter was applied for during the second quarter. This was returned by the Deputy Inspector saying that the payment would be settled during the final quarter. This is not the correct procedure. If the final payment of grant for a particular quarter is applied for, it should be paid immediately during the succeeding quarter. There are any number of other cases where the working of the scheme has stopped due to the non-receipt of the advance grant. Instances are the Board Elementary School, Rengasamudram in the Coimbatore district, Board Elementary School, Venniravaikkal, Ramanathapuram district, Board Elementary School, Kallagam, Lalgudi North Range, Tiruchirappalli, etc.

Advance grant not being received in time.

There are of course quite a number of cases where the delay in getting the advance grant was due to the delay in applying for the grant either by the headmaster or the concerned Committee. In the Saivaprakasa Aided Higher Elementary School, Tiruvarur, the advance grant for the first quarter was not applied for as late as 9th November 1960. The Panchayat Board School, Saminathapuramputhur, Coimbatore district, had not applied for the advance grant for the second quarter as late as 30th June 1960. Many schools do not know that advance grants are given and they invariably apply for the advance grant only after the quarter is over. The advance grant applications received are mostly defective and this takes away considerable time of the Deputy Inspectors and the District Educational Officers.

In Tiruvannamalai Range in the North Arcot district, certain Deputy Inspectors boasted that they were running the scheme without any advance grant being paid. Subsequent visits by the Committee to the area revealed that in most of the places, the scheme was not functioning. The reason was that the advance grant was not paid and there was no sufficient credit for the schools in the local area. If the Deputy Inspectors had paid more attention to the scheme and checked its working with some sort of seriousness, such irregularities would not have occurred.

The Committee recommends that it will do well if the advance grant is paid every month along with the salaries of teachers instead of once in a quarter as at present in case it is decided to continue payment of cash grants.

Payment or rejection of advance grant at the discretion of the Deputy Inspector.

10. In rule 6 (*b*) of the rules relating to the payment of Government grant towards the supply of school meals, it is laid down that on receipt of the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector, the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant. This means that if the Deputy Inspector does not recommend the payment of the grant, the grant will not be sanctioned. The Committee observes that this provision has adversely affected the working of the scheme in a number of schools. The Committee recommends that the power to reject or defer the payment of grant whether advance or final, should not be left to the discretion of the Deputy Inspector in case it is decided to continue payment of cash grants. The District Educational Officer himself should investigate into the matter and take the entire responsibility for the rejection of the grant.

Withholding of Government grant for previous arrears.

11. In the Board Elementary School, Soolamani, Chingleput district, the Committee observed that the entire advance grant for a quarter was withheld with a view to adjust the previous arrears. This had led to the stoppage of feeding in the school for the entire next quarter. The District Educational Officer admitted that he withheld the payment of the advance to deduct excess payment made to the school during the previous quarter. In the T E.L.C. Higher Elementary School, Palladam, Coimbatore district also, the advance grant was withheld to adjust previous arrears and there was no feeding. There were also cases where feeding was stopped as the entire grant had been misappropriated by some one connected with the scheme. Rule 6 (*c*) of the rules for the payment of grant no doubt says that the grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before

sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter. In practice, this has adversely affected the working of the scheme in some schools. The Committee is of the view that if the headmaster is made responsible for the midday meal arrangements as recommended in paragraphs 7 above and 13 below this contingency will not arise.

Cash relating to the Scheme not being deposited in banks.

12. In a number of centres, the Committee has noted that the advance grant received is kept either by the Chairman of the Executive Committee himself or is in the custody of some others who are not connected with the scheme. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Mela Ulur in the Thanjavur district, the Correspondent of the school was keeping the amount. In the same district, in the Board Higher Elementary School, Kivalur, the Government contribution received was paid to the temple wherefrom the food for feeding the pupils comes. The Director of Public Instruction no doubt seems to have issued instructions that the money should be kept in a post office or some other recognised place. But in practice, these instructions are not being observed. The Committee suggests that stricter measures should be taken to see that all the moneys received towards the scheme are deposited either in the Post Office Savings Bank or with the local Co-operative Society.

Secretary of the Committee not being kept informed of Government grant.

13. Rule 5 of the rules relating to the payment of the Government grant says that the grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee who is invariably a non-official of the village. The headmaster who is the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee according to the existing scheme has nothing to do with the cash relating to the scheme. He is not even kept aware that the advance grant has been paid. This is a defective arrangement. Whenever the non-official Chairman is absent from the village, there is serious dislocation in the working of the scheme in the school. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Viralimalai, Pudukkottai, the Committee was surprised to note that the headmaster was not aware that the advance grant had been paid. The Committee recommends that the headmaster should receive the cash grant and be held responsible for its proper utilisation in case the Government decide to continue payment of cash grants. A copy of the order sanctioning the grant to the headmaster may be communicated to the Chairman of the non-official supervisory committee. The non-official committee can at best content itself by supervising the working of the scheme. If this suggestion is not acceptable, a copy of every order sanctioning the grant to the non-official committee should be communicated to the headmaster.

14. The Midday Meals Scheme is generally not started in a school immediately after the commencement of the school year after the summer vacation. Due to the summer vacation in the month of May, the advance grant for the second quarter ending with 30th June is generally not received in time. Besides this, the headmaster and the teachers are very busy at the commencement of the school year with so many matters like admissions, etc., that they hardly find any time to look into the midday feeding arrangements. The Committee suggests that the Education Department may issue strict instructions to see that the feeding arrangements are given top priority at the commencement of the school year.

Arrangements for School meals not being made at the commencement of the School year.

15. At present, the Government have not laid down any rule prescribing the quantity of rice to be supplied to each pupil. The Director of Public Instruction has also stated that he has not fixed the number of pupils to be fed with a specified quantity of rice. But the Committee were given to understand at various centres that they had orders to feed 12 pupils out of one Madras Measure of rice. In the opinion of the Committee at least 16 pupils in standards I to III and 12 pupils in standards IV and above may be fed in one Madras measure of rice. If cumbu or cholam or ragi is the staple diet in a particular place, the equivalent of rice may be worked out and fixed. Attention in this connection is invited to the detailed recommendations made in paragraph 4 of Chapter XVII.

Quantity of rice to be given to each pupil not fixed.

16. It has been observed in many centres that the responsibility for marking the midday meals register has been delegated to one of the assistants in the school. In the Board Higher Elementary School, Palayakkam, Chingleput district, as pointed out earlier, on 27—10—1960 the midday meals attendance register was marked only on one page and the the other page was left blank. The headmaster threw all the blame in the failure to mark the attendance register on one of his Assistants and he felt that the responsibility was not his. In the Government Upper Primary and Junior Basic School, Suchindram, Kanyakumari district, it was observed that the duty of marking the midday meals attendance was left to a menial paid from contingencies with the result that the attendance was not marked from the 28th November 1960. The Committee suggests that the duty of marking midday meals attendance should be cast on the headmaster of the School as this involves the payment of contribution by the Government.

Irresponsibility in marking the midday meals attendance register.

17. Non-residence of the Headmaster and teachers in the same place where the school is run has in some cases affected the working of the scheme. If the Headmaster or the teacher concerned absents himself from the school for a day, it becomes very difficult to trace him for making the necessary arrangements for the meal. The Headmaster of the Lower Primary and Middle School, Venkanji, Kanyakumari district was residing at a distance of 12 miles from the school in the Kerala State. The Headmasters of the Board Higher Elementary School, Latheri in the North Arcot district and the Board Elementary Schools, Pengoor and Kuppachipatti in the Tiruchirappalli district were also found to be non-residents of the villages where the schools are run. There were also instances wherein the public and other assistants of the school were not aware in which village the Headmaster was residing. In the interests of the uninterrupted working of the scheme, the Committee suggests that the Education Department should take care to see that the Headmaster of the school who is the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee resides in the same place where the school is run.

Non-residence of the Headmaster in the same village where the School is run.

18. At a number of places visited by the Committee, it has been observed that a reserve list of pupils taking the midday meal is not kept. In the St. Xavier Senior Basic School, Souripalayam in the Madurai district, the Headmaster said that attendance is marked in the midday meals register whether a pupil is present or not and that whoever comes is fed. In the R.C. Elementary School, Seninaickenpatti in the same district, the Headmistress explained that when the boys for whom the contribution is obtained are not present, the food is given to some other boys who are present and th[e] as such there was no serious irregularity in this regard. The result was that the school attendance register showed that a particular boy was absent while the midday meals attendance register showed that he was present. She admitted that this was wrong practice. The same type of irregularity was observed in the U.C. Elementary Basic School, Alamarathupatti in the same district and a number of schools in the Nilgiris district like the Bethelehem Senior Bosic School, Ootacamund and the St. Joseph Junior Basic School, Ootacamund, etc. The evil in this practice is that the attendance is not marked correctly and pupils who are absent from the school are marked present for the midday meal. The food is given to others who are not actually in the list of pupol who are to be fed. The Committee recomends that the Education Department may issue a circular enjoining the maintenance of a reserve list of pupils to be fed in every school. The list of pupils to be fed in a school may also be revised every half year. In many places like the Board Basic School, Managoseri in the Ramanathapuram district and the Board Elementary School, Pattavaithalai, Tiruchirappalli district all the poor children who

Failure to maintained a reserve list of pupils fed.

cannot afford to have midday meal at home are not selected and the meal is given to others. Stricter control over this aspect should be exercised by the Education Department.

Statements of the meal served not maintained.

19. The Committee has noted with a feeling of appreciation that the Board Higher Elementary School, Methur, Chingleput district is maintaining a statement of the constituent parts of the meal served every day. The statement clearly gave an idea of the amount spent on the meal. Most of the schools are not maintaining such statement. The committee considers it desirable that a statement of the constituent parts like the quantity of rice, quantity of vegetables, etc., of the meals served every day is maintained by every school. The Education Department may issue the necessary instructions in the matter. A board may also be kept in a prominent place in every school showing the number of the pupils fed and the menu.

Utilising gift milk powder and wheat and claiming Government contribution.

20. The Mission Schools in a number of cases have been giving gift milk powder and American wheat and claiming the Government contribution on the plea that they are running the scheme. Instances are the T.E.L.C. Basic Elementary School, Malayandipalayam in the Coimbatore district and the T.E.L.C. Higher Elementary School, Pernambut in the North Arcot district. There are many other schools where this is the practice. It is not clear how this has been allowed. The Committee suggests that this practice should be put an end to as Government subsidy is obtained without the meal actually being served.

Collection of contribution from pupils who are fed.

21. The Committee observed that in the T.E.L.C. Elementary School, Pattukkottai in the Thanjavur District and the Board Basic School, Ambathurai, Madurai district, they are collecting contributions from the pupils who take the meal or their parents. The Committee thought that this was a rare occurrence. But when the Committee visited the Nilgiris district, this was the rule in a large number of schools. The rate of contribution was either Rs. 2 per month or one anna per day. Out of the 29 schools visited in this district, as many as five schools were found to be levying this contribution. The schools are :—(1) The C.S.I. Elementary School, Kotagiri, (2) The St. Anthony's Higher Elementary School, Kotagiri, (3) The F.B.M. Aided Elementary School, Westfield, Kotagiri, (4) The Cordite Factory Elementary School, Aravankadu and (5) The C.M.S. Junior Basic School, Milk Villoge. The Committee was given to

understand that the contribution was being levied under instructions from the Deputy Inspector of Schools and with the knowledge of the District Educational Officer. The Headmistress of the Cordite Factory Elementary School admitted that if the contribution is not collected at least one hundred pupils could be forthcoming to take the meal. This is the case with the other schools also. The levy of such a contribution defeats the very purpose for which the scheme was framed. The Committee suggests that an immediate investigation may be made into this matter with a view to put an end to this practice.

Discrimination in feeding among pupils of different religions.

22. The Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee in the Basic School, Sikkal, Thanjavur district is the Executive Officer of a temple at the place. On the day on which the Committee visited the school, the meal was prepared for 60 boys. It was observed that they were feeding only Hindu boys. The meal was of a good quality. There were many Muslim and Christian boys also willing to take the meal. But the Committee was told that the temple authorities refuse to feed pupils belonging to other religions as the food is obtained from a Hindu Devasthanam and that the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Administration was objecting to pupils of other religions being fed. This is a serious irregularity and it is not clear why this is allowed especially as the food is prepared partly out of the Government contribution. The Committee considers that such discrimination between boys of diverse religions is detrimental and should be eradicated as early as possible.

Meals being obtained from a hotel and other undesirable methods employed in getting meals.

23. The intention of rule 11(c) and 11(e) of the scheme rules seems to be that the meals intended for the pupils should be prepared in the school premises itself and that the work should not be left to outside agencies. In rule 11 (c), it is definitely laid down that the work should not be done on a contract basis. In the National Elementary School, Nagapattinam in the Thanjavur district, they are getting 26 pattai of food from the Soundaraja Perumal Temple and Krishnan Koil for 26 pupils and feeding the remaining 14 pupils out of hotel food. In the Kadiri Mills Elementary School, Oddarpalayam (Palladam Range) Coimbatore district, the meal is obtained from a hotel. In the Board Elementary School, Vellanur, Tiruchirappalli district. also the food is obtained from a hotel on a contract basis. In the Board Elementary School, Kulathur in the same district the food is obtained from a club. In a number of schools, idlies at the rate of one idly per head costing 6 nP. each are being obtained from a hotel and served. These undesirable methods have led to other irregularities also as a natural consequence. In the Board Basic School (North) Tirukalikundram in the Chingleput district, a hotel

proprietor has become the Correspondent of the Midday Meals Executive Committee. The midday meals attendance register of the Board Higher Elementary School, Kangeyanpalayam, Coimbatore district was found to have been left at a hotel from which the food is obtained giving ample opportunity to the hotel proprietor to manipulate the attendance. The Education Department may issue a circular to see that the provisions of rule 11(*c*) of the scheme rules are strictly enforced.

High rent being paid for places used or for cooking the meal.

24. Very high rent is paid in some schools for the building where midday meal is cooked. In the Board Basic School, Sembatti in the Madurai district a rent of Rs. 10 per mensem is being paid. In the Board Elementary School, Ammaiappan in the Thanjavur district, a rent of Rs. 6 per mensem is paid. In some cases, the building rent is paid out of the Government contribution also against the specific provision made in rule 11(*d*) of the scheme rules and against the instructions issued by the Director. If the building rent is also paid out of the Government contribution, it will naturally minimise the quantity as well as the quality of the meal. The Education Department should take care to see that this does not happen.

Posting of a husband and wife in a two teacher school not desirable.

25. Where the school happens to be a two-teacher school and a husband and wife fill the posts, it has always affected the working of the School Meals Scheme. There is no check on whatever they do with the feeding scheme as there is none else to watch its working. For instance, in the Madras Diocese Elementary School, Solamur in the North Arcot district where a husband and wife are filling the posts of the two-teachers for the school, there has been no midday feeding from October 1959. The Committee suggests that the possibility of stopping the management's grant should be examined. It may also be seen that in a two-teacher school, as far as possible, a husband and wife are not allowed to fill the posts. They should as far as possible be posted in schools where there are more than two teachers. A similar mismanagement may occur in a single teacher school or in a school where the teacher is also the manager. In such cases a stricter supervision will solve the problem.

Inconvenience in a lady being the Secretary of the School Meals Committee.

26. Where the Secretary of the School Meals Committee happens to be a lady, being the Headmistress of a school, she may find it difficult and inconvenient to approach the Chairman of the Executive Committee or its Correspondent in connection with the affairs of the scheme. The Committee suggests that in such cases the functions of the Secretary may be vested in the next senior male teacher of the school, if available, to avoid contingencies as those referred to.

27. The Director of Public Instruction has issued instructions in his Proceedings L. Dis. No. 512 PD-4/59, dated 27th November 1959 that care should be taken to see that the number of days on which a pupil is fed does not exceed 200 per year. This apparently is based on the number of working days in a year. In two or three schools in the Tirunelveli district, it was observed that they had stopped feeding on the ground that they had already fed for 200 days and as there would be no Government contribution forthcoming thereafter. It is not clear how this has happened. Perhaps the schools worked during declared holidays also. To avoid the contingency pointed out above, the Committee suggests that the Director of Public Instruction should fix the number of holidays for each category of the schools, Hindu, Muslim or Christian so that the children may not be put to the necessity of starving at midday on certain school days.

Pupils not being fed on certain school days.

28. The Committee recommends that the meal at each school should be prepared half an hour before the commencement of the school in the morning in schools where the meal is prepared by the pupils under the guidance of a teacher so that time need not be wasted by students and teachers on the preparation of the meal. At present, the meal is brought to the school in a number of schools very early before the lunch hour. The children who are naturally attracted by the meal do not listen to the lessons. Care should be taken to see that the meal is brought to the school at a fixed hour not distracting the attenion of the pupils.

Meals not being cooked at proper time.

29. Rule 12 of the scheme rules requires the maintenance of a number of registers relating to the scheme by the Secretary of the Committee. So many registers are not necessary. The Committee recommends that it is enough if only two registers as in the Kanyakumari district are maintained. One may be the attendance register of the pupils fed and the other may be the stock register of rice, etc., containing also the accounts relating to the Government and public contribution.

Maintenance of a number of registers relating to the scheme not necessary.

30. The place where the meal is cooked in the school is generally not kept clean. Sometimes the cooking takes place in the main building of the school rendering the building dirty and unclean. The meal should be prepared within the premises of the school but outside the main building of the school. The kind of plates or bowls in which the meal is served is also not satifactory. In some ploces, the ceal is served in coconut shells and in some places in broken pots. It will be

Places where cooking takes place not kept clean.

very encouraging and also putting an end to an unhealthy practice, if the Government can undertake to supply a clean plate or a bowl to each pupil as in the case of the Corporation of Madras.

Charkas in Basic Schools kept idle.

31. In Basic schools, spinning is the main craft. The income derived by the schools by selling the yarn produced has already been permitted to be utilized for the school meals as public contribution. The Committee observed in most of the Basic schools visited by it that the charkas were kept idle in spite of the fact that a number of charkas were supplied to them and also the required spinning material was given. In many schools, even the cotton required for the spinning was not received. The Committee strongly recommends that the department should take care to see that all the charkas are put to proper use so that the income derived from them may be utilized towards the midday meals.

DEFECTS IN THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME OF 1957.

Intention of the note under rule 4 not clear.

32. In the Note under rule 4 of the scheme rules, it is stated that the Director of Public Instruction may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of the scheme. But in rule 8 (*c*), the power to select pupils to be provided with meals is vested in the Executive Committee. It is not clear whether the Executive Committee should not select pupils from those categories which are not deemed to be poor by the Director or whether the Executive Committee can make its own selection. The intention should be made clear. Besides this, the Committee recommends that the power vested in the Director should be decentralized and should be vested with the District Educational Officer. Appeals, if any, may be dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction.

Intention of Rule 5 not clear.

33. In rule 5, it is laid down that the scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. The expression "provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available" has not been clearly worded. This lack of precision in the rule has created confusion and has given rise to diverse interpretations in various districts. It is not quite clear—

(1) whether the local support referred to in the rule refers only to the 4 nP. contribution which has to be collected from the public or to any other kind of support;

(165) 323 (165)

(2) whether the collection of the 4 nP. contribution is a condition precedent to giving the Government contribution. It is not clearly stated whether in those cases where the public contribution is not forthcoming, the District Educational Officer may refuse to sanction the Government grant and whether the scheme may come to a standstill in such places;

(3) if the collection of the 4 nP. is a condition precedent, it has not been stated clearly for what number of days or months the contribution should have been collected so that the Government grant may be sanctioned for those number of days and months.

For instance, in the Sri Ramachandra Vidyalayam in the Sankaranaiyanarkoil Range of Tirunelveli district, the District Educational Officer has not released the Government contribution on the plea that the public contribution had not been collected in advance for three months. This has been the case with many other schools in the same range. The midday feeding has stopped in many of the schools in the range for this reason. In a majority of the cases, the Government contribution has been given as a matter of course without ascertaining whether the public contribution is forthcoming or not as it is not specifically stated whether this is a condition precedent to releasing the Government contribution.

The Committee suggests that the rule may be amended to make the intention of Government clear on all the three points referred to above.

Intention of Rules 7 (iii), 8 (b) etc. not clear.

34. In rule 7 (iii), it is stated that the Executive Committee, may by a resolution, authorize either the Chairman or one of its members to be in charge of the money and materials collected and to receive the grants due from the Government. At another place in rule 8 (*b*), it is stated that the Executive Committee may arrange for the custody of money and things collected. At another place, in rule 5 of the rules relating to the payment of grant, it is laid down that the Government grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The intention is not quite clear. In paragraph 13 above, the Committee has suggested that the Headmaster of the school who is the Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee should be in exclusive charge of the cash relating to the scheme. The rule may be amended suitably in case it is decided to continue the payment of cash grants.

In rule 7 (iv), the functions of the Secretary of the Committee have not been clearly stated though a reference is made to him in rules 12, 13 and 14. This has led in a number of cases to the

Secretary shirking responsibility in various matters relating to the scheme. The functions of the Secretary in relation to the scheme should be separately and clearly defined and he should also be held responsible for the maintenance of the registers relating to the scheme and also for any flaw in the maintenance of accounts relating to the scheme.

In one or two places like the Board Senior Basic School, Kuzhippanthandalam in the Chingleput district, it was observed that a school assistant had become the Chairman of the Midday Meals Executive Committee. This is not desirable. At another place, it was observed that the proprietor of a hotel which supplies food for the pupils had become the Correspondent of the Executive Committee. Care should be taken to see that the person who actually supplies food to the school or a provision shop-keeper who supplies provisions for the meal does not become the Correspondent or Chairman of any Committee connected with the scheme. Retired Headmasters acting as Secretaries to any Committee connected with the scheme is not desirable in the interests of the scheme. There have also been cases as in Chingleput district where two Secretaries, a member-Secretary and another non-member Secretary were functioning. This had led to serious trouble. Rule 7 of the scheme rules may be amended suitably to make it clear what sort of persons should not hold office in connection with the working of the scheme.

Intention of rule 10 not clear.

35. In rule 10 of the scheme rules, it is stated that the Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be the authority to recognize a school for the purpose of supply of school meals. At another place in rule 9 of the rules for the payment of Government grant, it is stated that the centres will be recognized in the order of priority mentioned therein. The last priority says that other centres may be opened with the special prior permission of the Director of Public Instruction. The two rules seem to be conflicting. Besides this, the Director himself in his Circular Roc. No. 453 P. & D. 56, dated 12th November 1957, has issued instructions that his prior permission should be obtained for recognizing new school meal centres in areas other than the Block Development and National Extension Service areas. Recognition of a centre by the Director takes a long time. The advance grant is paid only after getting recognition by the Director. By the time the advance grant reaches the centre, the centre stands closed for want of funds to run the scheme. The Committee recommends that power to recognize a centre in any area should be vested with the District Educational Officer. The rules may be amended accordingly.

CHAPTER XVII.

GENERAL VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEMES AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES.

Questions have been raised whether the School Meals Scheme of 1957 sponsored by the Government and other School Meals Schemes in general have achieved any beneficial results and if so, what the percentage of success achieved is. Doubts have also been raised in certain quarters that the schemes are not necessary at all, that there has been considerable mismanagement of the schemes and that the schools can run efficiently and quite smoothly with no ruffle even without the schemes. As already pointed out in the previous chapter, there are now in this State about 26,000 elementary schools where midday meals are provided. Out of these, the Committee has visited only 595 and as such it is not in a position to state the percentage of success achieved in the implementation of the schemes. There is however no denying the fact that the schemes have resulted in improving the attendance and health of elementary school-going children to a very appreciable extent. There has been no doubt, a certain amount of mismanagement of the schemes as pointed out in the foregoing chapter but it is a plain fact to be admitted that the schemes cannot be given up as useless as there is no other alternative to keep up the efficiency of the elementary schools both from the point of view of attendance and health and in creating an atmosphere of contentment among the school population without which education is impossible. If the desire of the Government is to see that a large number of poverty-stricken children should attend the school, the only attraction is the midday meal. Though the actual proportion of the children who are attracted to the school every day by the midday meal to the total number attending the school may vary from place to place, on a rough estimate, it may be stated that nearly one-fourth of the attendance in a school is due to the midday meal. It has been observed by the Committee that in a school generally, the attendance is thick in the morning and dwindles after the midday meal is over. It has also been observed that where a school has been feeding for sometime and has stopped it thereafter, the attendance has fallen.

The Committee therefore suggests that the schemes may be continued instead of entertaining any idea of giving them up by arranging for a stricter and better supervision over them so that all the irregularities pointed out in the preceding chapter may be removed. It is in this view that the Committee has suggested the appointment of a separate District Educational Officer to be entirely in charge of elementary education and the placing of a jeep at his disposal.

2. It was apparently in the hope that public contribution would be forthcoming that the School Meals Scheme of 1957 was approved by Government. They had the experience of the earlier Midday Meals Scheme which was in force up to 1947 which failed as it lacked support from the public. It must be stated at the outset that the hope of the Government in getting public contribution has not been realized at least to the extent it was expected. It was forthcoming only when the scheme was started in a school and subsequently in succeeding years it gradually dwindled until nothing was realized. This has been the case in a large number of schools visited by the Committee. It has been admitted in many schools that the original enthusiasm with which a donor gave his contribution was absent in subsequent visits to him and he even felt vexed when he was approached more than once. This is a natural trait of a middle-class man who cannot think of charity every time in view of his own multifarious commitments. The teachers who go out for collection are also placed in an embarassing position in asking for donations every month. This is especially so in the case of lady teachers. The public contribution, if any, is forthcoming only during the harvest season. Even this is not to the extent of 4 nP. as expected by Government. It cannot however be denied that there are cases where the scheme has been functioning very successfully by collecting 10 to 16 nP. contribution. Instances are the M. Ct. M. Chidambara Chettiar Memorial Elementary School, Namasamudram, Tirumayam Range, Tiruchirappalli district, where they are able to feed children with 13 nP. for each child and the Hindu Senior Basic School, Pappanaickenpatti, Ramanathapuram district, where the feeding costs 16 nP. per meal per pupil.

Where the public contribution is obtained from out of the village common fund or from the Oor Magimai as in the case of the Hindu Senior Basic School, Pappanaickenpatti or the Desathi Gourava Baliga Free Elementary School, Kamuthi, both in the Ramanathapuram district or from the funds of a Devasthanam or Mission, the scheme has been running very successfully. There have also been instances where the public contribution to the full extent was not available and whether the teachers of the school themselves met it as in the case of the District Board Basic School Nainamaraikan, Ramanathapuram district. But in nearly 60 out of the 100 schools visited by the Committee, the entire scheme is managed with the 6 nP. Government contribution. It may be stated that as a general rule, where a school is depending on public contribution and running the scheme, the number of pupils taking the midday meal is restricted and where they are managing with Government contribution alone, they are feeding more pupils.

3. The question now arises whether the Government contribution of 6 naye Paise is adequate. The quantity of meal that can be prepared now-a-days out of 10 naye Paise after meeting all the contingent expenditure can very well be imagined even granting

that the 4 naye Paise public contribution is forthcoming. It is hardly sufficient for a meal. The Committee is emphatically of the view that the 6 naye Paise Government contribution is quite inadequate.

4. As already observed in Chapter IX, the cost of feeding one child every noon in the Kanyakumari district is only 11 pies of the old coinage. This is less than the 6 naye Paise Government contribution given under the School Meals Scheme of 1957. In addition to this, a contribution of 4 naye Paise is also expected to be realized under the School Meals Scheme of 1957 by way of public contribution. In spite of this, the food supplied to pupils in the schools in the Kanyakumari district compares favourably with that supplied in those schools in the other districts of the State where public contribution is not forthcoming. It should also be admitted that though the quantity of food supplied is not adequate there is absolutely no misuse of Government contribution. The reason seems to be that rice is being distributed to the schools in the Kanyakumari district instead of cash grants. The Committee is of the view that if rice is given instead of cash grants, the many abuses like temporary misappropriation of the funds or their misuse may be obviated to a very great extent. The view has however been expresesed that even if rice is supplied, there is the possibility of the authorities in charge of the scheme substituting the good quality rice that may be supplied by the Government by bad quality rice and putting the good quality rice for their own use. It has also been expressed that the risk of misuse is as much as in giving cash grants and that there will not be much difference. The Committee however is of the view that the risk in giving rice will not be so much as in the case of cash grants as it will be easier to detect misuse by the authorities than in the case of cash grants. It has also been pointed out in Chapter XIII that the midday meals scheme which is being worked in Karaikal schools under the model set up by the former French Administration is working very well. The main reason for the successful working of the scheme is that the Government in that case also have undertaken to supply rice. The Committee therefore very strongly recommends that rice may be supplied to the schools instead of cash grants as at present. As already suggested in paragraph 15 of Chapter XVI, the quantity of rice that may be supplied to each school may be fixed at the rate of one Madras measure for 16 pupils in Standards I to III and 12 pupils in Standards IV and upwards. The rice should be supplied by the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society. The supply should be made directly at the school premises. The Headmaster of the school should acknowledge it and account for the stock. The responsibility of sending the necessary indent for rice should be vested in the concerned Panchayat Union. The school should also be supplied with containers for the rice, preferably made of zinc, as in the case of the schools in the Kanyakumari district. The public contribution may be in the shape of

firewood, sambhar, or buttermilk. The Government may also give a subsidy of two naye Paise per pupil per day in addition to the rice if their finances permit this expenditure. If the staple diet of any place is not rice, the supply may be made in any other millet as suggested in paragraph 15 of Chapter XVI. Taking it for granted that good quality rice on an average costs Re. 1.00 per Madras measure, the cost works out approximately to 7 naye Paise per pupil per meal. If the suggestion made by the Committee results in extra expenditure to Government, the Committee suggests one of the following ways in which the Government may meet the extra expenditure—

(1) Legislation may be undertaken for the levy of a midday meals cess from rich landlords who own a certain number of acres of land; say 12 acres or more and persons who pay a property tax above a specified level; or

(2) the Government may meet the extra expenditure directly out of their general revenues and meet the deficit by the levy of additional taxation on entertainments and motor vehicles (buses only); or

(3) as a major portion of the poor children attending the elementary schools come from the workers class, a direct tax may be imposed on all big factories and companies to meet the extra cost.

5. The amount of cooked rice that is given to a child under the midday meals scheme of the Corporation of Madras is 12 ounces. In addition, 8 ounces of sambar containing vegetables and dhal is also given totalling 1¼ lb. The cost per pupil works out to about 10 naye Paise. Under the Harijan Welfare Department Scheme, the quantity of cooked rice and sambar with vegetables that is given to each child now is about 29 ounces. The cost of a meal works out to 15 naye Paise. Under the Noon-Feeding Scheme in force in the Kanyakumari district, one Madras measure of rice is cooked and distributed to 24 children. In addition to this, 7 chakrams or 4 annas for a group of 24 children is given towards pickle money per day. The total cost works out to 11 pies of the old coinage, i.e., less than one anna or 6 naye Paise. The rules relating to the School Meals Scheme of 1957 which is in force in the rest of the State, do not specify the quantity of rice to be given to each child. But the cost of each meal is estimated at 10 naye Paise. The quantity of food given under this scheme varies from place to place depending upon whether public contribution is forthcoming or not. Besides this, the quantity of rice and other provisions that can be obtained for 10 naye Paise is steadily decreasing as the cost is increasing from day-to-day. The Committee recommends that this wide disparity between the cost and the quantity of each meal supplied to pupils under the various schemes in force should be removed as this amounts to a discrimination between one class of children and another.

6. The Government have fixed their contribution at the rate of 6 naye Paise per child per day as the maximum. In fixing this uniform rate, the Government have not taken into consideration the high cost of living in places like the Nilgiris where the Committee were given to understand that they cannot manage with the 6 naye Paise Government contribution even if the 4 naye Paise public contribution is forthcoming. The Committee suggests that the high cost of living in certain hill stations like the Nilgiris, Shevaroys, Kodaikanal, etc., may be taken into account in fixing their contribution either in cash or in kind.

7. There have been complaints in the Legislature as well as from other quarters in regard to the employment of teachers in the collection of funds for the school meals. One of the complaints is that the school hours are being utilized both by the teachers and pupils for going out under the pretext of leaving the school for collection of public contribution for the School Meals Scheme. When the Committee visited the Board Elementary School, Thavasikurichi in the Ramanathapuram district, all the four teachers of the school had gone out on collection work and it looked as if the school had a holiday on that day. A number of pupils of the Board Elementary School, Sembakulam, in the same district were found missing from the school when the Committee visited it. On enquiry it was learnt that they had all gone out on collection work.

It has also been complained that in certain places, teachers are asked to go on collection work. The complaint is that this kind of work amounts to manual labour and that this does not form part of their profession.

It is perhaps in this view that it is laid down in rule 9 of the rules relating to the School Meals Scheme of 1957 that the employees of Government, local bodies and municipalities may work as members of the committees constituted but that they should not participate in collection of donations.

The Committee is of the view that without the teachers of a school being permitted to collect donations from the public, the scheme is not likely to be a success. As a matter of fact, it is now the teachers who are collecting donations from the public towards the scheme in most of the schools. As regards the view that the collection of funds and the cooking of food does not form part of the teachers' profession, it has to be stated that a broader view is that the teachers profession is not only to teach but to do everything else in helping a child to learn. Unless the child is made fit to attend the school and listen to its lessons by being fed adequately, the teacher's profession is not useful. The teachers need not be under any apprehension for being under an obligation to the donors as they can refuse to do anything which appears irregular involving moral turpitude if the donors approach them for a favour subsequently after donations.

Considering all the aspects of the case, the Committee recommends that the ban placed on teachers in the matter of collection of public donations may be removed by amending rule 9 of the scheme rules, as the ban is not in force in practice now. The work of collection of public donations should, however, be taken up only after school hours. Necessary instructions may be issued in this regard by the Education Department if this has not already been done.

8. Rule 11 (*e*) of the School Meals Scheme of 1957 requires that the produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilized for the purposes of the scheme and that the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purposes of assessing the net Government grant. Similarly, rule 5 of the rules for the payment of Government grant requires that in cases where the Government contribution is sent by money order, the money order commission should be deducted from the grant amount. It has already been pointed out in paragraph 3 above, how even the existing contribution of 6 naye Paise (maximum) is inadequate. If the cost of the produce of the school garden or field and the money order commission is to be deducted, the amount left will be very trivial and quite inadequate. The Committee, therefore, suggests that these two provisions may not be imposed in fixing any new rate of contribution or in fixing the quantity of rice to be supplied or in its transport to the schools if it is decided to supply rice.

9. As already pointed out in paragraph 2 above, public contribution is not forthcoming in many places. To make up this deficiency, the Committee recommends that the Government should consider the question of assigning cultivable lands belonging to Government to schools so that the produce may supplement the Government contribution. The schools should also be encouraged to grow vegetables. The Committee has observed in many places that open fields belonging to the schools have been left fallow. The Committee recommends that strict instructions may be issued to the schools to see that where land is available, it should not be left waste and that trees like drumstick trees and agathi trees are grown. These will help a long way in making up the necessary public contribution. The schools should also be encouraged to grow vegetables and enact dramas and shows to make up the public contribution. Tamarind trees belonging to Government may also be assigned to elementary schools so that the tamarind fruit may be used in preparing chutney or sambar as side dish for the midday meal.

10. It has been ascertained from the office of the Director of Public Instruction that at present there is no auditing of accounts relating to the School Meals Scheme of 1957. As a matter of fact, no audit of the accounts in its real sense has so far been undertaken. The Government have requested the Committee to sug-

gest the accounting procedure that should be followed in respect of the sums received and expended both in relation to the School Meals Scheme as well as the School Improvement Conferences. There are, at present, about 26,000 elementary schools in the State where midday meals are provided and about 133 School Improvement Conferences have so far been held in the various districts of the State. The total value of these School Improvement Schemes is reported to be Rs. 6,30,00,386 and the cost of improvements actually carried out is Rs. 3,99,19,491. The question arises whether the auditing of accounts relating to these two schemes can be undetaken either by the special audit staff attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction or whether it can be taken up by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. At present, the only officer who checks the accounts relating to these schemes is the Deputy Inspector of Schools and it has already been pointed out in a previous chapter how this has been neglected leading to falsification of the accounts. It may not be possible either by the audit staff attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction or by the staff of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts to undertake the audit of accounts of these two schemes with the existing staff. The special audit staff attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction is very meagre. The Committee has given careful consideration to this aspect of the case and is of the view that unless adequate auditing staff is provided either to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction or to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, it may not be possible to conduct real audit of accounts relating to these two schemes.

So far as the School Meals Scheme is concerned, the procedure followed in the Kerala State is that a test-check of the accounts of the Noon-Feeding is conducted monthly by the Assistant Educational Officer to see that the rules are properly observed and he submits a Report of the check to the District Educational Officer. Both the Assistant Educational Officer and the District Educational Officer take up the entire responsibility for the correct maintenance of accounts of school meals. No such monthly test-check is prescribed in this State.

Under the rules laid down by the Mysore Government, one of the non-official committee members has to audit the accounts and place the audit report before the Committee. The Committee has to meet at least once a month and scrutinize the accounts.

These two systems of audit are not considered to be suitable so far as this State is concerned.

The only alternative is to entrust the auditing of the accounts of the School Meals Scheme to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts by adequately increasing his staff at the District level. The Committee suggests that this may be done without further

delay. At present, the accounts relating to the midday meals scheme of the Corporation of Madras are being audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

As regards money and other movable and immovable property collected during the School Improvement Conferences, the Committee suggests that the new Panchayat Union Councils and the District Educational Officer in charge of the Elementary Education may take the responsibility and keep a correct inventory and account of all that has been collected from the donors during the School Improvement Conferences and the improvements carried out. The point has been raised that the movable and immovable property collected at the School Improvement Conferences was given only by private donors and that there is no need why the Government should be concerned with this property. This does not seem to be the correct view. Once the property is given to public institutions, it becomes public property. The Government are its custodians and they should see that it is safeguarded.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EXTENSION OF THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Rule 5 of the rules governing the School Meals Scheme of 1957 lays down that its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Standards I to VIII (now Standards I to VII). The benefit of the scheme does not extend to pupils reading in higher standards like the present VIII standard. The Committee has observed in some schools where there are higher standards like the present VIII standard and upwards that some of the pupils in the VIII standard were without the midday meal. When questioned, they replied with a smothered feeling of something lost or something wanting that they had food till the VIIth standard and that they were not then getting the meal as they had come to a higher standard. The rules do not permit their being fed. This is rather strange. It looks as if a poor boy is punished with starvation for having come to a higher standard. The Committee recommends that continuity of feeding is maintained at least in such cases where boys were fed in lower standards.

2. At present a total number of about 16,711 pupils are being provided with midday meal in about 531 aided secondary schools in the State. But this is being done purely as a voluntary social service, the expenditure being met entirely from public donation.

3. According to the figures furnished by the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, there are at present about 1,111 secondary schools for boys and 199 secondary schools for girls in the State. The total number reading in these schools is about

512,554 boys and 203,089 girls, i.e., a total of 715,643. The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education has assumed that about one-third of pupils in elementary schools will have to be provided with a free midday meal. Applying this basis to pupils in secondary schools olso, about 238,548 pupils will have to be fed. The annual contribution that is at present being paid by Government for each pupil in elementary school is Rs. 12. Again applying the same basis to pupils in secondary schools, the annual expenditure to Government on feeding poor pupils in secondary schools will be about Rs. 28,62,576 or if the Government contribution is to be fixed at a slightly higher figure in the case of secondary schools, the expenditure will be about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The Committee considers that this expenditure is not much. The Government may take up the question of extending the School Meals Scheme to secondary schools also as the Committee feels that this is as necessary as in the case of elementary schools.

CHAPTER XIX.

SCHOOL UNIFORM.

It is common experience that now-a-days a school boy attaches as much importance to his dress, his own bearing and appearance when he is in the school, as to his lessons. It is a psychological urge in every child to appear in a decent dress when it is in the midst of its class-mates. It wants to appear at least as decent as some of the other well-to-do children in the school. The idea that it is not in a decent dress puts down its spirits and it develops a sort of inferiority complex. Very often, it can be observed that a child when it leaves its home to go to the school turns round many times to have a last gaze at its dress to satisfy itself that it looks well. This feeling is much more marked in girls than in boys and in towns than in villages. The feeling is more marked in girls as they are by nature more modest than boys and are not inclined to expose their bare limbs out of feminine instinct. In fact, there may be any number of cases on a day when a boy or girl has refused to attend a school on the ground that it has not been provided with o decent dress that day.

The question whether a uniform dress may be introduced in the elementary schools has been engaging the attention of the Committee for sometime. The Committee feels that the sense of inferiority that develops in a school child due to its inferior dress has produced very bad results; sometimes a child even completely discontinuing its studies. The only solution to overcome this contingency is to prescribe a uniform dress to all school-going children.

2. Diverse views have been expressed on the question of prescribing a uniform dress in schools. One view is that it creates a sense of discipline among pupils and that it removes the feeling of inequality among them which is so very vital to their developing a team spirit and a feeling of equality and fellowship and a feeling that nothing is lacking in them. The other view is that it leads to a regimentation of the mind among the pupils which in its turn leads to psychological drawbacks.

In this connection, it will be relevant to reproduce the views of the Prime Minister of India in this regard which were expressed by him in his address to the Central Board of Education on 17th January 1961. Having complimented the Madras Government on the remarkable success they had achieved not only in providing midday meals but also some clothing for the school children he observed as follows :—

"Children must be provided with food and clothing. The provision of food and some kind of uniform to the children made a tremendous difference in the case of growing up children. These are all parts of education".

The Committee feels that the example set up by the Anglo-Indian Schools where a uniform is generally prescribed has had a salutary effect on the minds of the pupils and is inclined to agree that the uniform is very necessary. The Committee therefore recommends that the Govenment may take steps to see that uniforms are prescribed in all elementary schools. The Committee however understands that the Government of India have more than once mooted the proposal for the introduction of a uniform dress in all schools in the country and that the State Government have not accepted the proposal for the following reasons :—

(1) Many parents cannot afford to give new clothes to the children even on festive occasions and they cannot undertake the liability to provide uniforms to their children going to schools;

(2) the Government in view of their slender financial resources cannot bear the huge expenditure that is involved in the proposal;

(3) the wearing of a uniform cannot be legally enforced;

(4) rich parents may not like the idea of their children going in poor uniforms.

The Government have therefore contended themselves merely by commending the proposal to the schools.

3. Wearing of a badge or uniform indicates a particular class of the community and also denotes that that particular class is subject to a certain type of discipline and a particular code of conduct. The sadhu in his saffron robes, the nurse in her white uniform and the policeman in his khaki, all indicate a particular class subject to a particular type of discipline and particular set of rules.

A particular kind of dress is also necessary to indicate the school going children. The Committee understands that the Education Department is now making a concerted effort to organize free supply of dress to poor children either during School Improvement Conferences or separately. The Government may see that this effort by the Education Department is given impetus. The Committee hopes that if this is done, it will not be long before the parents of the common school-going children themselves will come forward to provide uniforms to their children though this may mean some financial difficulty to them.

4. The Committee suggests in this connection that it will be an ideal of affairs if the teachers in a school are also asked to come to the school in uniform.

CHAPTER XX.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE SET UP OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AT DISTRICT LEVEL.

One outstanding fact which impressed itself more than anything else on the minds of the members of the Committee during their tour of the various districts in the State was the State of utter helplessness in which they found the District Educational Officer in discharging the duties cast on him. This was not true of only one District Educational Officer, but was a feature common to all the District Educational Officers. The workload of a District Educational Officer of the present day is so much that the Committee is convinced that it is more than what an officer can reasonably be expected to bear. The main subjects with which a District Educational Officer is concerned at present are—

(1) Inspection of secondary schools—the pattern of education is undergoing a change consequent on the reorganisation, integrating the elementary school course with the secondary school course and introducing certain elements of basic eduction—the change will become complete only in 1963-64.

(2) Introduction of bifurcated courses in certain selected secondary schools apart from the ordinary courses.

(3) Expansion in the field of secondary education both in the number of schools as well as in the strength of each school.

(4) Expansion in the programme of training for teachers to meet the demand for teachers required for the introduction of universal and free education.

(5) Community development work (speciol attendance at meetings. On an average, five or six days will have to be exclusively set apart in a month for this work).

(6) School Improvement Conferences.

(7) Free cloth distribution work which is new movement.

(8) Plan Schemes (there are several items of this such as unemployment relief schemes, increase in the enrolment of the age-group 6–11 and 11–14—Improvement of libraries, introduction of core subjects in the teaching of science, etc.).

(9) Payment of monthly grants to aided schools (originally these were being paid only once a year. This was subsequently changed to once a quarter. Now the grants have to be distributed every month).

(10) Attending District Development Councils and the Education Standing Committees of the District Development Councils.

Besides the above main items of work which a District Educational Officer has to attend to, he is also the Secretary of the Local Library Authority which gives him quite a good lot of work. In addition, he has to dispose of a number of petitions sent to him relating to diverse matters. These petitions are so many in number that even if he devotes his whole-time to this work, he may not do full justice to the work. It can safely be said without any contradiction that the work load of a District Educational Officer is now sevaral times more than what it was some ten years or even five years ago.

2. The present set up of the Education Department is that the Director of Public Instruction is assisted at the headquarters by four Deputy Directors. The State is divided into two divisons for purposes of administration of (1) primary Educaton and (2) Secondory ond Special Education for boys, each division being in charge of a Divisional Inspector of Schools. Under the immediate control of the Divisional Inspectors are the District Educational Officers and under the control of the latter are the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

There are five Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, who are in charge of Secondary and Special Schools for Girls.

The thirteen Revenue Districts of the State are divided into twenty-four Educational districts each in charge of a District Educational Officer. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools who are about 272 in number work under the District Educational Officers and these Deputy Inspectors are assisted by the Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools whose number is about 126.

The division of the Revenue districts into twenty-four Educational districts has not helped the District Educational Officers to any appreciable extent. They have absolutely no time to think of elementary education.

3. The following statement gives an idea of how elementary education has developed in this State, since the passing of the States Reorganisation Act in 1956 :—

Year.			Primary Schools including Basic Schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of teachers.	Number of Deputy Inspectors Senior.	Junior.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956–57	..	..	22,873	2,747,632	86,322	160	115
1957–58	..	..	23,844	2,881,742	89,259	160	115
1958–59	..	..	25,074	3,156,638	93,193	178	126
1959–60	..	..	26,213	3,327,800	98,270	242	126

Judging from the number of pupils enrolled, the increase has been nearly 12 per cent during the short interval of the last four years. The number of District Educational Officers during 1956–57 was 15. Subsequently, in 1957–58, the number of District Educational Officers was increased to 24 and there has been no change in the number of District Educational Officers since then. The Committee understands thot proposals have been put up by the Director of Public Instruction to increase the number of District Educational Officers to cope with the increased work and that these are under consideration.

4. It is seen from the statement above, that there are now nearly 33,27,800 pupils on the rolls in elementary schools. The Government have taken and announced a policy decision that compulsory primary education for children of the age-group 6–11 in the first five standards will be enforced in the State by the end of the Third Plan period. Under this programme, the additional enrolment of children in elementary schools was first proposed to be as indicated below :—

(1)	1960–61	115,000
(2)	1961–62	230,000
(3)	1962–63	460,000
(4)	1963–64	345,000
(5)	1964–65	345,000
(6)	1965–66	230,000
	Total	1,725,000

The question of additional enrolment was discussed by Government again with the Director of Public Instruction and it was agreed that the target of additional enrolment should be 14 lakhs. This will raise the enrolment in the age-ggroup 6–11 from 33 lakhs (or 71 per cent) in 1960–61 to 47 lakhs (or 90 per cent) in 1965–66. The District Educational Officer as pointed out above is quite helpless in paying attention to elementary schools at present and if the enrolment rises to 90 per cent as indicated above by the end of the Third Plan period, the state of affairs in regard to

elementary education can very well be imagined. The falsification of accounts and mismanagement of the school meals schemes pointed in Chapter XVI are primarily the result of the helplessness of the present District Educational Officer.

5. The following stotement indicates the provision made in the budget of the State Government on Education :—

37. *Education—Budget provision.*

Heads of expenditure. (1)	*Accounts,* 1958–59. (2)	*Revised Estimate,* 1959–60. (3)	*Budget Estimate,* 1960–61. (4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
University Education	109·29	132·87	120·28
Secondary Education	250.16	317·09	324·31
Primary Education	645.59	760·93	780·75
		Total ..	1,225·34

It will be seen from the last column of the above statement that the cost to Government on primary education comes to more than 60 per cent and for secondary education it comes to only about 30 per cent. In spite of this, for the work connected with secondary education covering less than 30 per cent of the budget provision, the District Educational Officers and Inspectresses are actively, engaged, whereas for the other part of education, viz., primary, for which more than 60 per cent of the provision is spent, there is no responsible officer at all exclusively devoted to elementory educatin at the district level. As it is, the administration, supervison, etc., of elementary education entirely vests with the Deputy Inspector. Considering all the above facts, the appointment of a separate District Educational Officer to be entirely in charge of elementary education for the efficient and quicker discharge of his duties is an absolute necessity.

6. The Committee was able to visit by surprise 20 to 30 schools per day along with the District Educational Officers. It was expressed by most of the District Educational Officers that they do not visit so many elementary schools cumulatively as they have no conveyance to go into the interior places. Without a jeep at the disposal of the District Educational Officer in charge of elementary education, it will not be possible for him to make a surprise visit of schools and also to see the schools in the interior places. Taking into consideration the huge amount spent every year on elementary education, roughly amounting to Rs. 800 lakhs, including the expenditure on midday meals, a jeep for the District Educational Officer, in charge of elementary education is very essential. It will facilitate the District Educational Officer to have a check on the wastage and leakage of elementary education funds.

7. Of course, under the new set-up under the Panchayat Act, the duty of opening and maintenance of elementary schools including the payment of gronts to private managements in respect of

elementary schools passes to the Panchayat Unions. The first batch of Panchayat Unions have come into being on the 2nd of October 1960 and by the 2nd October 1961, the whole State will be covered by Panchayat Unions. During the transition period, the Education Department will continue to retain responsibility for assessment of grants payable to elementary schools and for supervision of the working of and assessment of grants to all local Midday Meals Committee. The management of departmental schools will continue to vest in the departments concerned. The Deputy Inspector under the new set-up will continue to be in charge of the academic functions relating to elementary education. Though the financial and adminstrative functions relating to elementary education pass on to the new Education Extension Officer under the new set-up, the work of the Deputy Inspector will not become less. The position of the Education Department *vis-a-vis* the Panchayat Unions and their officers in respect of their functions in the field of elementary education will be the same as that of the department now *vis-a-vis* District Boards in respect of their functions relating to Elementary Education. There is, therefore, no possibility of envisaging any reduction in the work of the Deputy Inspector or of the District Educotional Officer when the Panchayat Unions function in as much as the Panchayat Unions have merely replaced the District Boards. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a separate District Educational Officer to be entirely in charge of elementary education may be appointed and that a jeep may be placed at his disposal for the efficient and quicker despatch of his work. This will facilitate the existing District Educational Officer to be entirely in charge of secondary education. A jeep for the District Educational Officer in charge of secondary education is not necessary.

8. There is now a separate Director of Legal Studies functioning from 1953. There is also another Director for Technical Education from 1957 onwards. Even Medicol Course in now completely under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The agricultural education is also under a separate Director. The Director of Public Instruction, however, is now in charge of all the three branches of academic education, viz., the Collegiate, secondary and elementary education. Considering the expansion of education in every direction, the responsibility is cost on the Government of seeing that high standards are kept up in all the three branches. There has been considerable delay in sanctioning posts and filling up posts in the Education Department. This will have to be minimised as more schools and colleges are being opened. Some of them are run even by Government. More intensive and surprise inspections of these institutions will have to be undertaken by the head of the department to have an insight into the state of affairs therein and for the effective check of any serious irreggulority taking place at any place. Besides this, there is to be a separate Board for Secondary Education. The

Committee feels that it will not be out of place to mention that there can also be a separate Director for Collegiate Education, a separate Director for Secondary Education and a separate Director for Elementary Education.

9. The Committee also recommends in this connection that only B.T.s may be appointed as Headmasters of Elementary Schools where there are standards higher than the V. Standord. It is also necessary that there should be an integration of services as between the secondary and elementary schools and teachers should be freely transferred from secondary schools to elementary schools and *vice versa*.

CHAPTER XXI.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Government may examine expeditiously the real reason why supply of milk powder for this State has been stopped by the the UNICEF and take steps for its revival. The entire supply of milk powder and gift wheat from foreign countries should be pooled and distributed only through Government agency instead of the supply being left to be distributed as at present to certain special institutions like the missionary schools and Women's Welfare institutions. (Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter VI).

2. The entire responsibility for passing bills and supply of rice for the midday meals scheme should be vested with the Commissioners of the new Panchayat Union Councils. The power of overall supervision of the scheme may however continue to be vested with the Education Department. In the case of municipalities and the Corporation of Madros also the responsibility for passing bills and supply of rice may be taken up by the Commissioners of the Municipal or the Corporation Councils in the case of both municipal and aided schools in their jurisdiction. The overall supervision may however vest with the Education Department. (Parograph 10 of Chapter VII.)

3. The Committee feels that it will not be fair and just on the part of Government to deduct the cost of multipurpose food from the Government contribution after March 1961. The food should be given to the school children only if the Government bear the entire cost of the multipurpose food. (Paragraph 8 of Chapter VIII.)

Noon-Feeding Scheme in Kanyakumari district.

4. The number of children that are to be fed in each primary school in Kanyakumari district was fixed some years bock by the Director of Public Instruction under the former Travancore–Cochin Government. The list is still in force and the Government

grant is given even now only in respect of the number of children fixed under the former Travancore-Cochin Government. In practice, double or treble the number of children for whom the Government grant is actually paid are being fed. This results in each child not getting the quantity of food fixed for it under the original fixation. Immediate steps may be taken to revise the number of pupils fixed originally some years back and to fix a revised list based on the number of pupils who have actually to be fed now. (Paragraph 14 of Chapter IX.)

Midday Meals Scheme of the Harijan Welfare Department.

5. The procedure followed in the Harijan Welfare Schools of entrusting the supply of midday meals to contractors may be dispensed with as this is not a satisfactory way of doing it. It leads to a number of abuses. (Paragraph 11 of Chapter X.)

6. The possibility of getting Central assistance in regard to the cost of feeding children in Harijan schools, at least to the extent of what the State Government get in the case of normal schools, may be examined. There is no reason why the entire cost involved in feeding children in these schools should be met by the State Government. (Paragraph 12 of Chapter X.)

Midday Meals Scheme of the Corporation of Madras.

7. In the Corporation schools, in addition to the 'means test', a "health test' has to be satisfied by a pupil in order to render him eligible for the midday meal. The 'health test' need not be prescribed as there may be children who may be healthy but at the same time poor. The Corporation may be prevailed upon to abolish the health test', (Paragroph 13 of Chapter XI.)

8. The income limit of Rs. 50 per mensem and below fixed by the Corporation to judge whether a parent is poor or not is too low. It may be suggested to the Corporation that it may be raised to Rs. 1,200 per annum. (Paragraph 14 of Chapter XI.)

9. The Government may examine the possibility of suggesting to the Corporation that the children of non-gazetted officers may also be fed under the Corporation Scheme if they desire to be fed. (Paragraph 15 of Chapter XI.)

10. Immediate steps may be taken to introduce midday meals schemes on the lines of the Corporation Scheme in other big centres in the State like Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, etc. (Paragraph 16 of Chapter XI.)

The School Meals Scheme of 1957.

11. The Education Department should take care to see that all orders and circulars relating to the School Meals Scheme are brought home to the managements of schools at the Teacher's Association Centres instead of merely sending copies of the orders or circulars to them. (Paragraph 2 of Chapter XVI.)

12. At least one District Educational Officer should be appointed for each district to be entirely in charge of elementary education and a jeep should also be placed at his disposal to facilitate his going about and checking the working of elementary schools in general and particularly the working of the School Meals Scheme. (Paragraph 4 of Chapter XVI and Chapter XX).

13. In places where the School Meals Scheme is not functioning successfully due to the various causes mentioned in paragraph 6 of Chapter XVI, some effective steps should be taken to run the scheme. All the teachers in a school including the Headmaster, should be held responsible for the working of the scheme in the school instead of the responsibility being cast entirely on the Headmaster or any other individual assistant of the school. (Paragraph 6 of Chapter XVI.)

14. The two non-official Committees, viz., the 'General Committee' and the 'Executive Committee' referred to in rule 7 of the scheme rules may be abolished. In their place, a supervisory body may be constituted as suggested in paragraph 7 of Chapter XVI for discharging the functions referred to in that paragraph. (Paragraph 7 of Chapter XVI.)

15. The running of a midday meal centre should be made a condition precedent for payment of the teaching grant or according recognition to a school as there is no obligation at present on the part of an aided management to run such a centre. (Paragraph 8 of Chapter XVI.)

16. The advance grant that is paid at present once a quarter may be paid every month along with the salaries of the teachers in case it is decided to continue payment of cash grants. (Paragraph 9 of Chapter XVI.)

17. The power to reject or defer the payment of Government grant whether advance or final should not be left to the discretion of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in case it is decided to continue payment of cash grants. The District Educational Officer himself should investigate into the matter and take the entire responsibility for the rejection of the grant. (Paragraph 10 of Chapter XVI.)

18. In some places the entire advance grant is withheld with a view to adjust the previous arrears; excess having been paid during the previous quarter. Feeding stops in such places. In some other places, the feeding is stopped as the entire amount of the grant has been misappropriated by some one. This contingency will not arise if the Headmaster is made responsible for the feeding arrangements as suggested in paragraphs 7 and 13 of Chapter XVI. (Paragraph 11 of Chapter XVI.)

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19. Stricter measures should be taken to see that all moneys received towards the scheme are deposited either in the Post Office Savings Bank or with the local Co-operative Society. This is not being done now at many places. (Paragraph 12 of Chapter XVI.)

20. The Headmaster of a school should receive the cash grant and be held responsible for its proper utilisation in case the Government decide to continue the payment of cash grants. A copy of the order sanctioning the grant to the Headmaster may be communicated to the Chairman of the Supervisory Committee. (Paragraph 13 of Chapter XVI.)

21. The Education Department may issue strict instructions to see that the midday meal arrangements are made immediately after the commencement of the school year as this is invariably not done. (Paragraph 14 of Chapter XVI.)

22. Continuity of feeding pupils in higher standards should be maintained in the case of those pupils who are promoted to higher standards from an elementary school. The Government may also take up the question of extending the School Meals Scheme to secondary schools. (Chapter XVIII.)

23. The Government may fix the quantity of rice and vegetable, etc., that may be given to each pupil. The Committee recommends that 16 pupils in standards I to III and 12 pupils in standards IV and above may be fed in one Madras measure of rice. (Paragraph 15 of Chapter XVI.)

24. The duty of marking attendance in the midday meals registers should be entrusted to the Headmaster and he should take the entire responsibility for the correct maintenance of the registers. (Paragraph 16 of Chapter XVI.)

25. Care should be taken to see that the Headmaster of an elementary school resides in the place where the school is run as his residence ot a distant place invariably interferes with the working of the feedingg arrangements. (Paragraph 17 of Chapter XVI.)

26. The maintenance of a reserve list of pupils to be fed in every school should be insisted upon. The absence of such a list means that the attendance is not marked correctly and that pupils who are absent from the school are marked present for the midday meal. The food is given to others who are not in the list of pupils who are actually to be fed. (Paragraph 18 of Chapter XVI.)

27. A statement of the constituent parts of the meal served every day should be maintained by each school. Similarly, every school should put up a board in a prominent place indicating the number of the pupils fed. (Paragraph 19 of Chapter XVI.)

28. A number of Mission Schools are giving gift milk powder and American wheat and claiming the Government contribution on the plea that they are running the School Meals Scheme. This practice should be terminated. (Paragraph 20 of Chapter XVI.)

29. The practice of levying a contribution from the pupils who are fed in the schools in the Nilgiris District and some other districts should be terminated. (Paragraph 21 of Chapter XVI.)

30. In some schools, pupils belonging to other religions like Muslims, Christians, etc., are not given the midday meal on the ground that they are not Hindus and as the food is being obtained from a Hindu Devasthanam. Such religious discrimination should be removed. (Paragraph 22 of Chapter XVI.)

31. The meal that is served to pupils should not be obtained from a hotel or its preparation should not be entrusted to a contractor. Care should be taken to see that the provisions of rule 11 (c) of the scheme rules are strictly enforced. (Paragraph 23 of Chapter XVI.)

32. In some schools very high rent is being paid for the place where the cooking takes place. Sometimes, the rent is also paid out of the Government contribution. The Education Department should see that this does not happen. (Paragraph 24 of Chapter XVI.)

33. Care should be taken to see that in a two-teacher school a husband and wife do not fill the posts as this is always detrimental to the working of the scheme. (Paragraph 25 of Chapter XVI.)

34. Where a lady happens to be the Headmistress of a school and finds it inconvenient to act as Secretary of the School Meals Committee, the next senior male teacher may undertake the work, if ovailable. (Paragraph 26 of Chapter XVI.)

35. In some schools, the feeding was found to have been stopped on the ground that the pupils had already been fed for 200 days in the year with reference to a circular issued by the Director. Revised instructions may be issued by the Director to see that children are not put to the necessity of starving at midday on certain school day. (Paraggraph 27 of Chapter XVI.)

36. The meal at each school should be prepared half an hour before the commencement of the school in the morning in schools where the meal is prepared by the pupils under the guidance of a teacher and it should not be brought to the school very early before lunch hour thus distracting the attention of the pupils. (Paragraph 28 of Chapter XVI.)

37. Maintenance of a number of registers relating to the scheme required by rule 12 of the scheme rules is not necessary. It is enough if only two registers as in the Kanyakumari district are maintained. (Paragraph 29 of Chapter XVI.)

38. Some of the places where the cooking takes place are not kept clean. The plates or bowls in which the meal is taken by the pupils in a number of schools are filthy and not quite suitable. The Government may undertake to supply clean plates or bowls. (Paragraph 30 of Chapter XVI.)

39. In a number of Basic Schools, the charkas are kept idle and the income that can be derived from these is wasted. The Department should take care to see that the charkas are put to proper use. (Paraggraph 31 of Chapter XVI.)

40. The intention of the note under rule 4 and also of rule 8 (c) of the scheme rules should be clarified as the rules are not clear. The power vested in the Director of Public Instruction under the note under rule 4 should be decentralised and vested with the District Educational Officer. (Paragraph 32 of Chapter XVI.)

41. The intention of the expression "provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available" in rule 5 of the scheme rules should be clarified. The expression is not clearly worded and a lack of precision in the rule has created confusion and has given rise to diverse interpretations. Paragraph 33 of Chopter XVI.)

42. The rules 7 (iii) and 8 (b) of the Scheme rules and rule 5 of the rules relating to the payment of grant are contradictory and ambiguous. The rules may be amended suitably. The functions of the Secretary of the non-official committee may also be clearly defined. Rule 7 (iv) of the scheme rules is not specific on this point. Rule 7 may be amended also to make it clear what sort of persons should not hold office in connection with the working of the scheme. (Paragraph 34 of Chapter XVI.)

43. Rule 10 of the Scheme rules and rule 9 of the rules relating to the payment of Government grant are not clear. These rules may be amended and the power to recognize a school meals centre should be vested with the District Educational Officer. (Paragraph 35 of Chapter XVI.)

44. Rice should be supplied instead of cash grants as at present. The rice should be supplied by the District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society. The supply should be made directly at the school premises. The Headmaster of the school should acknowledge it and account for the stock. The responsibility of sending the necessary indent for rice should be vested in the concerned Panchayat Union. The schools should also be supplied with containers preferably made of zinc as in the case of the schools in Kanyakumari district. The public contribution may be in the shape of firewood, sambar or butter milk. The Government may also give a subsidy of two naye Paise per pupil per day in addition to rice if their finances permit this expenditure. (Paragraph 4 of Chapter XVII.)

45. The wide disparity between the cost and the quantity of each meal supplied to pupils under the various schemes in force in the State should be removed as this amounts to a discrimination between one class of children and another. (Paragraph 5 of Chapter XVII.)

46. The high cost of living in certain hill stations like the Nilgiris, Shevoroys, Kodaikanal, etc., may be taken into account in fixing the Government contribution either in cash or in kind. (Paragraph 6 of Chapter XVII.)

47. The ban placed on teachers in the matter of collection of pubic donations may be removed by amending rule 9 of the scheme rules as the ban is now not in force in practice. The work of collection of public donations should however be taken up only after school hours. (Paragraps 7 of Chapter XVII.)

48. The produce of the school garden or the money order commissior in sending cosh grant to schools should not be taken into account in fixing Government contribution in case it is decided to continue the payment of cash grants. These should not be taken into account also in fixing the quantity of rice to be supplied or in its transport if it is decided to supply rice. (Paragraph 8 of Chapter XVII.)

49. The Government should consider the possibility of assigning cultivable lands and tamarind trees belonging to Government to schools so that the produce may supplement the Government contribution. The schools should also be encouraged to grow drumstick and agathi trees and vegetables and to enact dramas and shows to make up the public contribution. (Paragraph 9 of Chapter XVII.)

50. The auditing of accounts of the School Meals Scheme may be entrusted to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts after adequately increasing his staff at District level. So far as the movable and immovable property collected at the School Improvemen Conferences is concerned, the new Panchayat Union Councils and the District Educational Officer-in-charge of the Elementary Education may take up the responsibility and keep a correct inventory and account of all that has been collected from the donors during the School Improvement Conferences and the improvements carried out. (Paragraph 10 of Chapter XVII.)

School Improvement Schemes.

51. The School Improvement Conferences may be held once in three years or even five years instead of holding a conference every year as the response from the public is not encouraging. So far as the School Improvement Conferences for Dress are concernel, they may be an annual feature at suitable festivals. (Paragraph 12 of Chapter XIV.)

52. Matching grants may be sanctioned by Government for the construction of buildings alone in all those cases where offers have been made by donors to put up buildings for schools at the School Improvement Conferences. The Government may also consider the question of giving subsidy in cases where lands are given by private donors to schools for the reclamation of the lands and for putting wells, etc. (Paragraph 12 of Chapter XIV.)

53. There is immediate need to set up some sort of machinery as suggested in Chapter XVII to go into the accounts of the School Improvement Conferences. Steps should also be taken to see that the amounts collected in cash at the School Improvement Conferences are deposited in banks immediately and that departmental receipts are given to all those who have donated for facility of checking the accounts. (Paragraph 13 of Chapter XIV.)

54. A uniform dress is necessary in schools. The Government may see that the effort made by the Education Department to organise free supply of dress to poor children is given impetus. (Chapter XIX.)

Conclusion.

Of all the States in the country, Madras is unique in that it has launched an intensive movement for the supply of midday meals to poor pupils in elementary schools linking up the movement with the co-operation from the public as well as aid from the Government. The Committee is convvinced that the School Meals Schemes will have to be continued at any cost. There are, no doubt, defects in the working of the schemes as stated in the main report. But as suggested by the Committee, if rice in the place of cash grant is given and in addition, a contribution of 2 nP. per pupil per day, the Committee feels that many of the irregularities in the working of the schemes will be rectified. The Committee has also noted with a feeling of appreciation and satisfaction that in many places where the schemes are run by help from the Village Funds or from Oor Magimai the schemes have been a great success. The drive given by the Education Department to the schemes has resulted in the schemes being spread to a good number of schools covering a very large percentage of children in a very short time. The fact that the schemes have expanded rapidly may also be one of the reasons why the many irregularities pointed out by the Committee have occurred. The irregularities can be eradicated completely if the schemes are implemented in the manner suggested by the Committee in the main Report.

There is no doubt that the School Improvement Scheme which is a 100 per cent voluntary movement has kindled the enthusiasm of the people to provide all the necessary requirements of the schools. The credit for the success of the School Improvement

Conferences should go mainly to the teachers who were the cause in mustering public support and collecting necessary donations apart from the drive given by the Director of Public Instruction and the Education Department.

The movement launched by the Education Department to provide school uniform is really an achievement which has to be applauded. The movement should be further encouraged.

Now that the Panchayat Union Councils which are compact units of administration will take up the administration of elementary education in the new set up, it will certainly do well if they have a closer association over the running of the School Meals Schemes anl School Improvement Conferences.

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APPENDIX I.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE No. 15.

Dated the 6th July 1945.

The Post-war Development Plan drawn up for this Province provides for the introduction of compulsory education for boys and girls of all communities up to the V Standard in the first instance, the scheme to be completed in a period of ten years from the start.

2. As a step in advance, the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year's budget for introducing compulsory education in selected villages of each district. The budget provision will be sufficient for bringing under instruction 1/24th of the total number of children in the Province not now attending any school. It will not, however, be practicable to bring all these children under instruction and to retain them at school until they complete the V Standard without modifying the age-limits prescribed by the rules under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The Government, therefore, propose to alter the age-limits suitably so as to bring as many children as possible under instruction even in the first year.

3. The Director of Public Instruction has selected villages in which compulsory education should be introduced, in consultation with the Presidents of District Boards concerned. The new schools will mostly be opened and maintained by district boards with the help of subsidies which will be provided by Government. But it will be open to private managements also to provide new schools or to expand existing schools under the ordinary rules of recognition and aid. The Director has issued instructions for the opening of schools in districts in which selection of villages has been completed. The District Boards have been required to pass resolutions under section 44 (*a*) of the Elementary Education Act, 1920, to introduce compulsory education in the villages selected and to forward them to Government. The Government will pass orders on the resolutions as they are received.

4. An allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been included in the current year's budget for the provision of midday meals for poor children attending elementary schools. Here also, the Director of Public Instruction will settle, in consultation with the Inspecting Officers of the department and the Presidents of District Boards, the centres in each district at which midday meals should be provided and the number of children to be fed. Roughly the benefit will be in proportion to the population of the district.

M. V. SUBRAMANIAN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX II.

THE RULES GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCHOOL MEALS SCHEME OF 1957.

1. *Title.*—This scheme shall be called "The scheme for th supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools".

2. *Date of coming into force.*—The scheme will come into force from 1st November 1957 or such later date from which the supply of meals to school children is actually started in a centre.

3. *Definition.*—In this scheme the term "Elementary School" means lower or higher elementary school, Junior or Senior basic school.

4. *Object.*—The object of the scheme is to organize and maintain the supply of school meals to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in the State, with the grants provided by Government and donations offered in cash or kind or in both by the local public. The supply will be made only on the working days.

NOTE.—The Director of Public Instruction may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of this scheme.

5. *Scope.*—The scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the City of Madras, provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available. Its benefit will extend to poor pupils reading in elementary schools in Standards I to VIII.

6. *Administration of the scheme.*—The administration of th scheme for the supply of school meals in a centre will be carried o by the local donors who may constitute themselves into two committees to be known as "General Committee", and "Executive Committee" and will be subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

The unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned. But, if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

7. *Constitution of Committees.*—(i) The General Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(*a*) All donors who have made either in cash or kind such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

(*b*) The General Committee may elect its Chairman and o office bearers and frame rules for transacting its business, fixin tenure of its membership and the functioning of the Exe Committee.

(ii) The Executive Committee may consist of the following, namely:—

(*a*) The Chairman of the General Committee. He may also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) Members elected by the General Committee.—The number of members of the Executive Committee may be fixed by the General Committee itself.

(iii) The Executive Committee may, by a resolution authorize either the Chairman or one of its members to be in charge of the money and materials collected and to correspond with the Officers of the Education Department and to receive the grants due from the Government.

(iv) The Headmaster of the school will be the non-member Secretary of the General and Executive Committees. If the Committees be common to more than one school, the particular Headmaster nominated by the Chairman of the Executive Committee will be the Secretary.

(v) The composition of the Committees prescribed in sub-rules (i) to (iii) is only suggestive and it is open to the Committees to vary it in any manner to suit the local conditions.

8. *Functions of the Committees.*—(i) The General Committee will meet at such intervals as it may fix and review the work done.

(ii) The functions of the Executive Committee wil be as follows, namely:—

(a) to collect money and things required for the supply of school meals to poor pupils;

(b) to arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected;

(c) to select the pupils to be provided with meals;

(d) to appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work; and

(e) to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary in order to further the object of the scheme.

The Committee may meet as often as may be necessary.

9. *Membership of employees of Government and local bodies.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the rules for the personal conduct of officers and servants of Local Bodies and Municipalities and any other rules, employees of Government and Local Boards and Municipalities may work as members of the Committee constituted under this scheme without obtaining the permission of any higher authority. They should not, however, participate in collection of donations.

10. *Recognition.*—All Committees constituted under rule 7 shall apply to the Education Department for recognition. The Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be the authority to recognize the Committees of any centre or school for the purpose of supply of school meals.

11. *Operation of the scheme*—(a) *Selection of pupils.*—The number of pupils to be provided with school meal will be fixed by the Executive Committee with due regard to its resources. The Executive Committee

will select the pupils on the basis of poverty and need of the pupils of the schools concerned subject to the instructions that may be issued by the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the Note under rule 4.

(*b*) *Nature of the meal.*—The meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambhar or buttermilk or curds and (2) vegetables or pickles. It will be open to the local Committee to provide better fare if it has adequate resources, or to vary the supply according to the local conditions.

(*c*) *Preparation and service.*—The Executive Committee will make arrangements for preparation and service of the meal in a hygienic manner. This work should not be done on contract basis.

(*d*) *Expenditure on the scheme.*—The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be entirely borne by the local Committee.

Towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme, Government will give the Executive Committee a grant calculated at the rate of the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil or 6 nP. per meal per pupil whichever is less. The payment of this grant will be subject to such rules and conditions as the Government and the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe from time to time, and may be restricted to such number of pupils as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer.

For the purpose of the grant, the approved recurring expenditure will include the cost of food stuffs, the wages of the cook and the servants employed and the contingencies connected with the preparation and service of food.

(*e*) *Use of school produce.*—The produce of the school garden or of the land donated to the school may be utilized for the purposes of this scheme and the value of the produce will be treated as receipt for purpose of assessing the net Government grant.

12. *Registers to be maintained.*—The Secretary will maintain the following registers:—

(*a*) A register of members of the General and Executive Committees showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member.

(*b*) Minutes books.

(*c*) Register of pupils selected for the provision of school meal.

(*d*) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(*e*) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and issues.

(*f*) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee or the Education Department.

The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscriptions received in cash or kind and keep counterfoils of the receipts.

The District Educational Officers concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. *Accounts.*—The Chairman or the member authorized under rule 7 (iii) will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts shall be made available for the scrutiny of the officers of the Education and other departments.

14. *Returns.*—The Secretary will send to the officers of the Education Department such periodical returns as may be prescribed by them.

15. *Schools in Kanyakumari district and under Government departments.*—This scheme will not apply to such elementary schools as are managed by the Government departments and have already provision for the supply of school meal to their pupils entirely at Government cost and to schools in the Kanyakumari Educational district including Shencottah taluk where the existing system of school meals will continue for the present.

16. *Amendment or alteration of the Scheme.*—The District Educational Officer may, with the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction, amend or alter this scheme to suit local conditions in respect of any centre.

APPENDIX III.

RULES FOR THE PAYMENT OF GRANT TOWARDS THE SUPPLY OF SCHOOL MEALS TO PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Title.*—The rules may be called "The rules for the payment of grant towards the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools".

2. *Definition.*—In these rules—

(*a*) the term 'Elementary school' means lower or higher elementary school, junior or senior basic school, recognized under the rules framed under the Madras Elementary Education Act;

(*b*) the term "Executive Committee" means the committee recognized by the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned under the scheme for the supply of school meals to pupils in elementary schools; and

(*c*) The term "Chairman of the Executive Committee" includes the person authorized by the Committee to receive the grant.

3. *Amount and rate of grant.*—With effect from 1st November 1957 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, the Executive Committee of every school-meal centre may be paid a grant calculated at the rate of the amount equal to the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil, or 6 nP. per meal per pupil, whichever is less.

4. *Sanctioning authority.*—The District Educational Officer shall be the authority to sanction the grant under these rules.

5. *To whom payable.*—The grant shall be paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The District Educational Officer shall draw the grant in the bill prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants

of aided elementary schools and endorse it for payment to the authorized person. Alternatively, in case of remote places, if the chairman so desires, the District Educational Officer may remit the grant by money order, the money order commission being deducted from the grant amount due.

6. *Procedure for sanction of grant.*—(*a*) The grant may be sanctioned in advance for each quarter. For the purpose of this rule, the quarter will cover a period of three months ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.

(*b*) The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall apply to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned for the quarterly advance grant, giving the number of working days during the quarter, the number of pupils selected for the provision of the school meal and his estimate of the Government grant due for the purpose. The Deputy Inspector shall scrutinize the particulars with reference to the number of pupils, if any fixed by the District Educational Officer and recommend the payment of the advance at the rate specified in rule 3. On receipt of this recommendation, the District Educational Officer shall sanction the grant.

(*c*) The grant paid in advance for a quarter shall be adjusted before sanctioning the grant for the succeeding quarter.

7. *Monthly return.*—A monthly return in such form as may be prescribed by the District Educational Officer, shall be furnished by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. It shall contain information regarding the grant received in advance for the quarter, the amount adjusted up to the end of the month, the number of pupils fed during the month, the grant payable, etc. The return shall also be signed by the Headmaster/Headmasters of the school(s) concerned.

8. *Debit head of account.*—The grant sanctioned under these rules shall be debited to the budget head " 37. Education—s. miscellaneous—C. Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan—11. Grants for school meals to elementary school pupils ".

9. *Recognition of school-meal centres and order of priority.*—The centres will be recognized in the following orders of priority:—

(i) All the private school-meal ce tres which are in existence on the date of issue of the Government Order.

(ii) New centres opened thereafter in Block Development and National Extension Service areas.

(iii) Other centres opened thereafter with special prior permission of the Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX IV.

Harijan Welfare—Harijan Welfare Schools—Supply of midday meals—Implementation—Instructions.

In supersession of all previous instructions, the following procedure shall be adopted in the matter of giving midday meals to children studying in Harijan Welfare Schools and in accounting for them.

2. As soon as the school commences at 10 a.m. the attendance in the classes shall be taken by the class teachers. After knowing the number of pupils present, the teacher shall ascertain the number of pupils willing to take midday meals supplied free in the school. The class teacher should then send a requistion in Form M-1 to the Headmaster so as to reach him by 10-10 a.m. This can be maintained in the form of a note book for each class.

3. The Headmaster should then consolidate the figures received in Form M-1. He should then fill up columns (5) to (8) of the Indent supply register to be maintained by the midday-meal contractor in Form M-2. This register should be sent by the contractor to the Headmaster by 10-10 a.m. and it should be returned to him before 10-20 a.m.

4. The midday-meal contractor should commence cooking much earlier than this indent reaches him. So one of the teachers should be assigned duty by turn to visit the kitchen by 9 a.m. in the case of small schools (elementary schools) and by 8 a.m. in the case of big schools (higher elementary schools) and see that the contractor takes for cooking about 75 per cent of the total quantity of rice and vegetables used for cooking on the previous working day. This duty teacher should fill up columns (1) to (4) of M-2 register. He should supervise the cooking till 10 a.m.

5. As soon as the Indent Supply Register in Form M-2 is received back from the Headmaster, the contractor should start cooking the remaining quantity required. This should be supervised by another teacher assigned duty in turn. This teacher should supervise the cooking from 10-20 a.m. to 10-45 a.m. He should fill up columns (9) to (11) of M-2 register.

6. The midday-meals contractor should have one or two cups, the size of which should correspond to the quantity of cooked food that should be supplied to each pupil. As soon as the rice is cooked, it should be divided into lumps of the size required by using the cups and neatly arranged in a countable manner.

7. During midday when meals are served two teachers should by turn supervise the distribution to children who should be asked to sit in groups, class and sectionwise. The duty teachers should before serving food take the attendance of the pupils in each class and should fill up columns (12) to (15) of M-2 register which should be got from the contractor and returned to him soonafter.

8. At the end of the month the Headmaster should send a bill in duplicate in Form M-3. The bill should be for the number of meals indented for and actually prepared and not for the number of pupils who ate.

9. This procedure should be given effect from 1st April 1960.

FORM M.1.

Requisition for the supply of midday-macls to pupils in class.... section....

Date.	Number of pupils on rolls.		Number of pupils present.		Number of pupils willing to taken midday maals served in the school.		Initials of the Class Teacher.	Initials of the Head-master.
	Hari-jans.	Non-hari-jans.	Hari-jans.	Non-hari-jans.	Hari-jans.	Non-hari-jans.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

FORM M.-2.

Indent—Supply Register for midday meals.

Date.	Quantity taken for cooking at 9 a.m.		Initials of the duty teacher.	Total number of pupils for whom meals have to be prepared.	Total quantity that should be taken for cooking.		Initials of the Head—masters.
	Rice.	Vegetables.			Rice.	Vegetables.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Quantity subsequently taken for cooking.		Initials of the duty teacher.	Number of pupils actually fed.		Quality of food supplied.	Initials of the duty teacher.	Remarks:
Rice.	Vegetables.		Harijans.	Non-Harijans.			
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

FORM M-3.

Bill for the supply of midday meals to pupils in ....

School for the month of .... 1960.

Date.	Number of meals indented for.	Number of meals supplied	Remarks.
1			
2			
Total,			

Cost nP. per meal Rs.

Cut suggested for bad quality of meals suppled on

Net amount suggested for payment :

Signature of the Contractor.

Signature of Headmaster.

Passed for Rs.

Personal Assistant to
Director of Harijan Welfare.

APPENDIX V.

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF NOON-DAY MEALS TO POOR PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS UNDER THE MODIFIED SCHEME.

1. *Introduction.*—The object of Government is to provide noon-day meals free of cost to poor pupils studying in Lower Primary Schools.

2. *Starting of noon-day meals.*—Noon-day meals in schools shall be given from the first of July to 31st August and again from the 1st November to 15th January. If the 1st July and 1st November happen to be holidays, the supply of noon-day meals shall commence on the next working day and if the 31st August and 15th January happen to be holidays, the supply of noon-day meals shall stop on the working days previous to these dates. The Headmasters of the schools where noon-feeding is sanctioned shall select the deserving pupils in every class.

3. *Estimate for advance towards expenses.*—The cost of a meal for each pupil shall not exceed 6 nP. Eighty per cent of the cost of meal involved shall be met by Government. The remaining 20 per cent of the cost shall be met from local contributions to be obtained by the Feeding Committee either in kind or in cash. After the school-year has commenced, the Headmaster shall submit an estimate in the prescribed form, to the District Educational Officer through the Assistant Educational Officer concerned (direct to the District Educational Officer in the case of Primary Sections attached to Secondary Schcols) for advance for expenses for the month of July for supply of noon-day meals showing the total numbers on the rolls of the schools, the classes in which noon-feeding is allowed, the number of pupils to be fed, and the number of working days in the month in which noon-feeding is allowed. The estimate for advances for the months of August, November, December and January may be sent direct to the District Educational Officer. These estimates shall show the number of pupils to be fed, the number of working days for which they were fed in the month. The estimate shall be submitted to the District Educational Officer at least fifteen days before the commencement of the month. Requests for inclusion of additional pupils for noon-feeding should be made separately (through the Assistant Educational Officer in the case of Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools) to the District Educational Officer. The approximate cost of the articles that may remain at the close of the month and cash in hand shall be deducted and 80 per cent of the balance alone claimed as advance.

NOTE.—The advances will be sanctioned by the District Educational Officer before they are drawn. The amount passed in the contingent bill will be taken as amounting to sanction. Bills for advances should be supported by a statement of articles remaining at the end of the previous month, the value of such articles being indicated therein. The advance bill should show the amount of advance sanctioned for the month, the value of articles remaining unused at the end of the previous month and the net amount of advance drawn for the month.

4. *Tenders.*—Tenders will be called for, for the supply of rice, fuel and other articles of daily use for noon-feeding, the monthly requirements of which can be assessed on a reasonable basis. The

tenders will be called for twice a year, one for each season by the Headmaster and the lowest tender will be accepted by the Feeding Committee. No earnest money need be taken but an agreement will be got executed. The contractors should supply the materials direct to the schools. The rice should be kept in boxes.

5. *Feeding Committee.*—For the proper conduct of noon-feeding, a Committee consisting of the Headmaster of the school, the Manager in the case of private schools or an elected representative of the teachers in the case of a Government School, a nominee of the Local Panchayat or where the school is not in a Panchayat area one more elected teacher, a representative of the parents' Association, and one Social Worker will be constituted in every school where noon-feeding is allowed. The Social Worker in the case of Primary Schools will be nominated by the Assistant Educational Officer and the names of the members of the Committee will be communicated by him to the District Educational Officer. The Assistant Educational Officer in the case of Primary Sections attached to Secondary and Training Schools can dissolve the Committee if it does not work properly and can take steps to reconstitute the Committee. For Primary sections attached to Secondary and Training Schools, the District Educational Officer will nominate the Social Worker.

6. *Conduct of the Feeding.*—The Headmasters of the Schools shall send the noon-feeding registers to each class and ask each class teacher to mark the attendance of the pupils who desire to be fed on the day out of those who have been enlisted for feeding. This should be done before 10-45 a.m. on each day. When the food is ready it should be kept clean and covered in proper receptacles with ladles for serving. At 12-55 p.m. the feeding bell will ring and all the pupils from those enlisted for feeding who desire to be fed on the day should be asked to remain in the class room and the others dismissed. Every pupil enlisted for feeding should bring with him a cup or plate for feeding. The feeding will be supervised by the Headmaster and the teacher member or by the Headmaster and another member of the Committee as the case may be. The Manager, in the case of a private School, shall afford all facilities for the conduct of the noon-feeding. The Committee will see that the pupils are provided with facilities for washing their hands and mouths and their cups and plates and that habits of cleanliness are maintained. Fifteen per cent of the amount sanctioned by Government for noon-day meals may be utilised for preparing the food including cost of firewood, for payment of hire charges of vessels if the Committee cannot obtain them free and for incidentals such as conveyance charges, charges for drawing of water, cooking charges, hire charges, etc. The Feeding Committee should endeavour to obtain donations for the expenses connected with the scheme and for purchase of cooking vessels. Cooking should be done in a separate room sufficiently away from the classes so that smoke does not enter the class rooms. The Committee will endeavour to make the dietary suitably varried and nutritionally balanced.

7. *Registers to be maintained.*—The following registers shall be maintained in connection with the conduct of noon-feeding:—

(i) *Feeding Attendance Register.*—As soon as the number of pupils to be fed is got sanctioned by the District Educational Officer, the names of the pupils should be written in the feeding Registers on class-war basis. Feeding attendance should be taken under the initials of the Feeding Committee.

(ii) *Stock Register.*—A Stock Register should be maintained wherein should be recorded the description and quantity of articles purchased daily, the voucher number being noted against each entry. The description and quantity of articles issued for the day should be entered in appropriate columns to be opened for the purpose. On the last day of each month, the closing stock as shown in the Register should be verified with the stock on hand.

(iii) *Cash Book.*—A separate Cash Book should be maintained. It should be written up from day to day, the entry relating to each item of receipt of expenditure being made simultaneously with the transaction. Cash balance should not be kept in hand on any account except for meeting incidental expenses. The Cash Book should be carefully and neatly maintained. Overwritings and erasures should be avoided. Corrections, if any, should be attested by the Headmaster, a member of the Feeding Committee. Cash balance, if any, should be produced for checking when demanded by Officers of the Department having control over the school.

NOTE.—The Registers and Cash Book will be maintained by the head master of the school. Correction should be attested by him.

(iv) *Vouchers.*—Every item of expenditure should be supported by proper vouchers. The vouchers should be written in ink. Each voucher should show the quantity of articles in standard measures and weights and rates of price for each article. Each voucher should bear or have attached to it an acknowledgment of payment. Dates of payments should be noted in the acknowledgments. The amount should be noted both in figures and words. The paid vouchers should be marked 'Paid' with the initials of the Headmasters and the seal of the School.

8. *Maintenance of accounts and submission of bills to the District Educationl Officers.*—The accounts, the registers referred to above and vouchers relating to the noon-day meals should be maintained in accordance with the relevant provisions in the "Travancore Financial and Account Code". The following directions should be complied with in preparing and sending the bills relating to the expenditure on noon-day meals to the District Educational Officer:—

(i) The amount received as advance for the expenditure for the month in question should be noted in red ink at the top of the bill. The number of working days in a month will also be furnished in the bill.

(ii) The amount received as donations and contributions and the cost of the articles received as donation during the course of the month should also be furnished.

(iii) Details of stock in hand at the commencement of the month and its cost including cash balances, if any, should be noted in the bill in the appropriate place.

(iv) The vouchers should be serially numbered datewar and a statement giving the number of the voucher and the amount and the total amount of the vouchers, attached to the bill.

(v) The quantity and cost of the articles remaining at the end of the month and the cash balance should be noted in the bill.

(vi) The number of pupils sanctioned to be fed and the number fed from day to day in the month including the items of food supplied on the day and the grand total of the number fed in the month, i.e., the total number of noon-day meals given in the month should be noted in the bill.

(vii) The bill in respect of Primary Schools should be prepared in duplicate and signed by the headmaster of the school and sent to the District Educational Officer with all supporting vouchers through the Assistant Educational Officer. The bills of Lower Primary sections of High Schools and Training Schools should be prepared in duplicate and signed by the headmasters and counter-signed by the District Educational Officers. The advance bills will be drawn by the headmasters concerned after counter-signature by the District Educational Officers.

(viii) Before a bill for an advance is passed, the final bill and vouchers for the last but previous advance should have been sent to the Comptroller. Bills for advance should contain a certificate to the effect that bills and the vouchers for the last previous advance have been sent to the Comptroller.

9. *Supervision.*—The headmaster and members of the Feeding Committee shall afford every facility to the departmental officers concerned for supervising the implementation of the Scheme of the noon-day feeding in the school.

10. A test check of the accounts of the noon-feeding scheme will be conducted monthly to see that the rules are properly observed. The Assistant Educational Officer will check the accounts once a month and report to the District Educational Officer the results of his check. In the case of Primary schools attached to High Schools and Training Schools the concerned District Educational Officer will conduct the check.

11. The same procedure as in Government schools regarding of advances, accounting, etc., will be adopted by headmasters in private schools.

APPENDIX VI.

Rules for the Administration of the Scheme as approved by the Government of Mysore.

1. The Midday Meals Scheme is to be availed of for the benefit of children in Primary and High Schools and especially in the interest of better enrolment and attendance of pupils in the Primary stage. Preference should be given to poor children and children who attend schools from distant places.

2. The Director of Public Instruction may specify the categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor for the purpose of this scheme.

3. *Scope.*—The Scheme will extend to all rural and urban areas in the State except the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, K.G.F., Hubli and Belgaum or cities with a population of more than a lakh provided that sufficient local support for the scheme is available.

4. *Administration of the Scheme.*—The scheme for the supply of school meals will be carried on by the local donors constituting a Committee for the administration of the scheme subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

5. The Unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned. But, if the local public so desire, there may be separate committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town.

6. *Constitution of Committees.*—The Committees for the supply of school meals shall consist of the following members:—

(1) All donors who have made either in cash or kind, such minimum contribution as may be specified by the Committee.

(2) Three influential non-officials including the patel of the village concerned as far as possible.

(3) The headmaster of the school concerned will be the Secretary of the Committee. If the Committee be common to more schools than one, the particular headmaster nominated by the Chairman of the Committee will be the Secretary.

7. The Committee shall elect its chairman.

8. The District Educatinal Officer concerned shall constitute the Committee for the schools in his jurisdiction.

9. The aforesaid composition of the Committee is only suggestive and it is open to the Committee to vary it in any manner to suit the local conditions.

10. *Functions of the Committees.*—Functions of the Committees for supply of school meals are—

(*a*) To collect donations in cash or kind for the supply of school meals to poor pupils of the school or schools in the area.

(*b*) To arrange for the preparation and service of meals and for the custody of money and things collected.

(*c*) To select the pupils to be provided with meals.

(*d*) To appoint the servants necessary for the preparation and service of the meals and to supervise their work.

(*e*) To watch the attendance of pupils, their physical development and educational progress.

(*f*) To do all such other acts and things as may be necessary for the furtherance of the scheme.

11. *Registers to be maintained.*—The Secretary shall maintain the following registers:—

(*a*) A register of the members of the Committee showing the subscription and donations in cash or kind paid by each member with dates.

(*b*) Minutes Books.

(*c*) A register of pupils selected for the provision of school meal.

(*d*) Daily attendance of pupils fed.

(*e*) Cash book for entering the day-to-day receipts and issues.

(*f*) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Committee of the Education Department.

(*g*) The Secretary will issue proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscription received in cash or kind and keep counterfoils of the receipts.

12. The District Educational Officer concerned will issue necessary supplemental instructions for the proper maintenance of the registers.

13. *Accounts.*—The Chairman will help the Secretary to maintain correct accounts for the money and things received and used. The accounts should not be mixed up with other schools' accounts.

14. *Operation of the scheme.*—The number of pupils to be provided with school meal will be determined by the Committee concerned with due regard to its resources selecting pupils on the basis of poverty subject to the instructions that may be issued in this behalf by the Director of Public Instruction.

15. The meal will ordinarily consist of cooked rice with curry or buttermilk or curds and vegetables or pickles. It will be open to the Committee concerned to provide better fare if it has adequate resources or to vary the supply according to the local conditions.

16. The Committee will make arrangements for preparation and service of the meals in hygienic manner. The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be borne by the Committee concerned.

17. The maximum grant permissible for the midday meals shall be calculated at the rate of 6 nP. per day per pupil who is given free or partly free midday meals. (Well-to-do) children coming from distant places who want to take advantage of the readily available food on payment of full cost, to be determined by the Committee, may also be supplied with food but such students shall not be included in the number in respect of whom the grant is claimed. The payment of this grant will be subject to such rules and conditions as Government and the Director of Public Instruction may prescribe from time to time and may be restricted to such number of pupils as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer concerned.

18. *Government Grant and distribution thereto.*—Government will provide a lump sum grant in the departmental budget every year for distribution as grant-in-aid to the Committees undertaking to arrange for the supply of school meals to school children. This sum

will be distributed among the districts of the State by the Director of Public Instruction with the approval of Government furnishing to Government the number of pupils in the primary stage in each district.

19. The District Educational Officers concerned will be the authorities to sanction the grant under the scheme to such of the schools as have started this scheme. The amount of Government grant will depend on the sanctioned provision in the departmental budget and cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

20. The grant is payable to the Secretary of the Committee concerned. The District Educational Officer concerned will draw the grant in the bill prescribed for the drawal of teaching grants of aided educational institutions and endorse it for payment to the authorized person against the sum allotted to the district.

21. Every school meals committee will prepare an estimate of expenditure for the year and send it to the District Educational Officer concerned on or before 15th of June. On the basis of the number of students likely to be brought under the scheme, an advance of quarterly grant will be paid by the District Educational Officer.

22. A separate balance sheet for the monetary value of the donations in kind, should be maintained and this value should not be entered in the regular balance sheet.

23. Every expenditure will be incurred by the Secretary as per the record and resolutions of the Committee and proper vouchers maintained.

24. One of the non-official committee members will audit the accounts and place it before the Committee. The Committee shall meet at least once a month and scrutinise the accounts and transact other business in regard to the implementation of the scheme. The minutes of the meetings of the Committee shall be recorded in a book and the extract sent to the inspecting officer in charge of the institution along with the other monthly returns.

25. Monthly statement of account should be submitted to the inspecting officer by the Secretary of the Committee in the following *pro forma*:—

(*a*) Opening balance.

(*b*) Receipts during the month.

(*c*) Total.

(*d*) Expenditure during the month.

(*e*) Balance—

(1) in Bank.

(2) on hand.

(*f*) Number of students fed during the mont..

(1) Free.

(2) On payment.

26. The District Educational Officer will consolidate the statement so received from the Inspecting Officers and forward a statement of his district to the Deputy Director concerned each quarter ending with 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December every year. Such statements should reach the Deputy Director on or before 5th of the succeeding month of each quarter. These quarterly statements will be in the aforesaid monthly pro forma prescribed to each committee, but it will relate to a quarter. The Deputy Directors will in turn consolidate such statements for each district in their jurisdiction and forward the quarterly statement to the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 10th of the succeeding month of each quarter. The Director of Public Instruction will review the working of the scheme within a fortnight from the date of receipt of the quarterly statements from the Deputy Directors and forward on or before 25th of the succeeding month of each quarter a copy of such review to Government for information embodying the amount of grant available, the receipts, the expenditure and the balance for the quarter under review in each district together with the number of poor pupils fed free and on payment basis.

27. Based on the actual accounts received per quarter, the District Educational Officer shall release the balance of the permissible grant for the succeeding quarter of the year to the Secretary of the Committee concerned.

APPENDIX VII.

General Instructions issued by the Andhra Pradesh Government in regard to the Administration of the Scheme.

1. The administration of the scheme may be entrusted to the *Ad hoc* Panchayat Samithis constituted for the Samithi Blocks. The Panchayat Samithis may administer the scheme either directly or through Village Panchayats Local Committees to be formed for each village for this purpose. The administration of the scheme will be subject to the supervision of the officers of the Education Department.

2. The unit for the administration of the scheme will be the village or the town concerned. If the number of children to be fed is quite large, there may be separate Committees for each school or a group of schools in the village or the town for administering the scheme.

3. The number of pupils to be provided with free midday meals in each village or town will be fixed by the Panchayat Samithi or Local Committee or Village Panchayat as the case may be. It will select the pupils on the basis of poverty subject to the instructions that may be issued by the Director of Public Instruction from time to time.

4. The free midday meal will ordinarily consist of (1) cooked rice with sambar or buttermilk or curds; and (2) vegetable curry or pickles. It will be open to the body administering the scheme to provide better fare if it has adequate resources or to vary the supply according to the local conditions.

5. The Samithi or Village Panchayat or Local Committee, as the case may be, shall make arrangements for preparation and service of the meals in a hygienic manner. The work should not be done on contract basis.

6. The cost of utensils and any other non-recurring expenditure connected with preparation and service of meals should be entirely borne by the body administering the scheme.

7. The District Educational Officers will be disbursing officers of the Government grant towards the recurring expenditure on the scheme. The grant may be ordered to be disbursed by the District Educational Officers concerned, monthly to the Panchayat Samithis, Village Panchayats or the Local Committees constituted as indicated in item 1 above, as the case may be, on the production of a return showing the names of pupils supplied with free midday meals in each school during the previous month. The Government grant shall be calculated at 6 nP. per pupil per day for the number of days the pupils have been actually fed and shall be restricted to 30 per cent of the total number of children of the age group 6–11 years attending the schools. Authorization of payment of advance grants once a month shall be made to the committee or the body administering the scheme subject to the condition that a second advance will not be paid unless the first advance is fully adjusted.

8. The body administering the scheme shall maintain the following registers:—

(*a*) Registers showing the subscriptions or donations in cash or kind received from the local public towards the scheme. Proper receipts (printed and serially numbered) for the subscription or donations received in cash or kind should be issued and the counterfoils of the receipts maintained.

(*b*) Minutes book.

(*c*) Register of pupils selected for the provision of free midday meals in each school.

(*d*) Daily attendance register of the pupils fed.

(*e*) Cash book for entering day-to-day receipts and issues.

(*f*) Such other registers as may be prescribed by the Education Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES, MADRAS STATE.

Serial number.	Date of Conference.	Place of Conference.	Educational District.	Number of Schools partici-pating in the Conference.	Total cost of improvements undertaken.	Cost of improvements carried out.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	20th February 1958	Kadambathur	Chingleput	77	15,000	15,000
2	24th March 1958	Tiruvallur	Do.	105	25,000	25,000
3	25th July 1958	Valliyur	Tirunelveli South	102	1,27,000	1,15,849
4	28th July 1958	Thisayanvilai	Do.	103	1,33,000	1,36,000
5	16th August 1958	Valathi	Villupuram	73	40,000	24,200
6	20th August 1958	Poonamallee	Chingleput	89	1,26,000	81,300
7	23rd August 1958	Tiruvottiyur	Do.	92	3,80,000	2,57,000
8	30th August 1958	Gangavalli	Salem	63	57,000	40,294
9	7th October 1958	Attur	Do.	76	1,31,000	1,28,996
10	13th October 1958	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	201	13,42,000	12,41,000
11	15th October 1958	Nattarasankottai	Ramanathapuram	72	12,55,000	5,14,449
12	20th October 1958	Nazareth	Tirunelveli South	145	12,62,000	10,52,000
13	1st November 1958	T. Kallupatti	Madurai	65	4,65,000	3,52,550
14	8th November 1958	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	56	80,000	68,000
15	16th November 1958	Murugur	Tiruchirappalli	249	22,16,000	5,33,815
16	25th November 1958	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	138	20,39,000	4,58,630
17	1st December 1958	Tirumangalam	Madurai	95	5,88,000	4,58,987
18	2nd December 1958	Melur	Do.	181	4,00,000	3,92,000
19	22nd December 1958	Chingleput	Chingleput	326	23,05,000	13,25,756

20	23rd December 1958	Thandikudi (hilly tract).	Dindigul	15	2,68,000	2,35,454
21	23rd December 1958	Dindigul	Do.	128	7,51,030	3,23,315
22	27th December 1958	Mecheri	Dharmapuri	22	91,000	55,010
23	28th December 1958	Kodaikanal	Dindigul	32	2,68,000	1,96,270
24	2nd January 1959	Ranipet	North Arcot	119	2,92,000	2,08,322
25	5th January 1959	Nannilam	Thanjavur, East	166	4,86,000	4,15,102
26	8th January 1959	Ilayangudi	Ramanathapuram	214	2,63,000	7,02,710
27	24th January 1959	Kurinjipadi	South Arcot	86	1,06,000	97,809
28	21st February 1259	Tiruvallur (Uthukottai)	Chingleput	284	4,15,000	3,83,000
29	23rd February 1959	Sattur	Virudhunagar	180	4,34,000	4,44,000
30	25th February 1959	Usilampatti	Madurai	72	1,13,000	1,53,250
31	26th February 1959	Devakottai	Ramanathapuram	215	28,40,000	13,56,141
32	7th March 1959	Thanjavur (Orthanad)	Thanjavur, West	193	4,31,000	3,10,092
33	8th March 1959	Tiruchengode	Salem	319	20,00,000	12,74,497
34	8th March 1959	Salem	Salem	292	15,21,000	6,99,902
35	11th March 1959	Papanasam	Thanjavur, West	192	4,82,000	2,54,375
36	14th March 1959	Mallipudur	Virudhunagar	51	4,95,000	4,23,000
37	14th March 1959	Srivilliputhur	Do.	78	2,40,000	2,40,000
38	15th March 1959	Rajapalayam	Do.	120	4,56,000	4,56,000
39	6th April 1959	Batlagundu	Madurai	55	2,56,000	1,63,200
40	15th April 1959	A. Thekkur	Ramanathapuram	237	13,25,954	3,83,665
41	16th April 1959	Adaikalapuram	Tirunelveli, South	177	12,72,000	10,66,534
42	23rd April 1959	Kumbakonam	Thanjavur, West	262	6,41,119	1,10,273
43	24th April 1959	Tiruthuraipoondi	Thanjavur, East	270	6,26,444	7,69,716
44	24th April 1959	Maduranthagam	Chingleput	259	5,03,117	3,72,925
45	24th April 1959	Tiruvarur	Thanjavur, East	220	3,38,549	2,51,033
46	29th April 1959	Ooty	The Nilgirs	264	15,00,000	7,74,661
47	6th June 1959	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	333	8,99,369	6,01,613

Serial number.	Date of Conference.	Place of Conference.	Educational District.	Number of schools partici-pating in the conference.	Total cost of improvements undertaken.	Cost of improve-ments carried out.
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
48	17th June 1959 ..	.. Tindivanam ..	.. Villupuram	313	8,10,769	7,25,223
49	17th June 1959 ..	.. Jayankondan ..	.. Tiruchirappalli	190	13,91,084	12,38,298
50	26th June 1959 ..	.. Dharapuram ..	.. Erode	305	5,95,044	4,91,544
51	6th July 1959 ..	.. Tirunelveli	.. Tirunelveli, Central ..	156	8,09,132	3,00,627
52	5th August 1955 ..	.. Orthanad	.. Thanjavur, West	39	4,36,000	4,36,000
53	6th August 1955 ..	.. Srivaikundam (Sawyer-puram).	Tirunelveli, North	138	6,54,423	3,23,875
54	10th August 1959 ..	.. Arkonam	.. North Arcot	192	4,33,547	1,26,987
55	16th August 1959 ..	.. Namakkal (Velur) ..	.. Salem	254	15,00,000	8,72,138
56	28 August 1959 ..	.. Periyakulam ..	.. Dindigul	165	2,11,945	2,10,512
57	14th September 1959	.. Thopur	.. Dharmapuri	89	2,67,093	87,590
58	15th September 1959	.. Harur	.. Do.	155	3,59,727	2,57,786
59	16th September 1959	.. Tiruvannamalai ..	.. Tiruvannamalai	251	3,24,365	2,31,405
60	16th September 1959	.. Polur	.. Do.	191	3,03,000	3,03.000
61	17th September 1959	.. Arni	.. Do.	177	[illegible],42,241	1,78,729
62	20th September 1959	.. Tuticorin	.. Tirunelveli. North ..	169	6,66,666	6,66,666
63	24th October 1959	.. Kamuthi	.. Virudhunagar	107	2,06,143	2,06,143
64	25th October 1959	.. Mudukalathur ..	.. Do.	156	2,16,072	2,15,682
65	10th November 1959	.. Cuddalore ..	.. South Arcot	247	3,26,940	2,69,760
66	12th November 1959	.. Chinnalapatti ..	.. Dindigul	44	86,030	86,030
67	19th November 1959	.. Bodinaickanur ..	.. Do.	110	2,02,066	2,02,066
68	21st November 1959	.. Uthamapalayam ..	.. Do.	164	2,68,517	86,482

69	23rd November 1959	Kallakurichi	South Arcot	269	3,33,514	3,33,323
70	20th December 1959	Alangudi	Pudukkottai	214	2,41,060	1,54,003
71	Do.	Srirangam	Tiruchirappalli	25	2,03,625	2,03,625
72	21st December 1959	Porayar	Thanjavur, East	126	80,000	5,387
73	Do.	Mayuram	Do.	198	1,40,199	9,754
74	24th January 1960	Kancheepuram	Chingleput	185	3,26,370	2,43,932
75	14th February 1960	Cheranmahadevi	Tirunelveli, Central	70	1,15,159	98,509
76	15th February 1960	Palayamcottai	Do.	154	2,89,570	2,00,410
77	23rd February 1960	Tiruchirappalli East Range.	Tiruchirappalli	117	4,57,406	4,32,406
78	23rd February 1960	Trichirappalli West Range.	Tiruchrappalli	65	5,41,244	5,41,244
79	24th February 1960	Arumbavur	Do.	62	3,04,444	2,40,644
80	Do.	Ariyalur	Do.	97	2,46,296	2,46,296
81	25th February 1960	Labbaikudikadu	Do.	44	95,949	95,949
82	27th February 1960	Karur	Pudukkottai	381	3,56,168	2,52,984
83	6th March 1960	Ponneri	Chingleput	253	1,73,722	1,73,722
84	7th March 1960	Sriperumbudur	Do.	100	52,946	52,946
85	9th March 1960	Sirkali	Thanjavur, East	154	1,99,844	1,99,844
86	10th March 1960	Aruppukottai	Virudhunagar	167	6,98,285	6,98,285
87	Do.	Palayampatti	Do.	58	1,29,372	1,29,372
88	11th March 1960	Madurai North	Madurai	100	2,66,026	1,41,990
89	26th March 1960	Krishnagiri	Dharmapuri	331	4,41,668	1,80,230
90	Do.	Tiruppathur	North Arcot	71	1,04,912	1,04,912
91	27th March 1960	Jolarpet	Do.	58	51,932	51,932
92	2nd April 1960	Vadamadurai	Dindigul	145	90,340	90,340
93	3rd April 1960	Manapparai	Pudukkottai	60	2,49,235	1,42,235
94	5th April 1960	Pattukottai	Thanjavur, West	83	2,76,013	10,000

APPENDIX VIII

Serial number.	Date of Conference.	Place of Conference.	Educational District.	Number of Schools partici pating in the Conference	Total cost of improvements undertaken.	Cost of improvements carried out.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
95	6th April 1960	Mannargudi	Thanjavur, East	128	2,55,047	1,54,932
96	Do.	Needamangalam	Do.	69	1,82,697	1,75,917
97	10th April 1960	Tirukoilur	Villupuram	339	3,78,860	3,08,299
98	Do.	Villupuram	Do.	294	5,62,919	3,82,544
99	15th April 1960	V. Velur	Coimbatore	8	7,102	7,102
100	16th April 1960	Hosur	Dharmapuri	284	1,96,264	1,21,264
101	20th April 1960	Uthiramerur	Chingleput	94	1,85,000	1,10,000
1 2	22nd April 1960	Rasipuram	Salem	143	2,84,127	1,45,417
103	23rd April 1960	Lalgudi	Tiruchirappalli	152	4,94,122	4,60,122
104	Do.	Manachanallur	Do.	92	2,01,914	1,89,714
105	27th April 1960	Kurichikottai	Coimbatore	8	19,128	19,128
106	29th April 1960	Vadasundur	Dindigul	83	1,55,147	1,55,147
107	Do.	Palni	Do.	154	3,30,607	3,30,607
108	30th April 1960	Kilapalur	Tiruchirappalli	61	1,40,690	1,40,690
109	Do.	Kurivikulam	Tirunelveli, North	45	1,70,346	1,70,346
110	Do.	Vellalankulam	Do.	10	70,911	41,921
111	1st May 1960	Sellappampalayam	Coimbatore	5	7,119	7,119
112	3rd May 1960	Kavandapadi	Erode	81	1,34,867	1,26,967
113	Do.	Anthiyur	Do.	78	1,18,237	1,02,294
114	Do.	Perundurai	Do.	66	1,40,502	1,40,502
115	4th May 1960	Tiruppur	Do.	156	3,09,644	2,94,644
116	Do.	Pongalur	Do.	172	2,76,085	2,67,595

117	5th May 1960	Jallipatti	Coimbatore	4	10,620	10,620
118	21st June 1960	Kulithalai	Pudukkottai	295	5,72,893	3,97,713
119	22nd June 1960	Pedappampatti	Coimbatore	12	56,026	56,026
120	8th July 1960	Nagalapuram	Tirunelveli	89	2,64,147	1,77,693
121	Do.	Kovilpatti	Do.	80	6,95,170	5,23,170
122	Do.	Kadambur	Do.	160	5,12,475	2,67,241
123	12th August 1960	Vellore	North Arcot	697	23,08,243	13,38,615
124	30th August 1960	Mettur Dam	Dharmapuri	61	1,65,795	60,031
125	19th September 1960	Vridhachalam	South Arcot	322	3,01,935	2,95,935
126	8th October 1960	Mettupalayam	The Nilgiris	174	4,23,997	3,766
127	9th October 1960	Palacode	Dharmapuri	104	2,72,908	1,67,506
128	15th October 1660	Vilathikulam	Tirunelveli, North	100	1,62,233	39,211
129	Do.	Sankarankoil	Do.	166	2,75,942	4,701
130	18th October 1960	Nilakkottai	Madurai	120	1,79,952	91,193
131	13th November 1960	Sivaganga	Ramanathapuram	218	2,58,216	2,18,681
132	28th November 1960	Kodumudi	Erode	64	75,000	..
133	8th December 1960	Chidambaram	South Arcot	407	4,85,744	1,625
				20,017	6,30,00,386	3,99,19,491

Ele. High. Trg.
(19,627 + 356 + 34)

APPENDIX XI

சென்னை ராஜ்ய மத்திய உணவு கமிட்டி தலைவர் முன்பாக ஆவல் சின்னாம்பாளையம் போர்டு ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். சுப்புக் கவுண்டர் கொடுத்த ஸ்டேட்மெண்ட்.

நான் இந்த பாடசாலையில் ஓர் ஆசிரியனாக 1958-ம்௵ ஜூலை௴ 11௳, முதல் இருக்கின்றேன். நான் இந்தப் பாடசாலையில் வந்தது முதல் ஒரு நாள் கூட மத்தியான சாப்பாடு போடவில்லை. நான் 1959-ம்௵ டிசம்பர்௴ 21௳, முதல் 1960-ம்௵ மார்ச்சு௴ 31௳, வரையிலும் 1960-ம்௵ ஜூன்௴ 1௳, முதல் 1960-ம்௵ ஜூன்௴ 24௳, வரையிலும் மத்திய உணவு 10 பேருக்குப் போட்டதாக கணக்கு எழுதியுள்ளேன். ரூ. 33 (முப்பத்து மூன்று) சர்க்கார் மான்யமும் வாங்கியுள்ளேன். இதற்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பணம் பூராவும் மத்திய உணவு கமிட்டித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கே. கே. மயில்சாமி கவுண்டரிடம் இருக்கிறது. இது நான் தவறுதலாக செய்து விட்டேன்.

(ஒப்பம்) சுப்புக் கவுண்டர்,
29th June, 1960.

Before me
(Signed) K. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
29th June 1960.

The statement of Sri S. Immanual, Headmaster of T.E.L.C. Basic School, Malayandipatti before the Chairman of the School Meals and School Improvement Committee at 12-30 p.m. at the premises of the school.

I am working as headmaster of this school for the past seven years. The midday meal for this school was commenced on 17th June 1957. The grant was given from 12th November 1957. we are getting Government subsidy for all the quarters. We were giving milk powder milk from Monday onwards, i.e., from 27th June 1960 and midday meal was not given. Attendance was marked in the midday meal attendance register from 27th, 28th and 29th June 1960. I have marked the attendance presuming that food can be supplied. The rolls in the midday meal attendance register is 30 and the number marked on all the said three days are also 30.

T.E.L.C. Basic School,
Malayandipatti,
29th June 1960.

(Signed) S. IMMANUAL,
Headmaster.

Statement of Sri S. Nalla Gounder, Headmaster, Semmandipatti Board Elementary School before the Chairman of School Meals and School Improvement Committee.

I am the headmaster of this school. I went for collection for the distribution of dresses to the poor boys. I was not present at the school when the midday meal was usually given today. The conductress told that midday meal was given today. I expressed this to the committee. The attendance was not marked today. I am now aware that midday meal was not given to the pupils. The midday meal was not given today. What I have informed the Committee was incorrect.

(Signed) ———,
24th November 1960.

Statement of Sri A. Sangodan, H.M. Board Elementary School, Vettukkadu before the Chairman of the School Meals and School Improvement Committee.

I am the headmaster of the Board Elementary School, Vettukkadu. It is a fact that midday meal was not served today. The attendance for today, i.e., 25th November 1960 was marked for fifty persons.

(Signed) A. SANGODAN,
25th November 1960.

Statement of Sri Venkatarman, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Nalattimputhur, Koilpatti taluk before the Chairman of the School Meal and School Improvement Committee at 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th January 1961.

. am the headmaster of this school from 3rd September 1960. midday meal scheme was functioning in this school even prior y coming to this school. I have supplied midday meal till the of December 1960. I have not supplied midday meal till today 23rd December 1960. I have marked the attendance for Janu- 1961 even though I have not supplied midday meal. I have ed for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th January 1961. I have ed false attendance just to make up the public contribution as ublic contribution is coming. As the mud pot was broken, I not secure mud pot immediately. I assure that I will not mark the attendance on days when meals are not actually served.

(Signed) S. Venkataraman,
Headmaster.

10th January 1961.

(Before me)
(Signed) K. S. SUBRAMAIAN,
10th January 1961, 2 p.m.

Statement of Sri Shanmuga Kumaraswami, Headmaster of Board Elementary School, Ramachandrapuram, before the Chairman of the School Meals and School Improvement Committee.

நான் இந்த பள்ளிகூடத்தில் தலைமை உபாத்தியாயர். நான் இந்த பள்ளி கூடத்தில் நான்கு மாதங்களாக இருக்கிறேன். 1961-ம் ௵ ஜனவரி ௴ 9,10,11 தேதிகளில் சாப்பாடு போடப்படவில்லை. நான் போட்டதாக ஆஜர் பட்டியலில் பதிவு செயதுள்ளேன். இவ்வாறு செய்தது தவறு என்பதை நான் உணர்கிறேன். இப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வாரத்தில் மூன்று நாட்களுக்குத்தான் சாப்பாடு போடுவது வழக்கம். ஆனால் ஐந்து நாட்களுக்கும் போட்டதாக கணக்கு எழுதுவேன். பணமெல்லாம் மதிய உணவு கரஸ்பாண்டென்டிடம் உள்ளது. நான் இன்று 10–15 மணிக்குத்தான் பள்ளிக்கும் வந்து வகுப்பு ஆரம்பித்தேன். நான் இன்று கண்டமங்களம் சம்பளம் வாங்கப்போனேன்.

(ஒப்பம்) ———,
11th January 1961.

(Signed) K. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
11th January 1961, 12-30 p.m.

Statement of Sri B. Mada Gounder, Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Yelanahalli, before the Chairman of the School Meals and School Improvement Committee.

I am the headmaster of this school from 1942. I am feeding ten students for midday meal. I do not maintain any attendance register for midday meal. Deputy Inspector of Schools, Coonoor, visited the school and he also did not mention anything regarding the maintenance of the attendance register. I have fed during September to December 1960. I am giving for only ten boys at random. No public contribution was forthcoming.

(Signed) B. MATHA GOUNDER.

(Before me)

K. S. SUBRAMANIAN,
17th January 1961, 10-30 a.m.

(191) 378 (191)

...ucation and Public ... Department.

Note fo... culation.

The 'Mail' dated ...ary, 1962 and Hindu' dated 21st January, report... ...r ci... 60 schoo... ...dren ... Athipatti village became ... 20th Jan... immediately ... r taking midday meals with curd prep... ...ed that abo... ...us powd... that 14 ...them were admitted to th... ...ah Headqua...rs hospital ... 28 in the Sankarankoil ... that onl... ...se who ...nsumed food with curd wer... ...hile ...ther... were all right. ...mediately the Collector of ...li. The Dis... Medi... ...fficer and the District Hea... ..., Tirunelv... respective heads of depart... ...ntacted f... report in the matter. The Dis... ...edical Offic... District Health Officer were directed to proceed ... and take all necessary action. The District Edu... was also telegraphically contacted by Mr. Ghani, ... of Public Instruction.

2. The facts as reported are:-

TIRUNELVELI DT.

On 19.1.1962, about 40 children w... meals with curd prepared out of CARE milk ... Basic School in Athipatti village, Kuruvikulam B... District were affected. Those who did not take ... ration were not affected. On receipt of telegra... Athipatti Panchayat President, the District Med... Tirunelveli sent a mobile medical unit wit... and medicines which reached the village ... Promp... ...dical attention was ...ven to all ... ...d children. Other Medi... ...d Health staff from Pa... ...kottah and Sankaranko... hospitals as well as those of the Primary Health Centre were also despatched to the village to treat the children. One chi... however died in the village itself. 28 children were later admitted to the Sankarankoil hospital and 11 in t... Head...

hospital at Palayamcottah. One child died on the way to the Headquarters hospital and also two out of the 11 admitted in the Headquarters hospital bringing to the total deaths to four. The majority of the rest have since been discharged after treatment and the balance are progressing satisfactorily.

3. The packet of milk powder from which curd was prepared has been seized and samples have been despatched to the King Institute, Guindy for chemical analysis. The village has been visited by the Revenue Divisional Officer, the District Educational Officer, the District Medical Officer, the District Health Officer, the Assistant Director of Public Health and the CARE Administrator, Madras. The Health staff are still camping there to watch the situation.

4. Consequent on this incident, instructions we[re] issued by the Director of Public [He]alth to the District Officers to communicate by phonogram any further cases o[f] similar complaint which may arise in their jurisdiction.

SALEM DT. On 22.1.1962, a telegraphic report was received from th[e] District Health Officer, Salem that a similar case of suspected food poisoning had occurred in Veeragoundanur village, Salem District. 40 children who took midday meals with curd prepared from the CARE milk powder were affected immediately after consuming the midday meals and they were treated in the Panchayat Union dispensary at Peddanaickanpalayam. But there were no fatal cases.

5. As these two reported cases of suspected food poisoning were very similar, the question whether the supply and consumption of milk powder should be temporarily suspended as a precautionary measure throughout the State to prevent the recurrence of such incidents pending the results of the Chemical analysis was discussed with the Director of ~~District~~ Medical ~~Officer~~ Services, Director of Public Health, Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the Chief Secretary. It was decided that it would be safer to issue orders for the immediate cessation of supply and consumption of preparations from the

milk powder in midday meal centres. Accordingly orders were issued to the Collectors, District Educational Officers, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The District Health Officers have been instructed to seal the milk powder containers. Dr. Allan Kline of CARE who was in Madras was also informed of this decision and he concurred with the view taken.

6. No further cases of suspected food poisoning have been reported; the results of the chemical analysis are awaited.

7. Copies of this note may be circulated for information to M(F), M(R) and C.M.

K. Srinivasan,
Secretary to Government.

Minister for Finance
27.1.62

(194) (192) 381

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Kumari S. Satyabhama, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
Madras.9.

Dated 8th February, 1962.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

D.O.Ref.No.7311-E.Spl/62, Edn.

****

Dear Sri

Please refer to the telegraphic instructions dated 23-1-1962 regarding the stoppage of supply of milk powder under CARE Midday Meal Scheme.

2. I am to enclose a copy of the press note issued by Government to-day, ordering the resumption of CARE Milk powder under the Midday Meal Scheme in the form of boiled milk rather than in the form of curd as previously supplied. Pending the examination of the question whether further safe-guards would be necessary before resuming the preparation of curd out of re-constituted milk for consumption in the midday meal centres, the consumption of curd will not be resumed for the present.

Yours sincerely,

S. Satyabhama
8/2/62

TO

p.t.o.

Copy of Press Release No.51, dated 7th Feb.1962 issued by Public (Information and Publicity) Department, Madras.9.

"CARE" MILK POWDER.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS RESUMPTION OF SUPPLY.

Government have ordered the resumption of CARE milk powder under the midday meal scheme in the form of boiled milk rather than in the form of curd as previously supplied.

It will be recalled that Government appointed a team of Medical and Public Health experts for an on-the spot investigation into the tragedy that took place recently in a village in Tirunelveli District. As already announced, the chemical and toxicological tests have showed that the milk powder is normal and of satisfactory quality. The team of medical experts have since completed their field investigations and given their findings to Government. According to them the milk powder satisfies normal bacteriological standards and is safe for consumption. They have advised resumption of consumption of milk powder as milk after boiling and preparation under hygienic conditions. The Government have accepted the findings and recommendation and ordered the resumption of consumption of CARE milk powder, accordingly.

The primary cause of the outbreak in Athipatti village has been found to be bacteriological contamination of the curd, prepared form the milk powder, used on the day of occurrence. The Government find that the existing instructions for reconstitution of milk by using cold water and without boiling do not suit the hygienic conditions in the villages where midday meal centres are functioning. They are, therefore, now directing that the reconstituted milk should be boiled before use. The Government are also examining whether further safeguards would be necessary before resuming the preparation of curd out of the reconstituted milk for consumption in the midday meal centres. Pending this examination the consumption of curd will not be resumed for the present.

(True copy)

C.R. Sivaramakrishnan
Superintendent.

195

1015

637

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
(Abstract)

383

Education- CARE Midday Meal Scheme- Resumption of supply of curd made out CARE Milk powder- Inspection of midday meal centres by health staff-Instructions issued.

--x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x--x-x

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 1115 Education dated 27-5-63

Read:

From the Director of Public Health Rc.No.31835 UN/62 dated 16-4-62.

From the Director of Public Instruction Rc.No. 372 SM5/63 dated 6-4-63.

ORDER:

The Government had ordered in February 1962 that the CARE Milk powder should be consumed only in the form of boiled milk under the midday meal scheme pending the full investigation into the causes of a food poisoning incident that occured in Tirunelveli. The team of Public Health experts have since submitted their report to Government and have recommended that the CARE Milk powder may be consumed in the form of curd provided the curd is prepared under the following hygienic conditions.

i) The milk should be prepared only at school closing time and not earlier.

ii) The skim milk powder should be scooped out with a clean spoon or laddle and not by hand.

iii) Using safe water, clean laddle or churn, the skim milk powder should be reconstituted into milk, untouched by hand or bodily contact.

iv) Using boiled water for the reconstitution of milk will not suffice.

v) The reconstituted milk should be boiled for atleast five minutes immediately after its preparation, slightly cooled and curdled in the same vessel soon after.

vi) The vessel with the seeded milk should be kept away thereafter properly covered with a lid.

vii) Since the main sources of bacteriological contamination are the skin, hands, throat and nassal discharges, at no stage in the preparation of milk or curd should any opportunity be afforded for such contamination lest it constitutes a serious health hazard.

The Government after careful consideration, accept this recommendation and permit the resumption, from the ensuing school year, of the use of curd made out of CARE Milk powder in such midday meal centres where the aforesaid hygienic conditions are satisfied.

2. The Deputy Inspectors of schools who inspect midday meal centres are responsible for ensuring that the preparation of curd from milk powder is resumed only in centres which comply with above conditions. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to issue necessary instructions in the matter to the Deputy Inspectors.

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3. It is necessary to maintain minimum standards of hygiene and personal health in the midday meal centres if midday meals are to be prepared and served with safety. To ensure this, the Public Health staff should make surprise inspections of these centres. The Director of Public Health is requested to draw up a programme for the inspection of midday meal centres by the Public Health staff in the blocks and issue detailed instructions for such inspection in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. A copy of the instructions issued by her may also be sent to the Government for information.

4. According to the instructions in G.O.Ms.No. 1850 Educati dated 8-11-57, the midday meal committees can employ a cook for preparing midday meals. This expenditure will be taken into account in assessing the grants payable to these midday meal centres. But it is reported that the teachers and students themselves undertake the preparation of meals in these centres. The Panchayat Commissioner are requested to circularise the instruction in the said Government Order to all presidents of Panchayats who are the chairman of midday meal Committees and request them to employ cooks for the preparation of midday meals as far as possible within the grants and local contr bution towards the scheme.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

P.P.I. Vaidyanathan
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Director of Public Health ~~Department~~.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Commissioners of Panchayat Unions through the Chairman of the respective Panchayat Union Councils.
The Commissioners of Municipalitys through the respective chairman
The Collectors.
The Rural Development and Local Administration (Accounts) Department

Forwarded/By order

[signature]
Superintendent.

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Copy of Extract:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION : MADRAS-6.
C.No:2067/SM3/63 Dated: 10-12-1963.
-:oOo:-

Sub: SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME - CARE Aid - Further instructions issued.

"The dangers of cooking food in the open air or insanitary places are too well known to be dilated upon. That is why the Secretaries of the school meal centres have been repeatedly advised to put up inexpensive sheds within the school premises so that cooking can be done under the direct supervision of the Secretaries. Though a large number of centres have responded to this advice there still remains quite a number of centres where food is prepared in private houses which will not be accessible to the Secretaries or to visitors or in the open. The Inspecting Officers are requested to take early steps for providing school meal centres with sheds within the school premises.

Reports of the same vessel used for cooking rice or preparing uppuma being used for reconstituting and boiling milk have also been received. This is not a desirable practice. Steps should be taken to secure a separate vessel for preparing and boiling milk. It is hoped that the Inspecting Officers will look into this aspect also in the course of their visits to school meal centres."

S.VADIVELU
For DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

/True Copy/

Copy of:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION : MADRAS-6.
Rc.No:220/EMP/64 Dated: 11-2-1964.

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Sub: SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME - Provision of Kitchens and suitable utensils in Midday Meal Centres - Instructions issued.

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There are over 27,000 School Meal Centres in the State today. While a large majority of them may be having suitable cooking places within the school premises and also suitable cooking utensils, quite a number of the centres do not have proper facilities for preparing midday meals within the school premises. The meal has to be prepared either in the Midday Meals Committee Chairman's house or in the residence of one of the philanthropic persons of the locality. Where this arrangement is not possible the midday meal has to be prepared in the school premises in the open air. Open air cooking has its own hazards. There can be no doubt that those who are engaged in the noble task of providing midday meal to needly children in elementary schools will be anxious to avoid all possibilities of food poisoning. Two things which will go a long way in avoiding the possibilities of food poisoning are (1) provision of suitable cooking places and (2) provision of suitable utensils. If cooking is done in a private residence it will not always be possible tot supervise the preparation of food. It is not also possible to ensure that the cooking place is we. lighted and kept clean. But if cooking is done in the school premises itself it is quite possible for the Secretary of the Centre and the members of the Midday Meals Committee to see that the surroundings are kept clean and the kitchen is neat and well lighted. If the utensils used for cooking are not properly cleaned or ~~or~~ not well tinned the food is likely to become contaminated. So it is essential that clean and well tinned utensils are used for preparing midday meal. While the Director is fully aware of the steps taken by the members of the midday meals committee to achieve these two objectives, he still feels that there is a lot of room left for improvement. He, therefore, desires that an intensive drive for providing inexpensive sheds within the school premises for cooking and for providing suitable utensils should be launched immediately. The Inspecting Officers are requested to contact the local public in the course of their inspection tours and impress on them the urgent need for providing these two absolute necessities and see that every centre has a suitable cooking place within the school premises and has also suitable utensils before the schools reopen after the summer recess.

S.Vadivelu,
For Director of Public Instruction

/True Copy/

Copy of:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION : MADRAS-6.
Rc.No:372/M3/63 Dated: 12-6-1964.
-:o0o:-

Rc.No:69791/UN2/63

Office of the Director of Public Health,
Post Box No:722, Cathedral Post,
Madras-6 Dated: 23-5-1964.

Sub: EDUCATION - CARE - Midday Meals Scheme - Resumption of supply of Curd made of CARE Milk Powder - Inspection of Midday Meals Centres by Health Staff.

Ref: This office Circular R.No:69791/UN2/63 dt.15.6.63.
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Attention of the Health Officers is invited to the [illegible] cited. With reference to para 3 of G.O.(Ms.) No:1115 Educat[illegible] dated 27.5.1963 communicated in the above circular, the fo[illegible] programme of inspection of Midday Meals Centres by the Publ[illegible] Staff is suggested for adoption:--

i. In major Panchayats in the Districts, which employ Sanitary Inspectors, the Midday Meals Centres may [illegible] inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors as often as possible atleast once a week.

ii. The Health Inspectors attached to the Panchayat Uni[illegible] Councils and the Primary Health Centres should cond[illegible] the inspection of Midday Meals Centres during their visits to various places within their jurisdiction. They should visit not less than eight Centres every month. The Medical Officers of Primary Health Cen[illegible] may visit at least four Centres per month.

iii. The District Health Officers may regularly undertake surprise inspection of the Midday Meal Centres in the areas covered by their tours for normal public healt[illegible] work.

iv. In Poonamallee Health Unit area, these Centres may be inspected by the Health Officer and the Health Inspectors attached to the Unit. The Health Inspectors may inspect the Centres as often as possible but atleast once in a month. The Health Officer may conduct surprise inspection of the Centres regularly as a part of normal work.

v. The Field staff of the Nutrition Bureau viz., Nutrition Officer and the Nutrition Health Inspectors may also conduct surprise inspection of these Centres regularly during their tours in the Districts for Field Nutrition work.

2) The Sanitary Inspectors of the Panchayats and the Health Inspectors should send every month a report on the Inspection of the Midday Meals Centres to the District Health Officers and the District Educational Officers for information and necessary action. In the Poonamallee Health Unit area, the Health Inspectors should send the report to the Health Officer, Health Unit, Poonamallee, who will take necessary action on the reports, by addressing the District Educational Officer concerned. The reports in this regard may form part of the field investigation report of the Nutrition Bureau staff submitted to the Director of Public Health.

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3. For the purpose of Inspection of Midday Meals Centres by the Public Health Staff, a suitable form has been evolved (copy enclosed). The Inspection report of the Midday Meals Centres by the Public Health staff should be forwarded in the form prescribed.

4. The District Health Officers are requested to apprise the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres and the Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions in the Districts of the above instructions. The Health Inspectors in the Districts and the Sanitary Inspectors attached to the Panchayats may be given suitable instructions in regard to the Inspection of Midday Meal Centres in accordance with this circular.

The receipt of this circular may be acknowledged.

H.M.Sharma
Director of Public Health, Madras.

/True Copy/

<u>age of Milk Powder:</u>

rrangement made for the storage of CARE skim milk powder and ther food ingredients.
ainproof; b) Stored in racks or in floor; c) Area of Storage nder roof.

FORM FOR THE INSPECTION OF MIDDAY MEALS CENTRES.

District. Panchayat Union

A. Indentification:
1. Name and location of the Midday Meal Centre.
2. Date of Inspection.
3. No. of pupils for which meal is cooked daily.

B. Health of Cooks and Servants:

1. Whether a separate cook is employed?
2. Who actually serves the Midday Meal.
3. Personal health of the cook and the persons in charge of serving.
4. Do children handle food stuff while serving?
   b) did the servers have dysentery, diarrhoea, boils or abscess in the previous month?
   (cases of dysentery and diarrhoea should be referred to the Medical Officer Primary Health Centre for immediate diagnosis and treatment).

c) CARE of Utensils.

1. Kind of untensils used in cooking.

   a. Stanless steel.
   b. Aluminum.
   c. Mud pot.
   d. others.

2. Whether the utensils of brass or copper used are properly tinned.

3. Describe arrangements which exist for cleaning the utensils.

   Whether it is adequate?

d) Storage of Milk Powder.

1. Arrangement made for the storage of CARE skim milk powder and other food ingredients.

2. Rainproof; b. Stored in racks or in floor; c. Area of Storage under roof.

e) Recommendation for Curd preparation.

1. If CURD is prepared, are the hygienic conditions suggested in G.O.No:1115, Education dt.27.5.1963 followed-- vide note attached.

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f) <u>Kitchen Sanitation:</u>

General Sanitation of the Kitchen.

g) <u>General:</u>

1. Provision of drinking water.

Source from which supply is received; method of storage and distribution;

Whether the water supplied is wholesome?

2. Arrangements that existing for keeping the prepared food before serving.

b. Whether they are kept in vessels covered with lid.

3. Latrine and/or urinal facilities available.

washing facilities in latrine.

whether water is available.

No. of pupils on rolls.
No. of seats in the latrine.
No. of urinals.

Whether water is available within the school premises.

h) Recommendations for improving General Sanitation:

<u>CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE PREPARATION OF CURD WITH CARE MILK:</u>

i. The milk should be prepared only at school closing time and not earlier.

ii. The skim milk powder should be scooped out with a clean spoon or ladle and not by hand.

iii. Using safe water, clean ladle or churn, the skim milk powder should be reconstituted into milk untouched by hand or bodily contact.

iv. Using boiled water for the reconstitituion of milk will not suffice.

v. The reconstituted milk should be boiled for atleast five minutes immediately after its preparation, slightly cooled and curdled in the vessle soon after.

vi. The vessle with the seeded milk should be kept away thereafter properly covered with a lid.

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vii. Since the main sources of bacteriological contamination are the skin, hands, throat and nasal discharges, at no stage in the preparation of milk or curd should any appertunity be afforded for such contamination lest it constitutes a serious health hazard.

Copy of:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION : MADRAS-6
Rc.No:187668/SM1/65 Dt:15-10-65.

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Sub: MIDDAY MEALS SCHEME - Cleanliness of the cooking place, its surroundings, utensils and the persons connected with the preparations and serving of food - Instructions - Issued.

Instructions have been issued from time to time about the need for keeping the kitchen and its surroundings and the utensils used in preparing and serving food scrupulously clean. The need for tincoating the vessels has also been emphasised often. The School Meals Scheme has been functioning in this State from 1956. Though more than nine years have passed, cases of food poisoning as a result of failure to keep the cooking place and its surroundings and the utensils clean are almost nil. This only shows that all the persons connected with the supply of Midday Meals have been taking necessary precautions in this regard and they also take steps to ensure that the people entrusted with the preparation and serving of food are free from infectious and contagious diseases. The Director feels confident that the same amount of cautions will continue to be exercised in future also. To ensure that the persons connected with the preparation and serving of food are free from infectious and contagious diseases it is suggested that periodical medical check-ups are made. This will not be difficult inasmuch as medical practitioners are available even in rural areas. The Inspecting Officers are requested to issue suitable instructions to the Secretaries and Chairmen of Midday Meal Centres in this regard.

S.Vadivelu,
For Director of Secondary Education

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Copy of:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION : MADRAS-6.
Rc.No:178837/PD4/65 dt.6th Nov.65.
-:o0o:-

Sub: MIDDAY MEALS SCHEME - Observation of hygienic conditions for preparing and serving meals - further instructions - issued.

Read: Again Director's Proceedings Rc.No:1?7668/SM1/65 dt.15.10.65.
-:o0o:-

The Madras School Meals Scheme came into operation in November, 1957. The CARE Programme commenced in October, 1961. About 29,000 elementary schools and 16 lakhs of children are now involved in the programme. It is therefore, of the utmost importance that all people concerned with the programme should exercise the greatest care in storing the food-stuffs properly and in preparing the food under hygienic conditions. A responsible person should supervise the preparation of food. He should also inspect the cooking vessels, plates used by the children, storing places and transporting trailers. This person will be the Secretary, assisted by his co-teachers in the school. Though, 8 years have elapsed, since the inception of the School Meal Programme now there are still a large number of centres which do not have facilities for cooking within or near the school premises, or do not have adequate and suitable utensils for the purpose. Due to lack of facilities for cooking in or near the school premises, food has to be prepared in private residences. The Secretary and the other teachers of the school cannot supervise the cooking of food when it is done in a private residence. Naturally, it will not be possible to ensure that hygienic conditions prevail in the cooking places and in the place of storage. Instructions have been issued from time to time regarding the need for putting up inexpensive sheds in the school premises and also for securing suitable utensils for preparing and serving midday meals. In view of the large number of children involved in the programme the instructions will bear repetition. The following further instructions are, therefore, issued:--

1. No school should prepare any article of food meant for consumption by school children in any premises or place not effectively separated from any privy, urinal, sullage, drain, place or storage of foul and waste matter or cattle shed. To ensure that cooking is done in hygienic surroundings and that the utensils used are suitable, it is necessary that the kitchen is located in the school premises so that the Secretary of the Centre and others connected with the programme will have easy access. The need to put up inexpensive sheds in the school premises cannot, therefore, be over-emphasized.

2. The rooms, where the raw materials used for the preparation of meals are stored, should be clean, hygienic, water-proof and free from any bad smell. They should be free from pests like weevils, rats etc.

3. No raw materials, which has been damaged or has been rendered unfit for consumption through the presence of any contaminated or poisonous matter, shall be used in the preparation of the school meals.

4. No carriage, cart, vehicle or any other transport which is used for transportation of rubbish, sewage, insecticides, pesticides, or any other such matter shall be used for the transportation of any raw materials intended for school meals or for the transportation of the

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school meals.

5. The staff employee for the preparation or serving school-meals should be healthy and free from infectious and contagious diseases. Periodical medical check-ups with the help of local medical officers are suggested.

6. All vessels used for the storage or cooking of school-meals should be tinned properly. They should be cleaned properly before use.

7. The vegetables and other food stuffs should be washed with clean water before they are cooked.

8. Pure and filtered drinking water, preferably boiled and cooled, should be made available. To prevent contaminations, dipping used glasses in the water should be avoided.

9. Wherever possible, arrangements should be made for providing detergent soaps and boiling water for cleaning the cooking vessels as well as the plates used by the children for taking meal.

10. While cooking the vessels placed on the oven should be covered with suitable lids to prevent insects falling into the food under preparation.

11. The cooked food and seeded milk should be kept covered.

12. Separate arrangements should be made for disposal of garbage by providing garbage bins with proper lids.

13. Cooked food should not be served by hand; rather it should be done by clean serving spoons.

14. The children should eat the food in school and not carry it home.

15. The teachers should take care to see that the children wash their hands well before taking food.

Whenever there is an outbreak of gastro-intestinal infection, the local Health Authorities should immediately be contacted and, if so advised by them, the supply of midday meals supended until such time as conditions return to normal.

The Inspecting Officers are requested to see that the above instructions are strictly adhered to.

Sd/---
for Director of Secondary Education.

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மிக அவசரம்:

தமிழ்நாடு பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநரின் செயல்முறைகள் : சென்னை-6.
ப.மு.எண்: 4993/எஸ்எம்4/72 நாள்: 6.3.72.

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பொருள்: கேர் திட்டம் - மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் சுகாதார முறைகளை அனுசரிப்பதற்கான சில குறிப்பாணைகள் - சார்பாக.

பார்வை: இயக்குநரின் செயல்முறைகள் ந.க.எண்: 4993/எஸ்எம்4/72 நாள்: 19.2.72.

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மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் உணவு தயாரிப்பதிலும், பரிமாறும் முறையிலும் சுகாதார முறைகளை அதிக பட்ச அளவிற்கு கைக்கொண்டு செயல்பட சரகப் பள்ளித் துணை ஆய்வாளருக்கும், மதிய உணவு மைய செயலாளருக்கும் குறிப்பாணைகள் வழங்க அனைத்து கல்வி மாவட்ட அலுவலர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள். சத்துணவில் அதன் நிறம் மாறுபட்டிருந்தாலும், துர் நாற்றம் வீசினாலும், கட்டிப் போயிருந்தாலும் அதை பயன்படுத்தக் கூடாது. எனவே, கேர் பொருட்களை உபயோகித்து பரிமாறுமுன்னர், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மையச் செயலாளர்கள், அப்பொருட்களின் நிலையினை தெரிந்து பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்ற அறிவுரையும் வழங்கப்பட அறிவுறுத்தப்படுகிறது.

கி. கோபாலன்
பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநருக்காக

/உண்மை நகல்/உத்திரவு படி/அனுப்பலாகிறது/
ஜி. சுப்ரமணியன்
கண்காணிப்பாளர் 9.3.72

பெறுநர்:
அனைத்து கல்வி மாவட்டக் கல்வி அலுவலர்கள்.
மற்றும் அனைத்து சரகப் பள்ளித் துணை ஆய்வாளர்கள்..
நகல்: 'கேர்' நிறுவனம், சென்னை-6.

நகல்: எஸ்எம்-1 பிரிவு (ஜாதா நகல்கள்)

சேஷசாயி: 9/3.

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தமிழ்நாடு பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநரின் செயல்முறைகள் : சென்னை-6.
ந.க.எண்:47498/எம்எம்4/72 நாள்:9.3.72.

பொருள்: மதிய உணவு திட்டம் - மணிக்கிராமம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியத் துவக்கப் பள்ளி, சீர்காழி சரகம் - மாயூரம் கல்வி மாவட்டம் - பிள்ளைகட்கு வயிற்றுக் கோளாறு ஏற்பட்டது - இரண்டு பிள்ளைகள் இறந்தது - குறித்து.

பார்வை: மாயூரம் மாவட்டக் கல்வி அலுவலரின் கடிதம் ந.க.எண்:16-ஜெ/72 நாள்:29.2.72.

மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் உணவு அருந்திய பிள்ளைகட்கு அதன் காரணமாக உடல் நலக்குறைவு ஏற்பட்டால், அந்த தகவலை இயக்குநர் அவர்கட்கு உடனே தந்தி மூலம் முழு விவரங்களுடன் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று எல்லா ஆய்வு அலுவலர்களும் அறிவுறுத்தப்படுகின்றனர். இதனை சரகப் பள்ளித் துணை ஆய்வாளர்களுக்கும் தெரிவிக்குமாறு மாவட்டக் கல்வி அலுவலர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகின்றனர்.

கே. கோபாலன்
பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநருக்காக

/உண்மை நகல்/உத்திரவு படி/அனுப்பலாகிறது/
கண்காணிப்பாளர் 18/3/72

பெறுநர்:
அனைத்து முதன்மைக் கல்வி அலுவலர்கள்.
அனைத்து மாவட்டக் கல்வி அலுவலர்கள்.

நகல்: மதிய உணவு களப் பணியாளர், சென்னைப் பிரிவு, சென்னை-6.

நகல்: மதிய உணவு களப் பணியாளர், மதுரைக்கோட்டம், மதுரை-20.

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தமிழ்நாடு பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநரின் செயல்முறைகள்: சென்னை-6.
ந.க.எண். 168127/எல்எம்-4/72. நாள். 29.7.1972.

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பொருள்: மதிய உணவுத்திட்டம் – மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் சுகாதார முறைகளை அனுசரிப்பதற்கான சில குறிப்புரைகள்

பார்வை: இயக்குநரின் செயல்முறைகள் ப.மு.4993/எல்.எம்.4/72, நாள். 6.3.72.

மதிய உணவுத்திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பெற்ற காலத்திலிருந்து மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் சுகாதார முறைகளை அனுசரிப்பது பற்றி பல குறிப்புரைகள் அவ்வப்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. பார்வையில் கண்ட செயல்முறையிலும் மதிய உணவுமையங்களில் உணவு தயாரிப்பதிலும் பரிமாறுவதிலும் சுகாதார முறைகளை மேற்கொண்டு செயல்படவேண்டும் என்று அறிவுரைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இவை மேலும் வலியுறுத்தப் படுவதுடன் கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புரைகள் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

ஆய்வு அலுவலர்கள் பள்ளிகளை பார்வையிடும்பொழுதெல்லாம் மதிய உணவு மையத்தையும் தவறாது பார்வையிடவேண்டும். அப்படி பார்வையிடும்பொழுது ஏனைய விவரங்களுடன் மதிய உணவு சுகாதார முறையில் தயாரிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்றும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். தனி சமையல் அறை உள்ளதா ~~[illegible]~~ அது நல்ல நிலையில் பூச்சி முதலியவை இல்லாமல் துப்புரவாக உள்ளதா என்று கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

சமையல் செய்யும் பாத்திரங்கள் துப்புரவாக உள்ளனவா, ஈயம் பூசப்பெற்று உள்ளனவா, போதுமானவையா என்பதும் கவனம் பெறவேண்டும்.

நல்ல தண்ணீர் பயன்படுத்தப் பெறவேண்டும். அழுக்கு அடைந்த குட்டைகள், குளங்கள் முதலியவற்றிலுள்ள தண்ணீர் பயன்படுத்தப்படக்கூடாது. தண்ணீரை சமையலுக்கு பயன்படுத்தும்பொழுது, அது நன்முறையில் காய்ச்சப்பெறவேண்டும். குடிதண்ணீர் பாதுகாக்கப்பெற்றதாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

சமையலுக்கு பயன்படுத்தப்பெறும் காய்கறிகள் நல்லவைகளாக இருக்கவேண்டும். கெட்டுப்போனவைகளை அழுகினவைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

பிள்ளைகள் பயன்படுத்தும் பாத்திரங்களும் சுத்தமானவைகளாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நல்ல தண்ணீரில் கழுவப்பட்டவைகளாயிருக்கவேண்டும்.

சமையலாள் தொற்றுவியாதிகள் அற்றவராகயிருக்கவேண்டும். வைத்தியப் பரிசோதனைப்பெற்றவராக இருக்கவேண்டும். "கேர்" பொருட்கள் நல்லநிலையில் இருக்கின்றனவா என்று கவனித்து பயன்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும். நிறம் மாறினவைகளை, நாற்றம் வீசுபவைகளை கெட்டுப்போனவைகளை பயன்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

பொதுவில் மதிய உணவு மையங்களில் சுகாதாரம் துப்புரவுக்கொள்கைகள் கையாளப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை மதிய உணவுச்செயலாளர்களுக்கு அறிவுறுத்தவேண்டும். மேலும் ஆய்வு அலுவலர்கள் பள்ளிகளை பார்வையிடும்போது இத்துறையில் தனிக்கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

இந்தச் செயல்முறைகளை பெற்றுக்கொண்டதற்கான ஒப்புதலை எல்லா ஆய்வு அலுவலர்களும் அனுப்புமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள்.

சை.வே. சிட்டிபாபு,
பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநர்

உண்மை நகல்/உத்தரவுபடி/அனுப்பப்படுகிறது

கி. சி. சுப்ரமணியம்
கண்காணிப்பாளர் I-S

பெறுநர்:
எல்லாப் பள்ளித்துணை ஆய்வாளர்களுக்கும்
எல்லா மாவட்டக் கல்வி அலுவலர்களுக்கும்
எல்லா முதன்மைக் கல்வி அலுவலர்களுக்கும்
மதிய உணவு சப்ளை அலுவலர்கள், மதுரை மற்றும் சென்னை.

வி.ஆர். 1.8.72.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT
5.9.72.

STARRED:

THIRU G. SWAMINATHAN, M.L.C.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

*Q.NO. 2544

14 MAR 1973

Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Local Administration be pleased to state:-

a) whether there is regular inspection by the Health authorities on the Sanitary and hygenic conditions of the places where food is prepared in bulk for Midday Meals to School children and also the vessels and food articles used for the same; and

b) if so, the details thereof?

EDUCATION (L) DEPARTMENT

ANSWER

a) Yes.

b) The details of the instructions issued by the Director of Public Health for the inspection of Midday Meals Centres by the Public Health staff are:

i) In major Panchayats in the Districts which employ sanitary Inspectors, the Midday Meal Centres should be ~~may be~~ inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors as often as possible atleast once a week.

ii) The Health Inspectors attached to the Panchayat Union Councils and the Primary Health Centres should conduct the inspection of Midday Meals Centres during their visits to various places within their jurisdiction. They should visit not less than eight centres every month. The Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres may visit at least four centres per month.

iii) The District Health Officers should ~~may~~ regularly undertake surprise inspection of the Midday Meal Centres in the areas covered by their tours for normal public health works.

விடை

(அ) ஆம்

...2

(ஆ) சுகாதாரத்துறை அலுவலர்கள் மதிய உணவு மையங்களைப் பார்வையிடுமாறு சுகாதாரத்துறை இயக்குநரால் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிவுரைகளின் விவரம் பின்வருமாறு:-

(1) துப்புரவு ஆய்வாளர் நியமிக்கப்படும் பேரூராட்சியிலுள்ள மதிய உணவு மையங்கள் துப்புரவு ஆய்வாளரால் அடிக்கடி அல்லது வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையாவது பார்வையிடப்பட வேண்டும்.

(2) ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், ஆரம்ப சுகாதார நிலையங்களோடு இணைந்த உடல் நலத்துறை ஆய்வாளர், தன் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட பகுதிகளுக்குப் பார்வையிடச் செல்லும்போது மதிய உணவு மையங்களையும் ஆய்வு

த.பி.ப.

செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு எட்டு மையங்கட்குக் குறையாமல் அவர்கள் பார்வையிடவேண்டும், ஆரம்ப சுகாதார மருத்துவர் மாதத்திற்குக் குறைந்தது நான்கு மதிய உணவு மையங்களையாவது பார்வையிடவேண்டும்.

(3) மாவட்ட உடல் நலத்துறை அலுவலர்கள், பொதுநலத் தொடர்பான பணிகளுக்காகப் பயணம் செய்யும் இடங்களிலுள்ள மதிய உணவு மையங்களைத் திடீர் என ஆய்வு செய்வதை முறையாக மேற்கொள்ள~~லாம்~~ வேண்டும்.

for Secretary to Government.

(The above answer has been approved by Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, minister for Education and Local Administration).

To
The Legislative Council Department, Madras-9 (15 copies)
Private Secretary to Governor, Rajbhavan, Guindy.

Education U.O.No.75349/H1/72-2
dated 3.2.73.

மதுரை மாவட்டத்தில் ஆத்தூர் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியத்தின் எல்லையிலுள்ள செட்டியா பட்டி ஊராட்சி ஒன்றிய தொடக்கப்பள்ளியில் 23.4.1974 அன்று மதிய உணவு உட்கொண்ட இரு மாணவர்கள் உயிர் நீத்தனர் என்ற துயரச் செய்தி கேட்டு அரசு தன் ஆழ்ந்த வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறது. இப்பள்ளியில் 96 மாணவர்களும் 56 மாணவிகளும் பயில்கின்றனர். ஏப்ரல் 23 ஆம் தேதி 102 மாணவர்கள் மதிய உணவை உட்கொண்டனர். வழக்கமாக வழங்கப்படும் பாலாகாரம் கொண்டு உப்புமாவும், சி.எஸ்.எம். சத்துணவு கொண்டு சட்னியும் அன்று மதிய உணவாக வழங்கப்பட்டது. இந்த உணவுப் பொருள்கள் முன்பே தரப் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்பட்டு, ~~உண்ணக்~~ பயன்படுத்த ஏற்றவை என்ற சான்றிதழ் பெறப்பட்டிருந்தது. உப்புமாவை உண்ணத் தொடங்கியதுமே சிறுவர்கள் உணவு கசப்பதாக கூறியதன் பேரில், அந்த உணவை உண்பதை உடனடியாக நிறுத்தி விடும்படி ஆசிரியர் கூறியதாகத் தெரிகிறது.

முதல் வகுப்பில் படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்த பி.பெருமாள் என்ற 6 வயது சிறுவன் (திரு பழனிசாமி கவுண்டரின் ஒரே மகன்) மருத்துவ மனைக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்லப்படும் வழியிலேயே மரணமடைந்தான். மூன்றாவது வகுப்பில் படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்த பி.பிரகாஸ் என்ற 9 வயது சிறுவன் தன் வீட்டில் இறந்து விட்டான்.

(... 2)

இவர்கள் இருவரை தவிர வாந்தியெடுத்த சுமார் 90 மாணவர்கள் மருத்துவமனைக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டனர். அவர்களில் 69 பேர் அவுட் பேசன்டுகளாக சிகிச்சைச் செய்யப்பட்டு வீட்டுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டனர். 21 பேர் மருத்துவ மனையில் சிகிச்சைக்காக சேர்க்கப்பட்டு சிகிச்சைக்குப் பின் குணமாகி வீட்டுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளனர். மீதிய 21 பேரில் 6 பேர் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தனர். அவர்களும் சிகிச்சைக்குப் பின் குணமடைந்துள்ளனர்.

இந்த மூட்டையில் வந்த பாலாகார உணவை வேறு எங்கும் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டாமென்று உள்ளூர் அதிகாரிகள் முன்னெச்சரிக்கையாக உத்தரவிட்டுள்ளனர். 23 ஆம் தேதி பரிமாறப்பட்ட உணவும் பாலாகாரமும் வேதியியல் பரிசோதனைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டுள்ளன. கல்வித் துறை அதிகாரிகளும், சப்-கலெக்டரும், காவல் துறையினரும் மேலும் விசாரணை நடத்தி வருகின்றனர். இந்த விசாரணையின் முடிவுகள் தெரிந்த பின் அரசு உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்.

மதிய உணவை சுகாதாரமான முறையிலும் பாதுகாப்பாகவும் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்ற விரிவான அறிவுரைகள் பொதுவாக ஏற்கெனவே கூறப்பட்டுள்ளன. மதிய உணவு மையங்களை துப்புரவு ஆய்வாளர்களைக் (ஹெல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள்) கொண்டு அடிக்கடி பார்வையிட வேண்டுமென்றும் உத்தரவுகள் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

(... 3)

முன்னெச்சரிக்கையாக செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த ஏற்பாடுகளையும் மீறி இந்த அபாய நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்தது குறித்து அரசு மிகுந்த கவலை கொண்டுள்ளது. இந்த விசாரணையின் முடிவுகள் தெரிந்தவுடன் இதுகுறித்து நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவும் இது போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நிகழாவண்ணம் தடுப்பதற்கு முன் எச்சரிக்கையாக மேலும் என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பது குறித்து ஆராயவும், அரசு முன் வரும்.

இந்த இரு மாணவர்களின் மரணம் அவர்கள் குடும்பங்களுக்கு ஈடு செய்ய முடியாத பேரிழப்பாகும். குடும்பத்தினருக்கு என்னுடைய ஆழ்ந்த அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த இழப்புக்கு ஆறுதல் கூறுவதோ ஈடு செய்வதோ இயலாது என்ற போதிலும் அரசின் அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கும் வகையிலே இறந்த இரு சிறுவர்களின் குடும்பத்தினருக்கு முதலமைச்சர் நிதியிலிருந்து ரூபாய் ஆயிரம் வழங்க இன்று நான் உத்தரவிட்டுள்ளேன்.